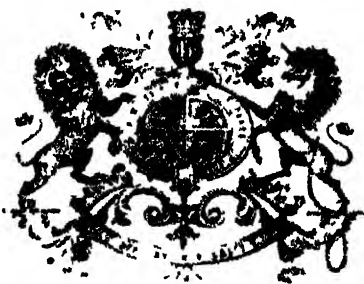


REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF LOWER BURMA
DURING 1885-86
AND ON THE
ADMINISTRATION OF UPPER BURMA
DURING 1886.

IN FOUR PARTS

- Part I - Lower Burma Summary.
II - Lower Burma Departmental Chapters
III - Lower Burma Statistical Returns
IV - Upper Burma.



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PART I.

LOWER BURMA SUMMARY.



SUMMARY

OF

THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR LOWER BURMA FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

In this report, as in the reports of previous years, rupees have been converted into pounds sterling at the conventional rate of Rs. 10 per pound. The record of police, judicial, jail, sanitary, and railway administration is that of the calendar year 1885, in other cases the year of report is the official year ending the 31st March 1886. Reference is occasionally made in this summary to matters of interest which happened between the close of the year of report and the date of writing. Upper Burma affairs are dealt with in a separate portion of the report. Detailed reference is not made to them in the portion dealing with Lower Burma except in the chapters on the Post Office and Telegraphs, which are administered by the same departmental authorities in Lower and Upper Burma.

2. The province was honoured during the year by a visit from His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Dufferin, by the Commander-in-Chief, and by the Home and Foreign Secretaries, arrived in Rangoon on the 6th February, where he was received by the principal official and non-official residents of Rangoon. His Excellency left for Mandalay on the 8th and returned to Rangoon on the 22nd. On the 23rd the Viceroy laid the foundation-stone of the new Cathedral for Rangoon, witnessed an exhibition of national sports in Dalhousie park, and held a levée. He also received a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, which presented a memorial setting forth the views of the commercial community of Rangoon on various matters connected with the administration of the province. On the 24th a Durbar was held, and memorials were presented by various persons and public bodies. In the evening a Ball, given under the auspices of the Reception Committee, was held in the Ripon Hall. The Viceregal party left Burma on the 25th February.

3. Only two Acts applying exclusively to Burma were passed by the Imperial Legislature during the year. The first of these Acts amended an error in the Municipal Act of 1884, the second made some minor alterations in the law regulating the Judicial Courts of the province. The object of the alterations was to relieve the Recorder of Rangoon of a portion of his work, which had become too heavy for a single Judge to perform.

4. The strength of the Police Force in 1885 was 7,281 men and its cost to provincial revenues £177,854. Resignations, dismissals, and punishments were rarer and rewards more

frequent than in the previous year. But the police administration of 1885, when judged by results, was not successful. Consequent on the war with the King of Ava the year was marked by a considerable increase in crime of a serious character. The crimes of murder, dacoity, robbery, house-breaking, and cattle-theft were all more frequent than in the previous year, and towards the end of December portions of the Shwemyin and Pegu districts were harried by considerable gangs of marauders in open revolt against the Government. Violent crime, technically so called, increased by 10 per cent. and was more prevalent than in 1885 in all the large districts of the province except Rangoon, Pegu, and Henzada. The freedom from crime which Rangoon enjoyed during the year was one of the few satisfactory features of the year's work. Petty crime increased, but the value of property stolen diminished very considerably, the figures being for 1885 £79,573 and for 1884 £103,616. There was a trifling improvement in detection during the year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported rose from 50 to 53, of persons convicted to persons arrested from 61 to 62. Since the close of the year under report radical changes have been introduced into the organization of the force. The failure of the police, as it existed up to the end of 1885, to deal with the disturbances which have prevailed during 1886 showed the necessity of such a reorganization. Accordingly the Indian element has been largely increased, the pay of the force has been raised, and training schools have been established. The object of these changes is to improve the personnel of the force, and to render it fit to cope not only with crime of an ordinary character, but also with any possible outbreaks of quasi-rebellion such as have marked the year 1886. In future the Burman portion of the force will be used principally for detective purposes, while the Indian portion will be available for duties in which courage and discipline are indispensable.

5. The work of the Criminal Courts increased considerably, 7,412 more cases, and 14,546 more persons having been brought before the Courts of the province than in the previous year. The principal increases were in petty cases and in cases under the preventive law. The number of persons called upon to give security to be of good behaviour increased from 2,176 to 4,194, the percentage of convictions from 67 to 73. The total number of persons brought before the Courts was 67,145. Of these 38,264, or 57 per cent., were convicted, 26,158, or 38.96 per cent., were acquitted or discharged. Criminal work was despatched with reasonable celerity and the average detention of witnesses was slightly shorter than in the previous year. The bulk of the criminal work of the province was, as usual, performed by the subordinate stipendiary magistracy, who tried 47,290 of the 67,145 persons brought to trial. Four thousand and thirteen persons were tried by District Magistrates and 15,842 by Benches of Honorary Magistrates. Important changes, the object of which was simplification of procedure, were introduced during the year in the procedure of Benches of Honorary Magistrates. The number of persons tried by Honorary Magistrates was more than double the number so tried in the previous year. The bulk of the punishments inflicted consisted of rigorous imprisonment and fine. Nine thousand three hundred and sixty-six persons suffered the former, 26,389 the latter punishment; 1,764 persons were sentenced to whipping. The results of criminal work, judged by the statistics of punishment, were more satisfactory than those of the previous year. Whipping was more

frequently inflicted, sentences to terms of imprisonment for a few days only decreased, and there was an improvement in the realization of fines. Three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five persons appealed during the year, 964 or 24 per cent. of whom were successful. These results were slightly more satisfactory than those of the last two years, in which the percentage of successful appellants was, in 1884, 29 and, in 1883, 26.

6. The jail population of the province increased from 18,149 in 1884 to 21,158 in 1885. Of the latter number 15,101 were convicts, 5,181 were under-trial, and 871 were civil prisoners. In consequence of the large increase in the number of convicts the population of most of the jails of the province exceeded the nominal accommodation during portions of the year. The surplus population was generally housed in work-sheds or in jail hospitals. Overcrowding does not seem to have had a bad effect on the health of the prisoners, as the health of those jails in which population most largely exceeded the nominal accommodation was comparatively good. The number of "habituals" admitted increased from 902 to 1,062. The rules directing the segregation of prisoners of this class and their employment on the hardest kinds of labour were carefully observed. Discipline was well maintained during the year. Escapes were few and unimportant, the number of offences committed decreased, and there was a corresponding diminution in the number of punishments inflicted. Whipping was resorted to 488 times as against 609 times in 1884. The punishment of forfeiture of marks was inflicted less frequently than in the previous year, and the number of prisoners released who had gained remission by marks increased considerably. The cost of jail-maintenance decreased from £45,777 to £41,867, the average cost for each prisoner from £6-16-8 to £6-1-4½. The decrease in cost was due partly to greater cheapness of food, partly to the partial substitution of dāl for meat in the dietaries of certain jails, a change which appears to have had a good effect on the general health of the prisoners. The net cash earnings of jails increased from £15,856 to £16,859. The largest profits were realized in the Moulmein and Bassein Jails. The health of the jail population deteriorated during the year. The ratio of daily average sick increased from 36·9 to 38·28, the ratio of deaths from 30·06 to 42·78 per mille. The abnormal unhealthiness of the jail population appears to have been mainly due to the unusually large number of sickly prisoners sentenced to short terms of imprisonment who were admitted during the year. There were severe outbreaks of cholera in the Bassein and Toungoo Jails. In the former jail 32 prisoners died, in the latter 12. The progress of the epidemic was arrested in both jails by the temporary removal of the prisoners into camp. The Reformatory at Paungdè was efficiently managed during the year.

7. Civil litigation in Burma, outside Rangoon, is practically stationary. The total number of suits instituted during 1885 was smaller than the number instituted in the previous year, but slightly exceeded the average of the last five years. There was an increase in the number of suits on written and unwritten contract, and a decrease in the number of suits for money had and received, for goods sold, and for damages. The value of suits instituted rose from £376,611 to £482,550. The manner of disposal of suits varied but little from the manner of disposal in previous years. About 60

per cent. were disposed of without, about 84 per cent. with contest. The average duration of contested cases was in Rangoon 62 days, elsewhere 24 days; of uncontested cases in Rangoon 29, elsewhere 14 days. Of 11,012 applications for executions of decree made during the year 4,542 were wholly unfructuous, 5,556 were satisfied in whole or in part. The number of debtors imprisoned during the year was considerably less than the number imprisoned in the two previous years. The statistics of appeals were almost identical with those of 1884. The total receipts of all Courts of the province during the year were £54,181, the total expenditure was £57,094. The question of the re-organization of the superior Courts of the province was under consideration, but was not finally settled, during the year. A Bill for the creation of a Chief Court in Burma, which it is hoped will shortly become law, is now before the Legislature. The Bill provides for the appointment of at least three Judges, of whom one will be a Recorder, another a Judicial Commissioner, and the third either a Recorder or a Judicial Commissioner as circumstances may require. Power is taken in the Bill to increase the number of Judges if necessary.

8. The disturbance to trade, which was caused by the political complications of the year, had an injurious effect on registration business. Twenty-five new sub-registration offices were opened, but the number of documents registered decreased from 9,498 in the previous year to 8,919 in 1885-86. The total value of property affected by registration was £1,608,822. Receipts from registration amounted to £2,458, expenditure to £1,338. Numerous and careful inspections of subordinate offices were carried out by the Inspector-General during the year. It is believed that these inspections have had a salutary effect in improving the quality of the registration work performed in subordinate offices.

9. Municipal administration made good progress during the year. There is reason to believe that the aversion to local self-government, which formerly prevailed to a considerable extent in the province, is giving way to a more enlightened feeling. Several towns were created Municipalities during the year and proposals for extending the Act to others were under consideration. In only a few cases was opposition shown to the introduction of the Act. With a view to fostering local self-government it was ruled during the year that the receipts from the capitation-tax collected in towns to which the Municipal Act applies should in all cases form a part of the municipal revenues. The balance to the credit of municipal funds at the beginning of the year amounted to £36,336. The year's receipts were £218,316, or slightly more than the receipts of the previous year. The year's expenditure, £222,648, also exceeded slightly that of the preceding year; the closing balance amounted to £27,004. The sources of municipal income were the same as in former years. £67,471 were derived from taxation, the principal and most productive tax being a tax on houses. Receipts from miscellaneous income, including grants from provincial and local funds, amounted to £145,845. Municipal incomes were spent principally on the promotion of education, and on medical relief, vaccination, conservancy, and public works. Municipal Committees continued to take much interest in education and to spend their income liberally in its promotion. The percentage borne by expenditure on education to total expenditure increased from

9·7 in 1884-85 to 11·9 in the year under report. The Rangoon, Akyab, Bassein, and Henzada Municipalities paid especial attention to this branch of municipal administration. The most noticeable feature of the municipal history of the year was the final adoption by the Rangoon Municipal Committee of a scheme for the drainage of Rangoon. The system adopted was one of surface drainage, which is known as Messrs. Shone and Ault's system. The cost of the projected works is estimated at £280,000, a sum which the Municipal Committee propose to raise by borrowing. Considerable progress was also made with a scheme for the gradual reclamation of low-lying land for the purpose of providing house-room for the rapidly growing population of Rangoon. When the scheme has been completely carried out a large area, which is at present uninhabitable, will be available for the erection of houses.

10. The forest administration of 1885-86 was more successful financially than that of the previous year. The gross revenue

Forests.

amounted to £197,386, the gross expenditure to £115,095, leaving a net revenue of £82,291, or nearly double the net revenue of the previous year. The bulk of the increase in net revenue was contributed by receipts from sales of timber removed from forests by Government agency. In the Pegu circle the sales of Government timber at the Rangoon dépôt exceeded the sales of the previous year by 10,420 logs, the greater portion of which were sold for shipment to India and Europe. Owing to the continued depression of the ship-building trade the price of teak in the home market was low throughout the year. Other forest operations call for few remarks. Fire-protection was successful over 152,358 acres of forest against 176,268 acres in the previous year. The falling off in the area protected took place in the Pegu circle, where much damage was caused by incendiarism. The area of reserved forests was increased by 530 square miles, 17,874 teak trees were girdled, and 35,413 tons of teak were extracted from the forests of the province during the year.

11. The oil-mining industry in the Kyaukpyn district made no progress during the year. Operations were for some months

Mining industries.

practically suspended on the works of the defunct Boronga Oil Company. A coal-mining concession in the Thayetmyo district was made during the year to a Calcutta company called the Murray Coal-mining Company. A coal-field has long been known to exist in that district, but experts have hitherto declared it to be impossible to work the field at a profit. The operations of the Murray Company have not yet advanced beyond the stage of prospecting, but the Company hope that a seam will ultimately be discovered large enough to yield a remunerative outturn.

12. The development of Burmese art industries was promoted during the year on the lines laid down in former years. Art-com-

Art industries.

petitions, as the result of which prizes were distributed, were held in April and October. The object of these competitions and of the other measures taken for the development of art industries is to encourage the formation of a national school of art. The productions of Burmese artists are already said to show improvement, both in design and execution, over the productions of past years, and connoisseurs, both in England and India, readily pay high prices for good specimens. A stimulus was given to the development of the

art industries of Burma by the opening of the Indian and Colonial Exhibition at South Kensington in the early part of 1886. Specimens of Burmese art-work in wood and ivory-carving, silver-work, and other minor forms of art industry were sent to the Exhibition.

13. There was a considerable increase both in the number and tonnage of the shipping which entered and cleared at the several ports of the province during the year. The number of vessels which entered was 2,807 with a tonnage of 1,411,679 tons; the number which cleared was 2,871 with a tonnage of 1,399,958 tons. The large majority of the vessels trading to this province are British craft. Eighty-six per cent. of the total shipping traded under the British Flag. Only one serious casualty to shipping, namely, the loss of a ship by fire, occurred in Burmese waters during the year. The conduct of pilots was on the whole good. Port funds were maintained at the same ports and were managed in the same manner as in former years. The income of the Rangoon port fund, which is administered by a Board of Commissioners, was £63,594, the expenditure £55,163. Several large works for the improvement of the port of Rangoon are in course of execution or under consideration. In order to defray their cost a loan of £89,404 is being raised. A portion of the Mergui archipelago, in the immediate vicinity of the port of Mergui, was surveyed during the year by the Marine Survey of India.

14. The trade of the year 1885-86 was larger than that of the previous year. The total seaborne trade, excluding Government transactions, reached a total value of almost £18,000,000 as against about £16,000,000 in 1884-85. This increase was contributed mainly by foreign exports. Foreign imports decreased slightly, while the coasting trade was almost stationary. The increase in the value of foreign exports was due to a larger exportation of rice. In the former year large supplies of that grain were sent to the home market from Saigon and Bangkok. In the year under report exports from those ports were insignificant and the home market took proportionately larger supplies of Burma rice. There was also an increase in exportations to the Straits, the rice sent thither being principally required for the China market. In foreign imports there was a decrease. At the beginning of the year the Rangoon market was overstocked. There was consequently depression during the year and a falling off in some of the principal articles of import, such as oils, hardware, salt, and silk piece-goods. The inland trade of the province is carried on principally with Upper Burma and necessarily suffered from the political complications of the year. The total value of the trade was £4,038,405, being upwards of £1,000,000 less than in the previous year. The value of imports amounted to £2,125,717, of exports to £1,907,688. As regards imports the principal falling off took place in raw cotton, hides, and piece-goods, as regards exports in European piece-goods and salt. The exports of rice were large, as unfavourable harvests in Upper Burma had rendered a supply of foreign grain necessary.

15. Two survey parties, one a topographical party, the other a cadastral party, were at work in the province during the year. The former party surveyed 861 square miles of forest land in the Prome and Tharrawaddy districts; the latter party was occupied with

Commercial marine.

Trade.

Surveys and settlement.

the survey of the Akyab district. Six hundred and sixty-one square miles were surveyed at a total cost of £17,689 and an average cost of 10½d. per acre. Settlement operations were carried on in the Henzada district, the settlement of which was finished, and in the Akyab district. The total expenditure on survey and settlement work since the commencement of operations in February 1879 has been, on cadastral survey £308,429, and on settlement £188,877. Revised assessments were sanctioned during the year for portions of the Bassein, Henzada, and Promé districts. The revised rates will yield an increase of revenue of £8,849. The enquiries of Settlement Officers into the condition of the people in the Henzada and Akyab districts disclose a fairly satisfactory state of things. The people are as a rule in easy, in some parts in prosperous circumstances, and though a considerable portion of the agricultural population is in debt, most are involved to an inconsiderable extent. In Henzada about 27·62 per cent. of the agricultural population consists of tenants. The condition of tenants is said to be satisfactory and there is no rack-renting. Supplementary survey is now carried on in six settled districts containing 210 circles and a cultivated area of 1,989,418 acres. The cost of the survey during the year under report was ¾d. per acre. The work was on the whole satisfactorily carried out, although difficulties were experienced in some parts owing to the ignorance of thugyis. As better trained men take the place of thugyis who do not understand the new system it may be expected that the difficulties now experienced in working it will in great part disappear.

16. Owing to financial pressure no agricultural experiments on a large scale were carried out during the year. The farm at

Agricultural.

Alôn was maintained for the purpose of experi-

menting on various kinds of manures. Experimental gardens were also maintained at Mergui and in the Arakan Hill Tracts, where endeavours are made to acclimatize various kinds of foreign products, such as Liberian and Arabian coffee, nutmegs, cardamoms, and the like. The Assistant Director of Agriculture was occupied during the greater portion of the year in endeavouring to introduce improved methods of cultivating and curing tobacco. He took up his headquarters on Shadaw island, the centre of the tobacco-growing district. He there cultivated a plot of tobacco after the approved American method for the purpose of demonstrating practically its superiority to Burman methods. He also distributed a large quantity of tobacco seed. His efforts are believed to have met with fair success; Burmese tobacco-growers appreciate the advantages of European methods and are beginning to adopt them. The reduction of the rate of taxation on land grown with tobacco is said to have stimulated to a considerable extent the growth of that product. Besides experiments with tobacco, experiments were made at Dabein, and afterwards at Kyauktaga, to test the practicability of introducing Indian dry-weather crops. Large advances were made to sugarcane cultivators in the Shwegyin district for the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of that staple. Owing to the disturbed condition of the district for a portion of the year but little progress was made, and at the end of the year large advances remained to be recovered.

17. The gross revenue demand of the province amounted to £2,381,065 and exceeded the demand of the previous year by £189,796.

Revenue.

The bulk of this increase was contributed by customs revenue, which yielded a larger return than in former years in consequence of larger

shipments of rice to Europe and the Straits Settlements. The land revenue demand increased by £30,961, the area under assessment by 255,989 acres. Owing to exceptional causes the increase of area under assessment was unusually large. There was a slight increase in the capitation-tax demand and a slight falling off in the receipts from fishery revenue. The revenue authorities had special difficulties to contend with during the year in collecting the land and fishery revenue. Disturbances prevailed in some of the largest revenue-yielding districts of the province during the months of February and March, when the bulk of the land revenue is collected, and rendered the business of collection one of considerable danger. Nevertheless, owing to the satisfactory manner in which the thugyis performed their duty, the revenue was collected with fair punctuality and the outstandings on the 30th June 1886 were smaller than they have been in some previous recent years. The fishery industry was crippled during a portion of the year by a sudden fall in the demand for salt fish and by the disturbances which in some districts put a stop for a time to fishing operations. Consequently large arrears of rent were due from fishery lessees at the end of the year. It is hoped that in most cases the arrears will be collected during the current year. The area of fallow land paying a rate of 3*d.* an acre increased from 261,110 acres in 1884-85 to 276,018 acres in the year under report. The districts containing the largest fallow areas are those of Pegu, Bassein, and Amherst. In Pegu, however, the fallow area was less than in the previous years. In Bassein much land is left fallow in parts where the soil is too poor to suffer continuous cultivation; in Amherst the prevalence of cattle-disease in 1882 and succeeding years caused much land to be left uncultivated. Of the total cultivated area of the province about 87 per cent. is under rice-cultivation; the remainder is occupied with fruit and vegetable gardens, and with tobacco, sugarcane, and other minor crops. The cultivation of tobacco and sugarcane is increasing. The stamp revenue decreased slightly from £97,981 to £93,756, and the excise revenue from £292,757 to £273,985. The falling off in excise receipts was contributed by all sources of that revenue, namely, opium, distilleries, outstills, and toddy. The net revenue derived from opium decreased by 5·22 per cent. The efforts which have been made for some years to reduce the consumption of opium in Burma were continued during the year. One opium shop was closed and alterations were made in the rules, which have the effect of rendering it more difficult for opium-eaters to obtain the drug. The total quantity of Government opium sold diminished by 7·82 per cent.

18. The finances of the province were administered under the five-years' contract, which dates from the 1st April 1882. In spite of large reductions of expenditure the provincial Government was (as had been predicted from the beginning) unable during the year 1885-86 to live within the income assigned to it under the arrangement of 1882, and a contribution of £77,823 from imperial funds was necessary to balance the provincial account at the end of the year. The gross revenue receipts during 1884-85 amounted to £2,732,654, being a net increase on the receipts of the previous year of £44,535, or 1·63 per cent. This increase was contributed by customs and forest receipts. Under land revenue, excise, and stamps there was a falling off. Receipts under the head "Imperial" increased by £96,049, those under the heads "Provincial" and "Local" decreased by £39,919 and 11,595

Finance.

respectively. The cost of the civil administration amounted to £1,537,966, being £95,084 less than in the previous year. The principal reduction of expenditure was under the head "Public works." The surplus available for imperial purposes was £1,051,775, or £151,164 more than in 1884-85. The net earnings of State railways amounted to £58,815 as against £82,172 in the previous year; the decrease was due to the opening of the new line to Toungoo. The interest on the capital expenditure for 1885-86 was £111,978. The receipts of incorporated local funds, that is to say, of the district cess fund, amounted to £90,922, expenditure to £102,856. The income of excluded local funds during the year was £56,734, the expenditure £60,324.

19. Owing to financial pressure only a small portion of the total revenue of the province was available for expenditure on public

Public works and railways.

works. No large works were commenced, the money which was spent being devoted principally to repairs to existing buildings, roads, and other works. The total expenditure of the year, excluding expenditure from municipal funds, amounted to £241,655, a sum very much less than the amounts annually spent on public works during the last five years. Of this sum £47,596 were spent from imperial, £165,607 from provincial, and £28,452 from local funds, £47,672 in all were spent on imperial works. The bulk of this sum was spent in Rangoon on the erection of a new hospital for European troops. Expenditure on communications amounted to £68,732. Little was done beyond keeping the main lines of communication with their subsidiary roads in repair. Five large bridges were completed in the Tharrawaddy division on the Rangoon-Prome road. The only other work of importance which was executed during the year was a road from Tavoy to the Siamese frontier, on which £9,510 were spent. Expenditure on water communications was small. Some progress was made with the Sittang and Kyaikto canal, and some repairs were executed to the Pogu canal, which was damaged in December 1886 by a band of rebels. The year under report is noticeable as being the one in which the Sittang Valley State Railway was completed to Toungoo. The last section of the line, 73 miles in length, from Nyaunglebin to Toungoo, was opened on the 1st July 1885. The total capital outlay on this railway from the commencement of operations has been £1,323,488. At the end of the year 327 miles of railway were open in the province. The total revenue outlay on State railways during the year was £169,058, the total earnings £216,865. With the annexation of Upper Burma and the extension of the Rangoon-Toungoo line to Mandalay it may be expected that the earnings of the Toungoo line, which are already considerable, will increase largely and rapidly.

20. The telegraph system of the province was largely extended during the year, the extensions being principally due to the

Post Office and Telegraph.

annexation of Upper Burma. There was an addition of 497 miles of line and 572 of wire, and the traffic increased by 16·85 per cent. of sent messages. The net profit to Government of the telegraph operations of the year was £32,910. The annexation of Upper Burma also increased largely the operations of the Post Office. Fourteen post offices were opened during the year, and the number of covers posted and delivered increased largely. A commencement was made with the organization of the postal system in Upper Burma. Post offices were opened at some of the principal stations and were largely used. The principal customers of the Post Office in Upper Burma are at present the

troops stationed in the province ; but it is worthy of notice that the Burmese are already beginning to make use of the Post Office to a considerable extent.

21. A small improvement took place in the registration of vital statistics.

Vital statistics and medical relief. The number of births registered increased from 82,788

to 93,222, of deaths from 69,284 to 72,672, an increase which was more than proportionate to the increase in population. The province suffered much during the year from the ravages of cholera, which caused a larger number of deaths than in any year since 1873. The disease was most fatal in the towns of Pegu, Prome, Toungoo, and Moulmein. Smallpox, on the other hand, though it caused a large number of deaths, was not so virulent as in some previous years. The Irrawaddy division suffered most from this disease. Deaths from fevers numbered 34,070. Owing to the comparative immunity which the province, and particularly the large towns, enjoyed from the ravages of smallpox the work of vaccination was less vigorously carried on than in the two previous years. The total number of persons vaccinated was 63,516, the average of successful vaccinations 79·2. The total cost of vaccination diminished, but owing to the diminution in the number of persons vaccinated the average cost of each successful vaccination was larger than in the previous year. The cost of vaccination varies greatly in various districts, and lax supervision often enables vaccinators to neglect their duty. The necessity of insisting on the performance by vaccinators of a reasonable number of operations during the year has been impressed on district authorities. One new dispensary, at Maungdaw in the Akyab district, was opened in the course of the year. The number of patients treated at the hospitals and dispensaries of the province was 188,943. Owing to the greater cheapness of food expenditure on medical relief decreased by £2,200. The Rangoon Lunatic Asylum was efficiently conducted. It is managed by a Committee presided over by the Commissioner of Pegu. Rules for the management of the institution were published during the year. The population of the asylum was 254. Seventy-two patients were admitted and 40 were discharged. Of the latter 15 left the asylum completely, 23 partially cured. The year's expenditure amounted to £2,127.

22. Owing to exceptional causes the progress made during the year in

Education. educational matters, when judged by results, was not so considerable as it has been in previous years.

Elementary was more successful than advanced education, the number of pupils who passed elementary standard examinations being larger, while the number who passed more advanced tests was smaller, than in the previous year. The apparent retrogression of advanced education may probably be ascribed to political disturbances. The provincial examinations took place in November and December, when the war with Upper Burma had disturbed men's minds in the large towns and had caused a considerable diminution in school attendance. There was consequently a proportional decrease in the number of passes at the examinations obtained by the large schools. In the interior of the province the excitement caused by political events was comparatively small and elementary education suffered but slightly. The number of schools of all kinds under inspection increased from 5,010 to 5,204, the number of scholars from 137,504 to 156,066. Of the scholars 165 were at the high stage of instruction, 1,735 at the middle stage, and 2,316 at the upper primary stage. The expenditure on edu-

cation during the year amounted to £94,973. Good progress was made in the education of girls. The first success at a University examination obtained by girls in this province was obtained by three pupils of the Rangoon Convent, who passed the Calcutta University Entrance examination. The most important event in the educational history of the year was the formation of the Educational Syndicate into a Society under the Companies Act. Since the close of the year the management of the Rangoon College has been entrusted to the Syndicate, and the question of transferring to its charge the Rangoon Municipal schools is at present under consideration.

23. An elaborate and valuable report on the antiquities of the province, illustrated with plates and photographs, was compiled
Archæology during the year by the Government Archæologist.

The work is being printed in the Secretariat Press. A brief narrative of the archæological work done in the Arakan division and the Toungoo district is contained in the body of the report.

PART II.

LOWER BURMA · DEPARTMENTAL
CHAPTERS.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF LOWER BURMA

For the year 1885-86.

[*Note.*—In the Administration Report for 1882-83 the following subjects have been treated in a permanent form for reference. —

	<i>Pages.</i>
Physical features of the country, area, climate, and chief staples ...	8—5
Historical summary ...	5--6
Form of administration ...	6-8
Character of land tenures, system of survey and settlement	8—11
Civil divisions of British territory ...	11—12
Details of last census ..	12—14
Legislative authority ..	28
General system of public instruction ..	144—147
Literary societies ...	153
Ecclesiastical jurisdiction ...	157

In accordance with the orders of the Government of India these chapters are not reproduced in this report.]

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Changes in the Administration.

No changes of importance took place in the Administration of Lower Burma. The changes made in consequence of the annexation of Upper Burma are dealt with in the portion of the report which relates to that province.

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs.

2. The principal political events of the year are narrated in the portion of the report which deals with the Administration of Upper Burma and it is unnecessary in this place to give any account of the circumstances which led to the outbreak of war with Thebaw and the annexation of his territories to the British Crown. The Myingun Prince remained throughout the year at Pondicherry. Rumours were current from time to time that he had left or intended to leave for Burma and he was known to be communicating with adherents in this province. Until now, however, he has made no attempt to carry out the plans attributed to him and the probabilities of his making any have diminished since Upper Burma has become British territory. Relations with Siam were cordial throughout the year. Communications with the Government of that kingdom related almost solely to the extradition of criminals. In August 1885 Mr. Satow, Her Majesty's Resident and Consul-General in Siam, visited Rangoon and discussed with the Chief Commissioner various questions affecting the relations between Burma and Siam.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys, Settlements, and Waste Lands.

3. One cadastral and one topographical survey party were at work in the province during the year. The topographical survey party was engaged in mapping the forest reserves in the Tharrawaddy and Prome districts with a view to facilitating the preparation of working plans of the State reserved forests. Eight hundred and sixty-one square miles were surveyed at an estimated total cost of £11,470. The disturbed state of the country rendered necessary the withdrawal of this party before the close of the working season.

Cadastral survey.

4. The cadastral survey party continued the survey of the Akyab district with the following results :—

District in which party worked.	TOTAL AREA CADASTRALLY SURVEYED.		Total cultivated area included in foregoing.	FIELDS CADASTRALLY SURVEYED.		Cost				Average total cost per acre, being column 10 divided by column 8.
	Square miles.	Acres.		Number.	Average area.	Of cadastral work.	Of advance survey.	Of revision survey.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Miles.	Acres.	Miles.	No.	Acres.	£	£	£	£	s. d.
Akyab	661	423,230	318	694,056	0.81	12,163	5,591	185	17,889	0 10½

The outturn of work was 99 square miles in excess of the outturn in the Akyab district in 1884-85, and the cost per acre was 10½d. against 11½d. in 1884-85. These results were very satisfactory in view of the difficulties which impeded the progress of survey operations. The work to be done was very scattered and, owing to an outbreak of cholera among the establishment in the previous season, the amount of ground prepared in advance was unusually small. The system of attaching to the survey camp holding-recorders from the Settlement Office to mark out errors and omissions in the traces made over to them by the amins in the field was so far successful that a revisional survey was not found necessary in the Henzada district, where the experiment was tried.

5. The settlement of the Henzada district was practically finished in the season of 1885-86. In Akyab there is still two seasons' work left. The total expenditure on survey and settlement work from February 1879, when operations began, up to the end of March 1886 has been as follows :—

Cadastral survey	...	...	...	...	308,429
Settlement	...	...	...	...	188,877
Total	...	...	...	...	496,806

The area for which revised assessments have been sanctioned used to pay £350,229, and the increase of revenue levied under the settlement is £20,684. In some tracts, however, the maximum rates sanctioned at the settlement are not yet levied.

6. The revised assessments sanctioned in 1886* and taking effect from 1st Sanctioned assessments of 1885-86. July last gave the following fiscal results :—

District.	Old land revenue.	REVISED ASSESSMENTS		Increase or decrease of rates now to be levied as compared with old assessments.
		At maximum rates.	At rates now to be levied.	
1	2	3	4	5
	£	£	£	£
Bassein and Henzada ...	26,470	29,750	29,750	+ 2,871
Prome ...	1,858	2,417	2,331	+ 478
Total ...	28,782	32,167	32,081	+ 8,849

The new rates will remain in force for 15 years. The cultivated area, as disclosed by the survey and settlement, exceeded the area returned by the thugyis by—
18·08 per cent. in Bassein and Henzada ;
42· per cent. in Prome.

7. The following table gives statistics of indebtedness in the Bassein, Henzada, and Akyab districts :—
Condition of the people.

District.	Number of cultivators examined.	Number of cultivators indebted.	Percentage of number of cultivators indebted to number examined.	Average amount of debt per person.	Remarks.
				£ s. d.	
Bassein and Henzada, 1884-85 ...	9,752	3,163	32·43	8 10 4	
Henzada, 1885-86 ...	5,900	1,670	28·30	8 1 7½	
Akyab, 1885-86 ...	...	...	...	9 0 0	

In the parts of Bassein and Henzada which are protected by embankments the condition of the people is decidedly prosperous. They are as a rule comfortably housed and their standard of living is a high one. In the less fertile parts of Henzada district life is somewhat harder ; but the proportion of persons in debt is smaller than in those tracts where land commands a higher value and any one, if he will, can place himself above want. In Akyab the standard of living among the people is comparatively low ; but with this proviso their circumstances are sufficiently easy and there is no pinching. There is no evidence to show that the condition of the cultivator is one of decreasing comfort, but at the same time there is a marked absence of indications, such as were found in the Irrawaddy valley districts, that his condition is becoming more comfortable or that his standard of living is rising. More than half the cultivators are in debt ; but only 11·37 per cent. are indebted to an amount which they would be unable to clear in a single year and 1·18 per cent. only are hopelessly involved.

8. The following statistics relating to tenants are given by Settlement Officers for the tracts in which enquiries were made by them during the past season :—

Sub-tenants.		District.	Number of tenants.	Area held.	Rent paid.	Revenue paid.	Total paid.	Incidence per acre.
				Acres.	£	£	£	£ d.
Henzada	3,541	20,805	6,967	3,067	10,034	9 10½
Akyab	4,133	40,122	7,201	8,293	15,494	7 8½
Total	7,674	60,927	14,168	11,360	25,528	8 5½

In Henzada the percentage of tenants to the total number of cultivators is 27·62 and the percentage of land held by tenants to the total area under rice-cultivation is 20·16. The average holding is 5·73 acres in extent. Nearly one-third of the tenants rent land because their own holdings are too small for their support and many others are related to their landlords or are, in their turn, landlords in respect of land of their own which they let to others. So far as can be judged from the statistics compiled by the Settlement Officer the number of permanent tenants is not increasing to any considerable extent. Of those who let out their lands, about 14 per cent. belong to classes having no interest in common with the cultivators. In Akyab the figures given above include also tenants in large grants. Tenants are of the same class and social standing as landlords. It is reported that there is no appearance of rack-renting and that tenants do not stand in need of legal protection from landlords.

9. The following table contains figures showing the area brought under supplementary survey in each district to which the system has extended, the cultivated land affected by it, and the cost of the operations :—

Division.	District.	Number of circles.	Area in square miles.	AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.			Cost of supplementary survey operations.	Cost per square mile of total area	Cost per acre of cultivated area.
				Paddy.	Garden and miscellaneous.	Total.			
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	£	£ s. d.	s. d.
Pegu	Hanthawaddy	30	1,226·86	338,012	25,328	363,340	1,064	0 16 0	0 0½
	Pegu ...	40	2,100·65	642,690	10,050	652,740	1,806	0 17 2½	0 0½
	Tharrawaddy	26	1,095·72	260,040	10,106	270,146	905	0 16 6½	0 0½
	Prome ...	63	700·7	185,722	16,315	202,037	518	0 14 7½	0 0½
Irrawaddy	Bassein ...	45	2,008·29	880,941	19,889	400,830	1,671	0 16 0	0 1
	Henzada ...	6	181·81	76,294	14,431	90,725	286	1 11 6½	0 0½
	Total ...	210	7,408·03	1,898,290	96,119	1,994,409	6,252	0 16 7½	0 0½

The cost per acre of cultivation, though much less than in 1884-85, is very high in the Bassein district, owing to the inclusion in the tract under settlement of a large area of waste land, which it is hoped will be reclaimed as soon as the Ngawun embankment is extended southwards. The high rate of cost per square mile in Henzada will, it is hoped, be materially reduced in 1886-87, when 16 more circles are to be brought under supplementary survey. The system worked fairly well except in Prome, where everything was backward. Complaints continue to be received of the unsatisfactory work of too many of the thugyis and taiksayes; but distinct progress is being made, and in course of time, when the old and useless men have been weeded out and a better trained class take their place, the work of the Superintendents and Inspectors will become less irksome. At present very close and constant supervision on their part is necessary in order to secure that maps and registers are kept correctly up to date. The conduct of Superintendents and Inspectors during the year was on the whole good. Owing to the disturbed state of portions of Lower Burma during a part of the working season of 1885-86 District Officers were unable to devote much time to the important task of checking supplementary survey work in the field. Little testing work in compliance with section 44 of the Directions to Revenue Officers was done except by a few Township Officers.

10. In Bassein and Henzada the state of the permanent survey marks was fairly satisfactory; but there is reason to fear that in the Pegu division there has been much wanton destruction of the pipes which are used as survey marks, and a considerable expenditure will be necessary to replace the marks which cannot now be found.

Survey marks.

Sale of holdings.

11. The statistics collected in the districts under supplementary survey concerning sales of land are as follows :—

District.						Number of cases.	Area in acres.	Average selling price per acre.
								£ s. d.
Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	1,346	24,068	0 17 0½
Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	2,095	58,077	1 4 1½
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	2,628	16,012	1 12 5½
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	1,816	4,823	2 15 7½
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	421	5,046	0 11 10½
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	189	2,884	0 19 8½

These statistics are more complete than those compiled in former years; but as the sales noted in the year under report include also sales actually made, though not reported, in former years, a comparison cannot safely be made of those figures with the figures of former years. There would, however, seem to be marked indications of a steady increase in the price of land.

Tenant occupancy.

12. The statistics collected regarding tenant occupancy are as follows :—

District.						Number of tenants.	Average area of tenancy.	Incidence of rent per acre.
								s. d.
Hanthawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	2,186	22 23	9 4½
Pegu	...	...	...	...	...	2,986	81 84½	6 10½
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	...	2,795	8 40	8 11½
Prome	...	...	...	...	...	974	4 29	8 11½
Bassein	...	...	...	...	...	7 019	11 68	5 5½
Henzada	...	...	...	...	...	5,169	8 21	6 2½

It is impossible to make any deductions from a comparison of these figures with those given in the Report for 1884-85, inasmuch as, except in two districts, the areas to which the figures relate are not identical, and the figures of 1884-85 are now known to have been in some degree imperfect. It is, however, clear that the tenants form a very important portion of the cultivating agency, and the numbers show a disposition to increase. The number of tenants who have held land for over five years is very small. In districts where land is available the tenant ordinarily acquires land of his own as soon as he has made sufficient money to clear it. There is too much waste land in the country to make rack-renting possible at present.

Suits between landlords and tenants.

13. The subjoined return shows the number of suits instituted during the year of report between landlords and tenants.

Division.	SUITS BROUGHT BY LANDLORDS			Suits brought by tenants.
	For rent.	For ejectment.	Others.	
Pegu	17	4	1	...
Irrawaddy	50	80	5	...
Tenasserim	86	16	15	5
Arakan	42	1	5	...
Total	146	51	26	5

14. In former years large areas were granted for cultivation in the Akyab, Pegu, and Hanthawaddy districts under the Waste-land Rules of 1839—41 and 1865, and the Rules of 1868, for the sale of unassessed waste lands. The boundaries of the grants under the old rules in Pegu and Hanthawaddy have been determined by the settlement. Out of 57,669 acres comprised in 48 grants (of which 19 pay revenue) 26,088 acres are reported to be under cultivation. The whole of a small grant of 99 acres in Prome, and another which purports to comprise an area of 331 acres in Thongwa, is cultivated. In the Arakan division during the year under report 10 grants were given up or resumed, chiefly for non-payment of revenue, and 18 were brought under settlement and are now held on leases issued under the Land and Revenue Rules. There remained in the Arakan division 45 grants, with an area of 91,404 acres, of which 51,730 acres are returned as under cultivation.

Grants of waste land under the old rules.

15. Pottah grants, of which the period of exemption had not expired in 1885-86, comprised an area of 186,480 acres, distributed as follows:—

	Arakan	Pegu	Irrawaddy	Tenasserim	Acres.
	11,558
	68,252
	68,618
	87,973

Grants aggregating 95,473 acres were given in 1885-86, as shown in the annexed table:—

Division.	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Arakan	4,053	2,459	1,805	1,785	4,559
Pegu	29,321	10,170	21,794	18,844	80,700
Irrawaddy	19,121	9,675	16,758	38,079	44,977
Tenasserim	8,837	5,787	6,610	8,138	15,237
Total	61,882	28,471	46,967	66,844	95,473

At the close of the year under report, therefore, 281,903 acres were held temporarily exempt from revenue under pottah grants. Most of this will become liable to revenue within the next four years. Of the total area some 83,975 acres are situated in the Thongwa district alone, where the reclamation of the Ma-ubin island and the continuation of the Irrawaddy embankment southwards have given a great stimulus to the extension of cultivation. The Irrawaddy Railway is mainly responsible for the large area (52,982 acres) held in the Tharrawaddy district under recently given pottahs, and the Sittang Valley Railway for the 11,310 acres granted in Shwegyin during the year under report.

Grants for religious and public purposes.

16. One hundred and eight grants with an area of 95 acres were made during the year for religious and public purposes. The land granted was for the most part waste and paid no revenue.

17. The grants made since 1879 by the Chief Commissioner under special rules are shown in the following table:—

Division.	FOR RELIGIOUS PURPOSES.		FOR CULTIVATION PURPOSES.		FOR OTHER PURPOSES.		TOTAL.	
	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.	Number of grants.	Area in acres.
		Acres A. P.		Acres A. P.		Acres A. P.		Acres A. P.
Arakan	118	82 15 8	67	1,078 10 6	124	29 8 9	309	1,141 0 11
Pegu	117	74 9 8	104	396 10 0	175	78 7 4	396	549 10 10
Irrawaddy	106	87 9 11	97	1,464 9 1	52	4 11 11	315	1,546 14 11
Tenasserim	75	78 4 8	28	1,249 10 11	21	11 12 9	124	1,380 12 4
Total	476	278 7 9	296	4,179 8 6	372	124 0 0	1,144	4,577 7 0

- The grants made for purposes of cultivation are grants which exceed 100 acres in extent or for which a specially long period of exemption has been allowed.

III.—PROTECTION.

Legislation.

18. The following Acts affecting Burma were passed during the year by the Imperial Legislature :—

1885.

An Act to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1882, and other Acts.
 An Act to correct an error in the Burma Municipal Act, 1884.
 The Indian Sea Passengers Act.
 The Indian Telegraph Act.
 The Burma Courts Act, 1885.
 An Act to amend the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879.
 The Indian Securities Act.

1886.

An Act to amend the Indian Contract Act.
 The Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act.
 An Act to amend the Indian Registration Act.
 An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure and certain other Acts.
 The Indian Tramways Act.
 The Petroleum Act.
 The Indian Securities Act.

19. Of the Acts enumerated above only two affected Burma exclusively. The

Local Acts.

Act to amend an error in the Burma Municipal Act was passed for the purpose of correcting an error in section 58 of that Act and rendering the owners as well as the occupiers liable for certain taxes on property. The Burma Courts Act, 1885, was passed as a temporary expedient for the purpose of relieving the Recorder of Rangoon from overpressure of work pending the constitution of a Chief Court. The Act empowered the Chief Commissioner to vest in the Civil Judge of Moulmein and in the District Judges of Akyab and Bassein the insolvency jurisdiction which the Recorder had formerly exercised in those towns, and to transfer cases, or classes of cases, from the Court of the Recorder to that of the Judicial Commissioner.

The License-tax Amendment Act, popularly known as the Income-tax Act, which would under ordinary circumstances have applied to Lower Burma, has been excluded from operation in this province until March 1888.

Police.

20. The total strength of the Police Force of Lower Burma in 1885 was

The police force.

7,281 as against 7,287 in the previous year, and its cost to provincial revenues amounted to £177,854, being £2,144 less than its cost in 1884. The constitution of the police remained unaltered during the year, but changes took place in the numbers of the force in several districts. The principal change effected during the year was the abolition of the Railway police as a separate force, its members being absorbed into the police force of the various railway districts. The conduct of the police improved during the year and the service appears to have increased in popularity. The number of resignations was 746 as against 913 in 1884, of dismissals 239 as against 360, and of punishments, departmental and magisterial, 1,328 as against 1,527. The number of desertions increased slightly, from 45 in 1884 to 49 in 1885. The number of men rewarded increased from 207 to 352, the number holding good conduct stripes from 974 to 1,018, and the number who retired on pension or gratuity from 37 to 43.

21. There was an increase in cognizable crimes of all classes except Class

State of crime.

IV (minor offences against the person), in which the number of cases diminished by five. The total increase was one of 4,994 cases and is accounted for mainly by an increase of 4,185 cases of Class VI (miscellaneous offences not otherwise classified). The increase in crime of a serious character was, however, considerable. Ordinary murders,

dacoities, robberies, hurt accompanied by aggravating circumstances, lurking house-trespass, house-breaking, and cattle-theft, all contributed to swell the total increase. Violent crimes, technically so called, increased by 10 per cent. The increase was contributed entirely by two of the most serious kinds of crime, namely, dacoity, in which there was an increase of 88, and robbery, in which there was an increase of 25. The amount of violent crime committed during 1885 exceeded the amount committed during 1884 in all the principal districts of the province except Rangoon Town, Pegu, and Henzada. In the Rangoon Town district crimes of violence decreased by almost 50 per cent., and the greater number of those which occurred were detected and brought to conviction. These results were due to the efficiency of police administration in Rangoon and to the cordial assistance rendered to the authorities by the town elders. As regards the rest of the province the largest increases occurred in Tharrawaddy, where dacoities increased by 11 and robberies by 21; in Hanthawaddy, where the number of those crimes increased by three and seven respectively; and in Thôngwa, where the numbers increased by nine and four. Similar, though smaller, increases took place in the other districts except Pegu, where the numbers neither increased nor decreased, and Henzada, where an increase of three dacoities was more than counterbalanced by a decrease of 10 robberies. In the month of December large gangs of marauders collected in the Shwegyin and Pegu districts and commenced a series of outrages, burning and looting peaceful villages, and committing many atrocities. Raising the Peacock standard and announcing themselves as a part of the royal army of Thebaw they succeeded in striking terror into the hearts of the people, and it became necessary to invoke the assistance of the military for their suppression. The contagion subsequently spread to other districts, but the history of these outbreaks of freebooters belong rather to 1886 than to 1885.

22. There was a considerable increase in the number of cattle-thefts committed, namely, from 1,337 to 1,606 genuine cases.

Petty crime.

The increase was general throughout the province, but was most marked in the Pegu, Hanthawaddy, and Prome districts. The number of cases of ordinary theft was very slightly larger than in the previous year. The value of property stolen was £79,573 as against £103,616 in 1884, but the percentage recovered diminished from 43 to 35. The number of persons arrested for breach of excise and opium laws increased from 2,240 to 3,460, the percentage of convictions from 69 to 70.

23. The success of the police in the detection of crime of all descriptions was slightly greater in 1885 than in the previous year.

Detection of crime.

The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported increased from 50 to 53, of persons convicted to persons arrested from 61 to 62. On the other hand the police were not so successful in the Courts during 1885 as in the previous year. The percentage of cases convicted to cases taken into Court and of persons convicted to persons put on trial decreased by one. The success of the police in dealing with violent crime decreased. The percentage of cases convicted to cases reported was smaller than in 1884 in all the most serious classes of crime. The percentage of persons convicted to persons put on trial was slightly better than in 1884.

24. The disturbances which prevailed in Lower Burma during the early part of 1886 proved the inefficiency of the police force as

Re-organization of the police force.

it existed up till the end of 1885. Consequently, since the close of the year under report, the force has been re-organized on a new basis. The principal features of the re-organization are—

- (a) an increase in the number of Indian police;
- (b) an increase in the number of subordinate European officers;
- (c) an increase in the pay of the lower grades and especially in the pay of sergeants or officers in charge of police stations;
- (d) the establishment of training schools.

Henceforth the Burman portion of the police will be employed almost solely as a detective body; the Indian portion, which is recruited from among the fighting races of Upper India, will be employed on duties in which courage and discipline are indispensable. A reserve of these men is kept in each of the more im-

portant districts, and should be available at a moment's notice for the suppression of any serious outbreak of crimes of violence.

Criminal Justice.

General results.

25. The work of the Criminal Courts increased considerably during the year, thus—

	Offences reported.	Cases returned as true.	Cases brought to trial.
1884	48,406	38,554	32,083
1885	48,868	44,958	40,096
Increase	...	5,257	6,899
			7,412

The principal increase took place in offences under special and local laws, of which 17,708 were reported as against 10,647 in 1884. The increase is mainly due to greater activity on the part of Municipal authorities in large towns in enforcing municipal byelaws, and is also partly due to an increase in the number of prosecutions under the Excise and Opium Acts consequent on the appointment of a Commissioner of Excise. There was a large increase in the number of prosecutions under Chapter VIII of the Criminal Procedure Code, the number of persons called on to give security to be of good behaviour having risen from 2,176 in 1884 to 4,194 in 1885, and the percentage of convictions from 67 to 73. The increase took place entirely in the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions, in both of which the number of prosecutions on this account more than doubled. The greatest number of prosecutions were instituted in the Henzada, Bassein, and Tharrawaddy districts. The number of cases struck off as false was 3,710 during the year under review as against 4,852 in 1884 and 5,970 in 1883. These include cases instituted by complaint and rejected by a Magistrate under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as well as cases reported to the police. The total number of persons brought before the Courts increased from 52,599 in 1884 to 67,145 in the year under report. Of these 38,264, or 57 per cent., were convicted as against 29,978, or 57 per cent., in 1884; 26,158, or 38·96 per cent., were acquitted or discharged as against 20,376, or 38·7 per cent., in 1884. From these figures it appears that the percentages of convictions and acquittals in 1885 were almost identical with those in 1884; but offences of the more serious descriptions were less successfully dealt with than in 1884.

26. The criminal work of the province was despatched with reasonable celerity. In the Courts of Session outside Rangoon the average duration of cases was 42 days as against 46 in 1884; in Magistrates' Courts the average duration was in Rangoon 2½, and in the rest of the province 7 days. These averages are identical with those of the previous year. The number of witnesses examined in Magistrates' Courts increased largely outside Rangoon. In Rangoon they diminished by 34·7 per cent., thus—

	1884.	1885.
Rangoon	16,831	10,990
Elsewhere	101,247	120,806
Total	118,078	131,796

27. The following statement shows the Courts by which the bulk of the magisterial work of the province was disposed of:—

Persons brought before—	1885.	1884.
Subordinate Stipendiary Magistrates	47,390	40,308
Benches of Honorary Magistrates...	15,842	7,841
District Magistrates	4,018	3,860

The increase of work fell to a very great extent on the Honorary Magistrates. In Rangoon Honorary Magistrates tried almost as many persons as were tried by all the Magistrates of Rangoon put together in 1883; in the rest of the province the percentage of persons disposed of by Honorary Magistrates to total disposed of increased from 8·83 to 11·18. Important changes were introduced during the year in the procedure in Honorary Magistrates' Courts. Bur-

mese, the language almost invariably spoken by Honorary Magistrates, was declared to be the language of such Courts; Benches on which 1st or 2nd class Magistrates have a seat were invested with summary jurisdiction; and all such Benches were empowered to prepare the record and judgment of cases tried summarily by means of the Bench Clerk. In consequence of these modifications of procedure the number of persons whose cases were disposed of summarily by Honorary Magistrates increased from 2,567 to 6,848. The number of persons under trial before Sessions Courts was 991 as against 1,114 in 1884; 631 persons were committed to Courts of Session as against 776 in 1884. The falling off is to be ascribed partly to the decrease of crime in Rangoon, partly to less successful detection of crime. The results of trials in Sessions Courts were slightly worse than in 1884. In Moulmein Town and in the Pegu division the percentage of convictions was considerably below the average of other divisions.

Punishments.

28. The following table shows the punishments inflicted during the last two years:—

	Persons sentenced.	
	1884.	1885.
Death ...	75	62
Transportation ...	162	153
Rigorous imprisonment	9,166	9,806
Simple imprisonment	224	808
Fine ...	21,402	20,889
Whipping ...	1,852	1,764

The decrease in capital sentences and in sentences of transportation corresponds to the slight decrease which took place in crime of the most serious descriptions; the large increase in sentences of fine is occasioned by the increase in the number of petty offences. The increase in the number of whippings and the decrease in the percentage of imprisonments for a very short term were satisfactory features of the year's criminal work.

The amount of fines imposed in 1885 was larger and the percentage of realization greater than in 1884. The amount given in compensation was also larger, thus—

	Amount im- posed.	Amount real- ized.	Percentage of amount realized to amount im- posed.	Amount awarded in compen- sation.	Percentage of amount given in com- pensation to amount real- ized.
	£	£		£	
1885 ...	87,084	25,201	67.06	3,701	15.04
1884 ...	86,073	25,189	64.28	3,452	14.59

In the Court of the Honorary Magistrates, Rangoon, £1,066 were realized out of £1,173 imposed.

29. Three thousand nine hundred and fifty-five persons appealed during the year as against 3,442 in 1884. The following statement shows the manner in which appeals were disposed of:—

Total number of persons who appealed	3,955
Appeals rejected ...	1,588
Sentence confirmed ...	1,216
Sentence reversed, reduced, or modified	964
Percentage of rejections of appeal ...	88.76
Percentage of confirmations of sentence	80.75
Percentage of reversions, &c., of sentence	24.87

In 1884 29 per cent. and in 1883 26 per cent. of the persons who appealed were successful.

Jails.

30. At the beginning of the year the jails of the province contained 6,799 prisoners. The total numbers of convicts, under-trial prisoners, and civil prisoners admitted to jail during

General statistics.

the year were 15,101, 5,181, and 871 as against 12,927, 4,433, and 789 in 1884. Although the number of convicts in confinement during the year increased by upwards of 2,000, the daily average convict population was only 207 more in

1885 than in 1884. This is partly due to the fact that the increase in the number of admissions took place entirely among convicts sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year, while the number sentenced to terms of more than one year decreased, partly to the fact that an unusually large proportion of the convicts admitted in 1885 were received in the last quarter of that year. At the close of the year there were confined in the various jails 7,441 convicts, 674 under-trial prisoners, and 58 civil prisoners.

81. The jails of the province provided accommodation for 7,467 prisoners ;

Accommodation.

the average daily number to be accommodated was 6,896. Moulmein and Tavoy were the only jails in which the number of prisoners did not at some period of the year exceed the accommodation. In the Bassein, Henzada, and Thayetmyo Jails, in which the overcrowding was greatest, the daily average number of prisoners was larger than the number for whom accommodation is provided. In the jails in which overcrowding took place the surplus convicts were generally accommodated in workshops, or in the jail hospital. The total amount spent on jail buildings was £3,008. This expenditure was incurred on alterations, additions, and repairs.

82. The number of persons released on appeal during the year was 512 as against 518 in 1884. The number of previously

Judicial statistics.

convicted prisoners admitted increased from 1,760 to 2,038, the percentage to total number of convicts admitted from 16·08 to 16·35. The number of 'habituals' admitted was 1,062 as against 902 in 1884, but the percentage of habituals who received enhanced punishment decreased from 87 to 82. The rules which regulate the treatment of habituals were carefully observed by the jail authorities and criminals coming under that definition were segregated as much as possible and put to the hardest kinds of labour.

83. During 1885 24 boys were admitted to the Reformatory, which contain-

Juvenile prisoners.

ed at the beginning of the year 43 and at the end 48 inmates. The general condition of the school was satisfactory. The health of the boys was good during the year, the number of punishments inflicted decreased, and only one boy, who was re-captured, escaped.

84. Fifteen prisoners, of whom six evaded re-capture, escaped during the year under report. Only one prisoner escaped from

Discipline.

the inside of a jail. The escapes were of an ordinary character, and no outbreaks, or attempts at outbreak, took place during the year. The total number of offences committed decreased from 8,487 in 1884 to 6,761 in 1885. There was a corresponding decrease in the number of punishments inflicted. The punishment of whipping was resorted to 488 times as against 609 times in 1884. The rules regarding its infliction were carefully observed in all jails. The decrease in punishments took place chiefly under the heads "Reduced diet" and "Solitary confinement with reduced diet." These punishments were awarded, the former in 907, the latter in 961 cases, while in 1884 the former punishment was inflicted 1,482, the latter 2,214 times. The principal decrease took place in the Rangoon and Moulmein Jails, where the medical attendants are said to object to such punishments on physiological grounds.

85. During the year under report revised rules for granting rewards to

Marks system and prisoner warders.

prisoners, which have since been published, were under discussion. Provision has been made for acquainting prisoners periodically with the amount of remission which they have earned ; the classes of offences which may be punished by forfeiture of marks are defined ; and a scale is fixed according to which marks may be forfeited in proportion to the gravity of the offences committed.* The punishment of forfeiture of marks was inflicted less frequently in 1885 than in the previous year, while the number of convicts released during the year who had gained remission under the system increased from 685 to 1,073. The average number of convicts employed as prisoner warders increased from 346 in 1884 to 417 in 1885 ; the total number so employed was 1,006. An endeavour was made during the year to utilize convict warders more largely on intramural duties, the object in view being to gradually decrease the number of paid warders, at the same time increasing the pay of those who are retained.

86. The total cost of maintaining and guarding prisoners decreased from £45,777 in 1884 to £41,867 in the year under report. The average cost of each prisoner was £6-1-4½ as against £6-16-8 in 1884. The principal saving took place under the head "Rations" and was due partly to the greater cheapness of food during the year and partly to the employment of pulse as an alternative item of diet with meat and fish. The Bassein and Thayetmyo Jails were the most economically managed. In Bassein the average annual cost of each convict was £5, while the average net earnings of those employed upon manufactures amounted to nearly £4 each. The average number of prisoners employed on manufactures increased from 2,969 to 3,465. The net cash earnings increased from £15,856 to £16,359, an increase which was due to the large profits earned from manufactures in the Moulmein and Bassein Jails.

87. There was a serious deterioration during the year in the health of the jail population. The ratio per 1,000 of average strength of prisoners admitted to hospital decreased slightly, but the ratio of daily average sick increased from 36·9 to 38·28, and the ratio of deaths from 30·06 to 42·78 per mille. The number of deaths from cholera increased from 32 to 61, of deaths from bowel complaints from 47 to 86, and of deaths from fever from 8 to 15. It appears that this deterioration was not due to overcrowding. Although nearly every jail contained at one time or another more prisoners than it could nominally accommodate, except at Henzada, Shwegyin, Myanaung, Sandoway, and Ma-ubin, no actual overcrowding occurred; and at four of those five jails the health of the prisoners was comparatively good, the fifth being the leper jail at Myanaung. The deterioration in the health of the jail population was mainly due to the circumstance that a much larger number of convicts sentenced to six months' imprisonment, or less, were admitted in 1885 than in 1884. Prisoners of this class generally contribute the majority of deaths in jail; but during the year under report the mortality among them was exceptionally high. Out of an average number of 1,811, 149 died as against 88 out of an average number of 2,009 in 1884. There were outbreaks of cholera in several jails, the most severe being in the Bassein and Toungoo Jails. In the former jail out of 68 cases 32 proved fatal; in the latter there were 20 seizures, 12 of which resulted in death. Both in Bassein and Toungoo the prisoners were removed soon after the outbreak of the epidemic to temporary quarters beyond the jail. The adoption of this precaution arrested the progress of the disease in both jails. The experiment of introducing pulse into the prison dietary as an alternative for fish and meat was continued during the year under review and proved a success. The prisoners are said to like it and it appears to agree with them, as the percentage of prisoners who had lost weight when discharged was smallest in those jails in which pulse was most frequently issued.

Civil Justice.

88. The following table shows the number of regular suits instituted in Rangoon and in the rest of the province. The large decrease in the number of suits instituted in Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner is partly explained by the fact that no statistics are forthcoming from four Courts in the Shwegyin district, the records of which were destroyed by rebels in December last. The number of suits instituted in those Courts probably amounted to about 1,000 :—

SUITS INSTITUTED IN

			The Recorder's Court.	The Court of Small Causes, Rangoon.	Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner	Total.
1884	...	...	212	5,114	80,148	85,474
1885	...	...	254	5,782	27,961	33,997

The work of the Recorder's Court was carried on during the year by one Judge, an additional Recorder having sat for a few days only. Soon after the beginning of the year it was found that one Judge was unable to cope with the rapid increase of work. In order to relieve the pressure an Act was passed which authorized the Chief Commissioner to devolve on the District Judges of Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein the insolvency jurisdiction which the Recorder exercised in those towns under the Burma Courts Act. The same Act empowered the Chief Commissioner to transfer to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner any particular cases or classes of cases pending in the Court of the Recorder. In spite of the relief afforded by this Act the work in the Recorder's Court was still too heavy for one Judge to dispose of. Accordingly an additional Recorder was appointed at the end of 1885, and two Recorders have been sitting from that date until the present time. A Bill for creating a Chief Court in Lower Burma, which will consist of at least three Judges, is now before the Legislative Council and will, it is hoped, shortly become law. The number of cases instituted in Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner, even if allowance is made for the number omitted owing to the destruction of records in the Shwegyin district, is less than the number instituted in 1884, but is slightly above the average of the five years from 1880 to 1884 (28,495). The number of suits on written and unwritten contract increased considerably. The principal decreases took place in suits for money had and received, for goods sold, and for damages. The value of suits instituted increased from £376,611 to £482,550. The increase was contributed in nearly equal proportions by the Rangoon Courts and by the Courts in the rest of the province. The increase in Rangoon corresponded to the increase in the number of suits instituted. In the mofussil it was due to the unusually large value of a few suits instituted at Kyaukpyu and to the more frequent institution of suits of large value in the Irrawaddy division and in Monlmeid. Of the suits instituted 58·07 per cent. were valued at less than £5.

Disposal of work.

39. The following table shows the manner of disposal of civil suits :—

	Number		Percentage to total number.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Without trial ...	8,202	7,832	22·59	20·68
Without contest	14,135	14,371	38·6	40·16
By arbitration ...	66	71	·15	·2
With contest {	8,735	8,424	23·78	23·71
	8,991	8,940	10·88	10·81
Pending at end of year ...	1,469	1,595	4·	4·49
Total	26,698	26,688	100·	100·

The average duration of contested cases was in Rangoon 62 days, in the Courts outside Rangoon 24 days; of uncontested cases, in Rangoon 29, elsewhere 14 days.

40. Eleven thousand and twelve applications for the execution of decrees were made to the Courts during 1885. The following statement shows how applications have been disposed of during the last two years :—

Execution of decrees.

			Number.		Percentage to total number of applications.	
			1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Satisfaction obtained in full	...	...	3,284	3,397	33.65	30.83
Satisfaction obtained in part	...	...	1,737	2,159	17.79	19.61
Wholly infructuous	...	...	4,051	4,542	41.51	41.24
Transferred or pending	...	...	688	914	7.05	8.3
Total	...	...	9,760	11,012	100	100

The number of applications for execution of decrees increased by upwards of a thousand, but the results obtained were slightly worse than in 1884. Upwards of 50 per cent. of the applications for execution of decrees were made in the four towns of Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein. The amount realized increased from £39,280 to £55,876, the increase taking place mainly in Courts subordinate to the Judicial Commissioner. There was a considerable decrease the number of debtors imprisoned, the figures for the last three years being 597, 657, and 522 respectively. On the other hand sales of immovable property increased from 492 to 655.

41. The total number of appeals before the Courts during the year was almost the same as in 1884, the numbers being 1,666 in 1884 and 1,698 in 1885. The results of the appeals

Appeals.

were also almost identical with the results of the previous year.

42. The cost of litigation outside Rangoon during the year under review differed but little from the cost last year. The following table shows the total sums paid as costs in each

Cost of litigation.

class of cases and the percentage borne by the costs to the total value of cases :—

Class of case.	Total value of cases.	Total costs of cases.	Percentage of total costs to total value.
Original suits ...	£ 810,476	£ 48,748	14.1
Appeals ...	29,660	5,700	19.22
Execution of decrees ...	174,461	3,432	1.97
Miscellaneous ...	126,610	3,517	2.78

The total receipts of all the Courts of the province are given as £54,181, the total expenditure as £57,094.

Registration.

43. The number of Registrars' offices (18) remained unchanged during the year, the number of sub-registration offices increased from 70 to 95. Owing to exceptional causes this increase in the number of offices was not accompanied by an increase in the amount of registration performed. The total number of documents registered during the year was 8,919 as against 9,498 during the previous year, being a decrease of 6.1 per cent. The principal decrease took place in compulsory registrations of immovable property, in which there was a falling-off of 9.29 per cent. Optional registrations of immovable property and registrations of movable property increased by 24.08 and 2.61 per cent. respectively. The decrease was greatest in Rangoon and was, no doubt, due to political causes. During the last three months of the year, when war with Upper Burma was either imminent or actually being carried on, trade was almost at a standstill. The other registration districts in which the falling off was largest were—

Akyab.

Tharrawaddy.

Thongwa.

Thayetmyo.

Amherst.

Toungoo.

Shwegyin.

In the—

Pegu,
Bassein,Henzada,
Moulmein,

districts there was a considerable increase in the amount of registration performed. The total value of property affected by registration increased from £1,608,822 to £1,665,228, or 3·51 per cent. This increase is contributed entirely by movable property, the value of immovable property affected by registration having slightly decreased.

Receipts from registration rose from £2,448 to £2,458, expenditure from £1,286 to £1,388. The increase in expenditure is mainly due to the increase in the number of small sub-registration offices in which the expenditure invariably equals or exceeds the receipts. Proposals for altering the rates of fees in force in Burma were under consideration during the year and a revised table of fees has been brought into force, with effect from May 1886. The effect of the changes introduced is to increase the fees paid on documents of high value and to diminish the fees paid on those of small value.

44. The post of Inspector-General of Registration was held during the year by Mr. Copleston. It is believed that benefit has

Inspection.

resulted to the province from the appointment, and that the numerous and careful inspections carried out by Mr. Copleston have had a good effect in increasing the interest taken by Registration Officers in registration work and in improving the quality of the work performed in subordinate offices.

Municipal Administration.

45. The Municipalities of the province were administered in accordance with the provisions of the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, which came into force on the 1st December of that

General.

year. The towns of Sandoway, Kyaukpyu, and Zalun were created Municipalities during the year. A concession in the matter of taxation, which had hitherto been made only to the seven large Municipalities of long-standing, was extended during the year to all towns to which the Municipal Act applied, or to which it might in future be extended. The concession consisted in the transfer to the revenues of municipal towns of the capitation-tax or land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax collected in those towns. Municipal authorities were much occupied during the year in the framing of rules. General rules were framed by the local Government for the regulation of elections, the collection and assessment of taxes, the preparation of budget estimates, and for other miscellaneous matters. Rules were framed by individual Municipalities to regulate the conduct of business and to provide generally for matters, such as the registration of births and deaths, the inspection of lodging-houses, and the supervision of markets, slaughter-houses, and burial-grounds, which come within the sphere of municipal control and administration.

Financial.

46. The following table shows the financial position of the Municipalities of the province at the beginning and end of the year:—

Town.	OPENING BALANCE.		INCOME.		EXPENDITURE.		CLOSING BALANCE.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Rangoon ..	21,783	23,877	129,438	134,704	127,843	140,171	23,377	17,910
Moulmein ..	894	856	12,628	12,756	13,166	10,807	856	305
Akyab ..	2,927	265	10,866	11,420	13,529	11,554	265	131
Prome ..	6,119	1,850	14,416	13,020	19,135	13,665	1,850	705
Bassein ..	1,775	2,403	13,563	12,469	12,935	14,021	2,403	851
Toungoo ..	705	504	8,592	9,628	8,794	9,188	504	979
Henzada ..	1,444	1,418	6,552	6,771	6,578	5,953	1,418	2,237
Pegu ..	4,398	4,182	7,869	4,620	7,983	7,023	4,182	1,779
Paungde ..	1,190	911	2,339	2,117	2,618	2,352	911	676
Yaddoo ..	621	— 57	1,951	2,189	2,622	1,907	— 57	225
Kyaukpyu ..	1,124	1,442	2,075	1,972	1,757	2,375	1,442	1,099
Sandoway ..	292	185	1,650	1,630	1,757	1,098	185	167
Total ..	43,169	56,386	211,940	215,316	218,773	222,648	56,386	27,004

The total municipal income of the province was slightly larger than that of the previous year. Expenditure also increased slightly, owing principally to an increase in Rangoon. In most of the other towns expenditure decreased considerably.

The total municipal receipts under the several major heads during the last two years are shown in the following table :—

Head of receipt.						1884-85.	1885-86.
						£	£
Taxes on houses and lands	...	...	...	...	...	88,984	84,656
Taxes on vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	4,110	5,492
Tolls on ferries	...	...	...	...	...	2,700	2,833
Conservancy-tax	...	...	...	...	...	8,481	9,120
Lighting-rate	...	...	...	...	...	7,388	7,058
Water-rate	...	...	...	...	...	7,208	8,812
Total income from taxation						68,020	67,471
Fines	...	...	...	...	...	2,708	2,877
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	48,404	48,184
Grants from provincial and local funds	...	...	...	...	...	78,228	67,851
Debt accounts	...	...	...	...	...	24,585	20,488
Total income						211,040	218,816

47. The following table shows the sums spent on each major head of expenditure together with the proportion which expenditure on each item bears to the total expenditure :—

Head of expenditure.					1884-85.		1885-86.	
					Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.	Amount.	Percentage of total expenditure.
					£		£	
General establishment	...	...	...	...	11,984	5.6	12,016	5.4
Public safety (including street lighting, fire-engines, &c.)	...	...	...	...	12,128	5.6	9,270	4.2
Public health (including conservancy, water-supply, hospitals, vaccination, &c.).	...	...	...	...	72,998	33.4	72,701	32.7
Public instruction	...	...	...	...	21,201	9.7	26,548	11.9
Public convenience (including road-paving)	...	...	...	...	58,061	24.2	62,184	28.4
Debt account	...	...	...	...	42,850	19.6	46,768	21.1
Contribution to local or provincial funds	...	...	...	...	1,037	.5	1,160	.5
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	3,519	1.6	2,009	.9
Total					218,778	...	222,648	...

48. The Rangoon Municipal Committee consisted of 19 elected and 6 appointed members; of these 10 were Europeans and 15 Asiatics. Fifty-three meetings of the Committee were held during the year, of which 7 were special, 6 ordinary, and 40 sub-committee meetings. During the year new rules were passed for the registration of births and deaths, for the regulation of lodging-houses, for the control of burial-grounds, and for carrying out the purposes of the Act generally. The finances of the Municipality were in a satisfactory condition. The year opened with a credit balance of £23,377. The municipal income, excluding debt accounts, amounted to £110,492, the expenditure, similarly calculated, to £95,714. The year closed with a credit balance of £17,910. There was an increase in receipts from most sources, of income, the net increase amounting to £1,429. The incidence of ordinary revenue and receipts per head of population was 16s. 5½d., of taxation proper 7s. 1½d. Of the municipal income £12,024 were devoted to

the promotion of education, £15,366 to the payment of interest and liquidation of debt, £6,289 to medical relief, £10,706 to sanitation, £12,742 to street-watering, lighting, and water-supply, and £44,199 to miscellaneous public works. Educational expenditure increased largely, owing principally to two exceptional items of expenditure, namely, £1,500, which were paid away in a single building-grant, and £2,108, which were spent in building a school-house at Pazundaung for the accommodation of the Government normal school. The schools maintained and aided by the Municipal Committee were successfully conducted. A large number of passes were obtained at the provincial examinations, both by pupils of the Municipal schools and by pupils of indigenous schools receiving aid from municipal funds, and the results-grants earned by indigenous schools exceeded by £570 the sum so earned in the previous year. The medical expenditure of the year decreased by upwards of £1,200, a decrease which was mainly due to greater cheapness of food. The attendance at the hospital varied but slightly from the attendance of the previous year. The year was on the whole a healthy one in Rangoon, the death-rate being 25 per mille, or 3 per mille less than the average death-rate of the last five years. Owing to the immunity from smallpox which the town enjoyed the number of vaccinations performed decreased considerably. No large works were carried out during the year, the sum spent on public works being expended chiefly in improving, extending, and repairing communications. A sum of £8,200 was spent in purchasing the building known as the Ripon Hall, which will in future be used as a municipal office. Some progress was made with the scheme for the reclamation of low-lying land which was drawn up in 1884, and the question of an effective system of drainage for Rangoon, which has been under discussion for several years, was further considered. It was decided to adopt a system of surface drainage combined with a high-pressure water-service known as Messrs. Shone and Ault's system. The cost of introducing this system into Rangoon is estimated at £230,000, a sum which the Committee propose to obtain by borrowing.

49. The Moulmein Municipal Committee consisted of 4 *ex-officio* and 11 elected members. Ten ordinary, 18 special, and 38 sub-committee meetings were held during the year.

Moulmein.

At the commencement of the year the funds of the Municipality were in an embarrassed condition. The year opened with a nominal credit balance of £356, but the unsettled claims against the Committee amounted to £3,208. The total receipts during the year amounted to £12,756 as against £12,628 in the previous year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to £12,807 as compared with £13,166 in 1884-85, but the expenditure of 1885-86 included the defrayal of the debts bequeathed by the previous year. The bulk of the municipal income was spent on administration, sanitation, medical relief, street-lighting, and maintenance of communications. The Municipal Committee were occupied during the year in devising measures to restore an equilibrium in their finances. To this end additional taxes were imposed, all expenditure which was not absolutely necessary was foregone, and retrenchments in various directions were carried out. In consequence of these measures the municipal finances were at the close of the year in a fairly satisfactory condition.

50. The Akyab Municipal Committee consisted of 12 elected and 3 *ex-officio* members, 5 of whom were Europeans and 10 Asiatics. Six ordinary, 7 special, and 26 sub-committee meetings were held during the year.

Akyab.

The municipal income of the year amounted to £11,419 as compared with £10,866 in the previous year. The incidence of total income was 6s. 8½d. per head of population, of taxation 1s. 7½d. Of the municipal income £784 were spent on administration, £1,457 on repayment of interest and principal of debt, £2,690 on education, £1,573 on medical relief, £1,885 on sanitation, and £2,270 on public works. There was a closing balance of £131. Much progress was made in educational work during the year. An upper and lower primary school and a Mahomedan primary school were established at a cost of £223, increased expenditure was incurred on account of the Municipal girls' school, and the boarding school, which was opened last year, was rendered self-supporting.

51. The **Prome** Municipal Committee consisted at the close of the year of 4 official and 12 elected members. The elective system was introduced during the year. Considerable interest was taken in the elections, and they are believed to have resulted in the appointment of a strong and representative Committee. Five ordinary, 13 special, and 31 sub-committee meetings were held during the year. The balance to the credit of the municipal fund at the beginning of the year was £1,850. The year's income amounted to £13,020. £1,300 of this sum were contributed by the Government loan of 1883. The balance of the loan left undrawn at the end of the year was £37. The incidence of taxation was 1s. 4½d. of income 9s. 0½d. per head of population. The municipal expenditure amounted to £18,004; of this sum £1,461 were spent on education, £796 on medical relief, £2,005 on sanitation, £7,119 on public works, and the balance, £2,284, on administration and miscellaneous expenditure. Of the sum spent on public works £4,767 were devoted to completion of and repairs to the water-works and drainage system. During the year under report water was supplied, though not regularly, to the town from the water-works. It was found necessary to incur considerable expenditure in repairs as well as for the purpose of correcting defects in the drainage system. It is matter for regret that the construction of these works was in some respects defective and that they have not completely answered the purposes for which they were erected. On the whole, however, it is beyond question that the water-works and the drainage system have conferred benefit on the town, and experience in working them will, it may be hoped, render it possible to remedy the defects which have been found to exist.

Prome.

52. The number of members on the **Bassein** Municipal Committee remained unchanged during the year. Twelve ordinary, 6 special, and numerous sub-committee meetings were held. The income of the Committee during the year under report amounted to £12,469, the expenditure to £14,021 as against £12,935 in 1884-85. The closing balance was £851. Expenditure on education increased by nearly £600. The Municipal middle school was raised during the year to the high school standard, extensive improvements were carried out in school buildings, and special attention was paid to promoting the education of girls.

Bassein.

53. The **Toungoo** Municipal Committee, which consisted of 3 *ex-officio* and 10 elected members, held 12 ordinary, 8 special, and 46 sub-committee meetings during the year. The year opened with a credit balance of £504. The year's receipts amounted to £9,658, the expenditure to £9,188, the closing balance to £979. The income of the Municipality increased by £1,065, an increase which was contributed mainly by municipal tax, slaughter-house receipts, and sales of liquor licenses. Expenditure increased by £389. The expenditure on education and medical relief was considerably in excess of the expenditure on those objects in 1884-85. The town was visited during the year by an epidemic of cholera, which lasted from July to November, and which was no doubt due in part to defective sanitary arrangements. The necessity of taking some practical steps towards the improvement of the sanitary condition of their town has been impressed on the Committee.

Toungoo.

54. The **Henzada** Municipal Committee consisted of 3 *ex-officio* and 10 elected members. Eleven ordinary and 5 special meetings were held during the year. The balance to the credit of the municipal fund at the beginning of the year was £1,418, the year's receipts amounted to £6,771, being an increase of £219 on the income of the previous year. The total expenditure of the year amounted to £5,952. Money was well spent in erecting a public latrine, in deepening town wells, in metalling the roads, and improving the bazaar. Street-lighting is to be introduced in the current year. The Committee paid much attention to the promotion of education. The position of the Municipal school was improved and larger sums than formerly were spent on the salaries of masters and on results-grants, scholarships, and aided schools.

Henzada.

55. The **Pegu** Municipal Committee, which consisted of 5 *ex-officio* and 8 appointed members, held 11 ordinary, 10 special, and 3 sub-committee meetings during the year. The

Pegu.

nominated Committee has been replaced by an elected Committee from the 1st January 1887. The opening balance of the municipal fund was £4,182, the year's receipts £4,620, the year's expenditure £7,028, the closing balance £1,779. £5,098 were expended on public works, of which £1,850 were devoted to the prosecution of a drainage scheme, £782 to the réclamation of an unhealthy part of the town, and the rest to smaller works and repairs of roads and buildings.

56. The Paungdè Municipal Committee, which was formed on the 24th November 1884, consisted of 9 members, 7 of whom were appointed by name and 2 *ex-officio*. Eight special and 13 ordinary meetings were held during the year. The opening balance amounted to £911, the year's receipts to £2,117, the expenditure to £2,352, the closing balance to £676. The expenditure was of an ordinary kind. The Committee spent largely on education and with good results. The total expenditure on this account amounted to £711, or £63 more than last year. A good middle school, as well as an upper and lower primary school, is maintained. At the last departmental examinations 8 pupils passed the middle school standard, 11 the upper primary, and 16 the lower primary.

57. The Yaddoon Municipal Committee consisted of 9 nominated and 3 *ex-officio* members. Ten ordinary and 3 special meetings were held during the year. The municipal fund opened the year with a debit balance of £57. The year's receipts amounted to £2,189, the expenditure to £1,907; the closing balance was £225. The equilibrium of municipal finances was restored by a reduction of expenditure on public works to an extent of upwards of £600. The Committee had under consideration during the year a scheme for raising the Municipal school from the primary to the middle class standard. This scheme is now being carried out.

58. Kyaukpju was constituted a Municipality on the 31st August 1885, and a Committee consisting of 2 *ex-officio* and 9 nominated members was appointed. The elective system was introduced on the 1st January 1887. Twelve ordinary and 5 special meetings were held during the year. The year opened with a credit balance of £1,442; the year's receipts amounted to £1,972, the expenditure to £2,375, of which £723 were spent on education and £1,305 on public works.

59. Sandoway was constituted a Municipality on the 4th June 1885. The Committee consisted of 1 *ex-officio* and 8 nominated members, who held office till the close of 1886, when they were succeeded by an elected Committee. Nine ordinary and 5 special meetings were held during the year. The municipal receipts, of which £1,100 consisted of a contribution from provincial funds, amounted to £1,620, the year's expenditure to £1,638. The greater portion of the municipal income proper is derived from bazaar rents and school fees. No taxes are levied in the town. The bulk of the municipal income was expended on education, medical relief, and public works.

60. During the year under report Sandoway, Kyaukpju, and Zalun were raised to the status of Municipalities. As the prescribed system of keeping municipal accounts and returns was not introduced into Zalun during the year that town is included among the towns administered by Town Committees in the present report. The following is a list of the towns whose affairs were managed by local Committees:—

Population.			Population.		
Ramree	...	...	Myanaung	...	5,416
Thonze	...	1,986	Zalun	...	4,687
Gyolungauk	...	887	Thayemyo	...	16,097
Shwedaung	...	12,878	Alammyo	...	5,825
Ngathaingyaung	...	2,289	Thason	...	6,388
Lemyethna	...	5,365	Kawkaik	...	2,135
Maubin	...	1,178	Shwegyin	...	7,319
Pantaung	...	6,174	Kyauko	...	1,382
Danubyu	...	5,800	Tavoy	...	13,373
Kyangin	...	7,565	Mergui	...	8,688

The functions and powers of these Committees were the same as in former years. The Committees continued to supervise their local affairs in a satisfactory manner. The total balance at the credit of the towns enumerated above

at the beginning of the year was £16,198. The year's receipts were £26,076, the year's expenditure £30,858. £8,588 were spent on education, £8,499 on medical relief, £9,718 on public works. The closing balance amounted to £11,911. The finances of most of the towns are in a satisfactory condition. The funds of Shwegyin and Thônzè are, however, somewhat embarrassed. In Shwegyin, owing principally to excessive outlay on education, expenditure has for some years past exceeded income and the fund is now dangerously close to bankruptcy. The Thônzè town fund closed with a deficit balance of £18. The Committee appear to have been too lavish in expenditure on education and public works. The necessity for greater carefulness in future has been impressed on both these Committees.

Military.

61. At the beginning of the year there were stationed in the province 5,819 troops of all arms. Of these 2,085 were Europeans and 3,284 Natives. At Rangoon there were the 2nd Battalion of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, the 6-1st Southern Division, Royal Artillery, the 5th Madras Native Infantry, and a detachment of Madras Sappers and Miners. At Thayetmyo there were stationed the 2nd Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 5-1st Southern Division and the 6-1st South Irish Division, Royal Artillery, and the 26th Madras Infantry. At Toungoo there were a wing of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, the 8-1st London Brigade, Royal Artillery, and the 3rd Punjab Light Infantry. Moulmein was garrisoned by a wing of the 9th Madras Native Infantry, the headquarters of the regiment being stationed at Port Blair, in accordance with orders issued by the Government of India in January 1885. In March 1886 the military force in Lower Burma consisted of 1,181 European and 2,050 Native troops. There were by that time considerable changes in the personnel of the regiments, a portion of the Liverpool regiment, the 3-1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, the 3rd Madras Infantry, and the 16th and 18th Bengal Infantry forming part of the garrison, while some of the previously named troops had gone to Upper Burma. The disturbances in the province owing to the annexation of Upper Burma rendered it necessary to station small detachments of troops at various points throughout the Pegu, Irrawaddy, and Tenasserim divisions to uphold order. The railway being now open from Rangoon to Toungoo, the latter station ceased to be an ordnance dépôt early in 1886.

62. The Volunteer force consists of the Rangoon Rifles with a company at Akyab and another at Bassein, and two cadet companies at headquarters; the Rangoon Artillery; the Burma State Railway Corps with headquarters at Rangoon and companies at Prome, Pegu, and Toungoo; the Moulmein Rifles with a company at Tavoy and another at Mergui, and two cadet companies; and the Moulmein Artillery. The nominal strength of this force at the close of the year was 1,083 men and 281 cadets. The aggregate capitation earnings of the force for 1885 were £2,613. When General Prendergast advanced on Mandalay in November 1885, several members of the Mounted Company of the Rangoon Rifles and some members of the Rangoon Artillery volunteered for field service and accompanied the expedition. Great credit attaches to the Volunteers generally for the praiseworthy spirit they showed in doing night patrol and other duty at their several stations during the excitement which accompanied and followed the occupation of Mandalay. Their services in the larger towns were of much value to Government at an anxious time.

Marine.

63. The Indian Marine steamer *Enterprise* was stationed at Rangoon from the beginning of May 1885 to the close of the year for general duty. The river gun-boat *Irrawaddy* was also in Rangoon until the middle of October 1885, when she proceeded with the Field Force to Upper Burma, where she has since remained.

Her Majesty's man-of-war *Woodlark* arrived in Rangoon at the end of May 1885 and remained till March 1886. In August 1885 she proceeded up the river as far as Thayetmyo to give her officers and men an opportunity of gaining ac-

quaintance with the conditions of inland navigation in Burma. Later on, when hostilities broke out against Upper Burma, the men-of-war *Bacchante*, *Turquoise*, *Sphinx*, *Mariner*, and *Ranger* also came to Rangoon, where they remained for some time. During their stay the *Sphinx*, *Mariner*, and *Ranger* each paid a visit of about a week to Moulmein. The *Ranger* also visited Bassein twice, making a considerable stay on the second occasion, February, to give confidence during the disturbances in the Bassein district. The *Sphinx* and *Ranger* also paid short visits to Akyab in January and February respectively.

Two foreign men-of-war—the Austrian gunboat *Nautilus* and the French vessel *Champlain*—touched at Rangoon in November and December 1885. The former also visited Moulmein.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture.

64. No change was made in the manner of

Village records.

records. In districts to which the supplementary survey system has been extended a complete set of the circle registers prepared during the year by each thugyi is filed annually in the headquarters office; and each thugyi keeps in a tin-lined box supplied by Government the circle register of holdings and revenue-roll, the register of grants, and the annual area statement. The records in the hands of thugyis are generally in good order. Considerable progress was made during the year in the classification and arrangement of all revenue records in district offices. The revenue records of three townships of the Shwegyin district were destroyed by rebels in December 1885.

65. Famine is unknown in Burma and there are no entire districts of which

Famine and precarious revenue.

the revenue can be called precarious. There are indeed high lands which in a year of short rainfall suffer from drought, and low lands in which cultivation is occasionally hindered by inundations. But these lands do not form well-defined tracts and they bear a very small proportion to the whole cultivated area of the country. The rules which permit the remission of revenue on lands where the crops have been spoilt by drought or inundation, and which allow untilled fields to be assessed at a very low rate (three pence per acre), are sufficiently liberal to render further measures for the relief of agricultural distress as a rule unnecessary. During the year under report, however, it was found necessary to make some concessions to cultivators in parts of the Thayetmyo district. That district is not favourable to rice-cultivation and a succession of short harvests, occasioned by drought, had caused distress in the Thayetmyo and in part of the Mndon township. The concessions consisted in the grant to cultivators whose crops had failed, or who had been unable to till their lands, of certain privileges connected with the extraction of cutch, timber, and minor forest produce.

66. The disturbances which occurred during the last three months of the

Fodder reserves and arboriculture.

year in several districts of Lower Burma interfered seriously with the reservation of land for grazing purposes. The area of grazing-grounds demarcated up to date in each division was—

	Acres.
Arakan ...	7,221
Pegu ...	92,269
Irrawaddy ..	116,924
Tenasserim ..	163,122
Total	379,536

These figures do not include an area of 17,628 acres which was temporarily demarcated in the Bassein district. If the proposals of the Settlement Officer are carried out, a further area of 25,608 acres will be set apart for grazing reserves in the more recently settled circles. Two grazing-grounds were reserved in Mergui.

67. The Alón farm was maintained during the year under the supervision of Dr. Romanis for the prosecution of experiments regarding the value of different kinds

Government farms.

of manure. The Kyauktan farm was closed and the land of the farm was allotted to cultivators. The headquarters of the Assistant Director of Agriculture (Mr. Cabaniss) were transferred to the island of Shadaw in the Henzada district near Kanaung. Mr. Cabaniss spent most of his time (from October 1885 until May 1886) in the centre of the principal tobacco-growing district of the province, visiting the different islands and churs along the river, distributing seed, and introducing among the cultivators the system of drying tobacco in the shade. He also cultivated experimentally a plot of tobacco in Shadaw island with a view of showing in practice the system he sought to introduce. His endeavours to

introduce the improved system of drying tobacco, which greatly enhances the value of the crops, were attended with fair success. Liberian coffee continued to be successfully cultivated in the Mergui garden and a number of young coffee trees were distributed during the year to applicants. The Arabian coffee plant did not thrive, being evidently not suited to so damp a climate as that of Mergui. Of the other plants cultivated in the Mergui garden nutmegs and tea did well, cardamoms were not a success, and it was doubtful whether the climate is suited to cocoa and vanilla. In the Arakan Hill Tracts tea, cinnamon, Arabian coffee, Liberian coffee, and betel-vines were cultivated. Coorg coffee, as well as cocoa and cardamoms, will be tried during the current year. Although the experiments show that the products now in the gardens thrive well, little has yet been done to induce the hillmen to take to the cultivation of any of them.

68. About 1,000lbs. of American maize seed were distributed during the year. The cultivators who tried it were much pleased with it. Although the plant does not yield as many

Distribution of seed.

cobs as the indigenous variety, the cobs are much larger. It is found that to ensure a heavy crop four times as much seed as is sown in America has to be put into the ground. About 40lbs. of Havannah and 10lbs. of Virginia tobacco-seed—enough to plant 800 acres—were also distributed.

69. Experiments were made during the year at Dabein on the Toungoo

Dry-weather crops.

Railway line to test the practicability of growing Indian dry-weather crops in Burma. The experi-

ments were not successful, and the Hindustani cultivators who tried them were removed to Kyauktaga, where similar experiments are now being made on fresh soil.

70. The efforts made in former years to encourage the cultivation of the sugar-

Sugarcane cultivation.

cane and the manufacture of jaggery in the Shwegyin district were continued during the year under

report, and £1,782 were advanced to sugarcane growers in the Bilin township of that district. The progress of cultivation was hindered and the recovery of advances was rendered difficult by the outbreak of rebellion among the Shans in December 1885. One of the most influential of the Shans in the Bilin valley joined the rebels and drew many after him. In consequence of these defections and of the prevailing disquiet nearly £950 of the advances made during the past two seasons have yet to be recovered. In consequence of the unsettled state of the Shwegyin district no further advances have been made.

71. Endeavours to introduce new agricultural implements were attended with

Agricultural implements.

small success. Six Watt ploughs were taken by cultivators on trial, five of the harrows devised by Mr.

Cabaniss were lent as models, and five more were made and used by cultivators. Two horse-power threshing machines were imported from America. One of them, which was tried near Rangoon, did not work well, while the other, which was sent to Paungdè, was pronounced a success. A new mill for pressing sugarcane was tried at Wanetchaung. The mill works well, but is costly, the price paid for it being £51. Messrs. Thomson and Mylne, from whom it was procured, hope to be able to construct similar mills at a cheaper rate.

72. There is no cattle-breeding establishment in the province. It has been

Cattle and sheep-breeding and veterinary establishments

shown that under favourable circumstances and proper management such an undertaking as a sheep-farm can be profitably conducted in the drier parts of

the province, and the stock of the farm which was formerly maintained at Allamyo has been sold to private persons, who propose to continue the enterprise. Now that Upper Burma is open to them the chances of success are increased. Twenty-three veterinary assistants were at work in the province during the year. Three men were dismissed for misconduct, one died, and two resigned. The Veterinary Instructor was employed on other duty for a part of the year and eventually went on leave; consequently the work of the young cattle-doctors suffered from want of supervision. Fortunately there was less cattle-disease than in the previous year.

73. Of the four Government stallions one was sold during the year to the

Horse-breeding.

Allanmyo Town Committee, one died, and a third was sold as no longer fit for stud purposes. A stallion was bought for Tharrawaddy, where he has been in much request. The Bassein Municipality and the Allanmyo Town Committee also bought a horse each; the latter died and the former is to be sold as there is no work for him in the district. The progeny of these Arab stallions are much prized by the Burmese.

Agricultural and fiscal statistics.

74. The total cultivated area of Lower Burma is estimated at about 4,600,000 acres, thus—

	Acres.
Total area assessed and cultivated ...	4,118,182
Total area assessed and left fallow ...	276,018
Cultivated area not assessed or not fully assessed at present, about ...	210,800
Total ...	4,600,000

Of this area about 3,700,000 acres are under rice.

Rice trade statistics.

75. The following table give the quantities of rice exported from Lower Burma to all parts in each of the past nine years :—

Year.		EXPORTS OF CARGO RICE FROM BRITISH BURMA IN 1000 TONS TO			Total.
		Europe and America.	India, China, and Straits.	Upper Burma.	
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1878	...	552,898	236,566	58,828	848,292
1879	...	609,233	193,056	41,887	844,176
1880	...	684,070	165,771	5,677	855,518
1881	...	751,467	164,714	5,248	921,429
1882	...	801,639	208,227	89,761	1,099,627
1883	...	754,411	156,390	87,840	998,641
1884	...	692,835	130,966	87,127	910,928
1885	...	694,018	231,820	96,868	1,022,706
1886	{ Actuals for 11 months } { Estimate for one month }	662,000	292,000	78,000	1,032,000

In the crop estimate made at the close of November 1885 it was reckoned that the outturn of the rice-harvest would not be more than an average one and that about a million tons would be available for export in 1886. This figure will probably be exceeded by about 27,000 tons, in which case the total exports will be larger than in any previous year except 1882.

76. The latest information from Bengal shows that between the 1st January

Other sources of rice-supply.

and the 30th November of this year 308,034 tons of rice have been exported thence, compared with 299,986 tons and 282,793 tons during the corresponding periods in 1884 and 1885.

77. The large exports of rice (117,760 tons) from Saigon to Europe in 1884

Saigon.

were quite exceptional and were due to the circumstance that China and Java needed less foreign rice than usual. In 1885 both these countries suffered from floods and required much assistance; only 24,530 tons of rice went from Saigon to Europe. This year, down to the middle of November, no rice whatever has been shipped to Europe, the entire exportable surplus of a somewhat scanty crop being needed for Eastern markets.

78. The crop reaped in Siam at the end of 1885 is believed to have been a

Bangkok.

poor one owing to want of rain at the proper season, and no rice had been shipped at Bangkok for Europe down to the middle of November 1886.

The only circumstances, apparently, under which Saigon and Bangkok can ever be able to throw much rice on the markets of Europe will be when China, Java, Japan, and the Philippine islands have unusually good harvests and need

less foreign grain ; but it is safe to assume that, even under the most favourable circumstances, these countries will continue for many years to come to be large customers of Saigon and Bangkok, and that the chances of the latter proving dangerous competitors with Burma in the rice markets of Europe are still very remote.

Weather and Crops.

79. Except in the northern districts of the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions, where the crops suffered much from drought, the rainfall was sufficient and well distributed. The export districts gave promise of an excellent harvest and the estimated gross export for the year would probably have been considerably exceeded, had not heavy rain fallen early in February 1886, when the paddy was for the most part still on the threshing-floor, and caused serious damage, rendering no small quantity of the grain unsaleable and affecting the colour and quality of the rest. The following statement shows the rainfall in inches in the ten chief rice-producing districts :—

	JANUARY TO MAY.		JUNE TO SEPTEMBER.		OCTOBER TO DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	1885.	Mean.	1885.	Mean.	1885.	Mean.	1885.	Mean.
Akyab ...	5·88	16·87	164·51	163·82	20·51	17·4	190·4	190·59
Hanthawaddy ...	0·07	11·88	87·84	78·95	9·06	8·05	103·57	98·88
Pegu ...	7·88	11·08	108·81	97·82	6·97	11·12	118·66	120·82
Tharrawaddy ...	5·	9·98	68·2	81·27	8·1	10·59	76·3	101·84
Prome ...	8·97	4·02	24·18	30·9	5·38	4·7	38·48	40·52
Thongwa ...	7·58	11·81	69·65	70·07	8·81	11·48	86·04	98·86
Bassein ...	7·16	10·88	101·55	87·12	9·33	14·64	118·04	112·64
Henzada ...	6·08	8·57	77·09	70·74	8·04	7·09	91·16	86·4
Amherst ...	9·78	18·92	172·88	161·22	8·25	11·19	190·86	191·88
Shwegyin ...	5·74	12·81	116·66	109·76	8·6	11·38	181·	188·9

Horticulture.

80. The Rangoon Agri-Horticultural Society made but little progress during the year and there was a considerable diminution in the number of members. The funds of the Society, whose principal sources of support are contributions from provincial and local revenues, are in a solvent condition, but the small amount of members' subscriptions collected is matter for regret. Experiments were made during the year with various kinds of plants and trees, and large nurseries were formed of several species of ornamental trees, such as mahogany. When the plants are sufficiently mature they will be distributed to Municipalities and to the public. A considerable sum was realized during the year by the sale of plants and flowers. The lower story of the museum was enclosed during the year and some additions were made to the zoological collections. There was a decrease in the number of persons visiting the collections during the year and the receipts from visitors fell off by £42.

Forests.

81. The area of reserved forests was increased by 530 square miles as against 188 square miles in 1884-85. Fire-protection was successful over 152,828 acres against 176,268 acres in that year. The Karen cultivators planted 1,907 acres of taungya ground with

Results of the year's work.

teak, bringing up the total area of these plantations to 9,143 acres. The number of teak trees girdled was 17,874, and of other kinds 550, as against 18,146 and 6,009 respectively in 1884-85. The quantity of teak extracted during the year was 35,443 tons, or 12,565 tons less than in 1884-85. The gross revenue of the year was £197,386 and the gross expenditure was £115,095, leaving a net revenue of £82,291 against £45,875 in 1884-85.

82. The area added to the reserved forests of the Pegu circle during the year was 90 square miles only. From this have to be de-

Reservation of forests.

ducted 10 square miles of the Thayetmyo East Yoma reserve bordering on the old frontier line, which were thrown open in order to encourage settlers from Upper Burma. In the Tenasserim circle the Kaleinaung reserve of 460 square miles, in the Tavoy district, was sanctioned during the year. On the 31st March 1886 the area of the reserves in the Pegu circle was 8,295 square miles and in Tenasserim 1,176 square miles, or a total area, after rectification of previous figures, of 4,471 square miles, of which 422 square miles are subject to Karen *taungya* privileges. Measures for the reservation of further large areas in both circles are in progress.

83. The operations of the Topographical Survey Party under Mr. Hörst, which were carried on during the year of report in the

Forest surveys.

Tharrawaddy and Prome districts, had to be abruptly abandoned in the middle of April, when the locality was overrun by dacoits, who cruelly murdered four members of the survey establishment. The area actually surveyed was 131 square miles on the 2-inch scale and 199 miles on the 4-inch scale, besides other subsidiary work. The cost of the work is estimated at £11,470, or £34-15-0 a mile—£4-19-0 a mile in excess of the cost in 1884-85.

84. The working plans of the Kôn Bilin, Kadin Bilin, and Mokka Bilin reserves were completed during the year and have been

Working plans.

carefully considered by a Committee of Forest Officers. Owing to the unsettled state of the country and the want of maps, the Working Plans division did no field work during the past season.

85. Offences against forest rules in the Tenasserim circle rose from 79 in the previous year to 113, in all of which, except 12,

Offences against forest rules.

convictions were obtained. In Pegu the number was 22 cases in excess of the number in the year before. The extra protective staff on the Salween river sanctioned in 1884 was of service, but it is not considered that so large an additional establishment is now needed, and orders have been issued for its reduction, by which a saving of £18-4-0 a month will be secured.

86. Much damage was done to the forests in the Pegu circle during the dry season of 1885-86 by dacoits. Out of 111,929 acres

Forest fires and fire-protection.

the protection of which was attempted, only 77,414 acres were saved from fire at a cost of £965 against 102,638 acres protected in the year before at a cost of £1,046. The mischief, which was generally wilful, was done mainly in Prome and Tharrawaddy divisions. It has been very serious in the latter, where reserves are most numerous. In the Tenasserim circle very little damage was done. Out of 77,292 acres 74,914 were protected at a cost of £472.

87. The Magayi and Kyetpyugan teak plantations in the Rangoon division were enlarged by 21 and 32 acres respectively, at a cost

Reproduction and improvement of forest growth.

of about £1-4-0 an acre, and the plants are said to be thriving. Satisfactory progress was made with the cultivation of teak in *taungyas*. In Tenasserim 464 acres of *taungya* grounds were planted with teak by the Karens, three-fourths of the area being fully stocked with plants. In the Pegu circle the *taungya* area planted was 1,705 acres, at an average cost per acre of £1-0-3½. In parts of the Prome and Tharrawaddy divisions some 260 acres were planted with teak and cutch in about equal proportions.

88. In the Tenasserim circle 1,930 teak trees inside and 368 trees outside reserves were girdled during the year, besides 250 padauk trees. In the Pegu circle 15,576 teak and 800 pyinma trees were girdled.

Girdling operations.

The gross forest revenue of the year was £197,886, or £80,288 more than in 1884-85. It was derived from the following sources :—

Revenue and expenditure.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase or decrease.
	£		
From timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency	125,877	160,378	+ 34,501
From timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	18,590	11,986	- 6,604
Timber	140	83	- 57
Firewood and charcoal	436	368	- 67
Bamboos ...	23	25	+ 2
Grazing and fodder grass	8,704	7,035	- 1,669
Other minor produce	7,948	11,548	+ 3,600
Confiscated, drift and waif wood ...	3,027	2,511	- 516
Duty on foreign timber and other foreign produce	2,495	3,457	+ 962
Miscellaneous ...			
Total	167,098	197,886	+ 30,788

In Tenasserim the actual receipts from sales of Government timber were £18,880 below the estimate. This was due to the fall in the price of teak in Moulmein and to other exceptional causes. In Pegu the sales of Government timber at the Rangoon depôt were in excess of those of the previous year by 10,420 logs, the greater portion of which was sold for shipment to India and Europe. The large falling off in receipts from timber taken direct from the forests by consumers was due to the panic caused by the disturbances which took place towards the close of the year.

90. The charges of the year, compared with those of 1884-85, were—

	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£
(A) Conservancy and works	98,978	87,500
(B) Establishment ...	27,250	27,595
Total	121,128	115,085

The net revenue of 1885-86 was £82,291 as against an expected surplus of £80,000, a result which may be considered satisfactory in view of the many adverse influences which impeded the progress of work throughout the year.

91. The quantities of timber of all kinds removed from British forests during the year were as follows :—

	Teak.	Other kinds.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
By Government agency ...	82,073	4,341	86,414
By purchasers and under trade permits	381	41,584	41,915
Under free permits ...	487	866	1,303
By lessees of forests ...	2,602	381	2,983
Total	85,443	47,172	132,615
Output of 1884-85	48,008	84,782	132,790
Decrease in 1885-86	12,565	87,610	50,175

A profitable business was done in pyingado logs, which were supplied in the form of sleepers to the Bengal and Madras State Railways. Teak was so cheap that the quantity of timber of other kinds removed by purchasers and permanent holders was little more than one-half the quantity extracted in the previous year.

92. The quantity of teak imported into Tenasserim from foreign forests in 1885-86 was 117,099 tons, or 41,004 tons less, and into Pegu 78,346 tons, or 7,647 tons less than in the former year. The depressed state of the market and consequent unwillingness of money-lenders to make advances to foresters, and the Upper Burma Expedition and subsequent disturbances were, no doubt, the chief causes of the decline.

The quantity of teak exported from Rangoon and Moulmein was about 20,000 tons in excess of the exports of the previous year. The figures are—

	FROM MOULMEIN.		FROM RANGOON.		TOTAL		
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.	Average value per ton.
		£		£		£	£ s. d.
1894-95	95,849	837,912	52,128	483,966	147,977	1,321,878	90 1 4½
1895-96	105,240	830,916	63,869	587,238	169,109	1,418,154	81 0 2½

The destinations of the exports of 1895-6 were as follows:—

Destination.	Amount. Tons.
Bengal ...	25,998
Bombay ...	66,769
Madras ...	25,275
Other Indian ports ...	2,516
Europe ...	46,874
Ports within the province	1,357

Mines and Quarries.

93. But little progress was made during the year with the earth-oil industry and operations on a large scale in the Kyaukpyn district were under suspension. The question to

whom the rights of the defunct Boronga Oil Company now belong has not yet been decided, various parties having asserted their claim to them. Until the questions in dispute are settled there is no prospect of a revival of extended operations. Individual wells continue to be worked by native owners after native methods.

94. The negotiations with a Calcutta company, called the Murray Coal Company, for the grant of a coal-mining lease in the

Thayetmyo district, which had been pending since 1883, were concluded during the year. A lease was executed, which grants to the Company for a period of 30 years all coal existing in a tract of land measuring 8½ square miles near Tondaung village in the Thayetmyo district. The Company covenant in return to pay a nominal rent on the land actually being worked, and further to pay a royalty of two annas on every ton of coal extracted after the 1st January 1895. The lease contains further provisions for the purpose of securing the mining rights of neighbouring villages and gives power to the Chief Commissioner to cancel the lease if the grantees fail within a fixed period to work the concession. The operations of the Company have not yet proceeded beyond the stage of prospecting. A member of the Company has been carrying on work during the year, but the results attained so far can hardly be said to be satisfactory. The seams of coal found are too small to yield a remunerative outturn and, consequently, no works on a large scale have yet been started. The Company, however, have not abandoned hope of discovering a seam which can be worked at a profit and it is as yet too early to pronounce on the prospects of their undertaking.

95. Further progress was made during the year by Mr. W. Law in the formation in London of a Company to work a lead-mining concession at Titawle in the Tenasserim division.

The Company is said to have been floated, but it has not yet commenced mining operations. A prospecting lease was also granted to Mr. Law over a tract of land in the vicinity of the land in respect of which mining concessions have been granted. No action was taken during the year under report on this lease.

96. Limestone continues to be quarried by convicts at the Tondaungwaing quarry in the Amherst district. The stone obtained

is used for road metalling and is believed to be also suitable for building. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining workmen skilled in dressing the stone it has not yet been used for the latter purpose. Marble in considerable quantities is found in parts of the Amherst district and in islands off

the Mergui coast, but no attempt has been made to quarry it, as the distance from any market where the outturn could be disposed of renders it impossible to do so at a profit.

Manufactures.

97. The art industries of the province have been fully described in previous

Art industries.

years and there is little to record under this head during the year of report. The scheme for the encouragement of art industries, which was developed some years ago, continued to be worked on the lines originally laid down. The improvement of art work after Burmese models has been sedulously fostered. Workmen are provided with photographic models of good work, servile imitation of non-Burman work is discouraged, and effort is made to secure the development of a thoroughly national school of art. All the best workmen now devote their energies principally to the production of work which is Burmese in character, and their productions during the year have, with few exceptions, been Burmese in shape, design, characteristics, and details. Competitions in art work are held from time to time and prizes are awarded for the best work of silversmiths, wood-carvers, and "kalaga" makers and their pupils. Two such competitions were held during the year under report, the first in April, the second in October. Prizes to the amount of £120 were offered at the first, and to the amount of £105 at the second competition. The value of the prizes distributed as the result of the first competition was £62, the value of those distributed after the second competition was £63. During the year the best workmen were fully employed. There is a considerable demand among connoisseurs, both in England and India, for Burmese art work of the best class, and some work was also done for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington. The improvement which has taken place during the last few years in the quality of the workmanship has had, as might be expected, an effect on the demand. The customers of the art workmen have become much more discriminating than formerly. They prefer quality to quantity and are willing to pay proportionately high rates for good work. Consequently there has been an improvement in the quality of the workmanship of the silversmiths in Rangoon and Thayetmyo. The quality of the work produced in Moulmein, where there is but a small European demand, is inferior. Of the artists who work under the supervision of the Art Officer master silversmith Maung Shwe Yon of Rangoon is said to be the best. He finishes his work fairly to time, keeps regular accounts, completes his orders in rotation, and has apprenticed pupils. The other artists are, as a rule, unpunctual and unbusinesslike. It may be hoped that this defect, which is inherent in the Burmese character, will be gradually corrected as the demand for good work increases and competition becomes more severe.

98. Collections representative of Burmese art were sent to the Colonial and

Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Indian Exhibition during the year. The collections sent comprised silverwork, jewellery, wood-carving, ivory-work, silk, lacquer, and cotton goods, and embroidered hangings or "kalagas." The silverwork consisted of specimens of Burmese silverware, both ancient and modern, and of some fine specimens of Shan and Shan-Zimme ware. The jewellery included a large collection of characteristic jewellery from Arakan and numerous specimens of native handiwork from Rangoon and other parts of the province. The Burmese wood-carving art was represented at the Exhibition by a handsome screen, which was a specimen of Burmese wood-carving of the best class, and several other pieces of carving, such as a gong-stand, a carved steering chair, and a sideboard. The ivory, silk, cotton, and lacquer-work included carefully selected and characteristic specimens. Besides art products the province of Burma contributed to the Exhibition models of agricultural implements, of fishing appliances, of implements used in various industries, such as oil-presses, sugar-mills, rice-mills, and winnowers, and specimens of tools used by Burman artificers in various trades. Full-sized models of men and women of the tribes indigenous to Burma dressed in native costumes, with specimens of the houses and domestic appliances of those tribes, were also sent for inclusion in the Ethnological court of the Exhibition.

Commercial Marine.

99. Owing to the large increase in the exports of rice in 1885-86 the shipping employed in the province during that year increased considerably both in number and tonnage. The totals for the last three years are as follows :—

	Vessels.	Tonnage.
1883-84	5,826 ...	2,679,145
1884-85	5,099	2,377,348
1885-86	5,678	2,811,687

These totals were divided over the several ports of the province in the manner detailed in the following statement, more than half the tonnage falling to Rangoon, and the bulk of the other moiety having entered and cleared at Moulsmein, Akyab, and Bassein :—

Ports.	1883-84.				1884-85.				1885-86.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.	V.	Tons.
Rangoon ...	900	711,513	803	606,349	850	821,891	840	641,658	906	724,619	890	719,808
Akyab ...	448	177,758	440	182,700	497	165,416	303	163,560	457	183,462	418	187,194
Bassein ...	117	104,675	115	105,844	85	76,857	78	79,909	140	131,186	118	125,980
Moulsmein	471	221,610	636	222,900	404	184,918	480	197,440	584	249,500	598	236,271
Smaller ports	643	137,474	715	124,802	691	122,354	784	129,178	770	120,919	638	120,000
Total	2,618	1,843,030	2,708	1,836,115	2,518	1,171,426	2,584	1,306,922	2,807	1,411,679	2,871	1,399,988

Of the vessels included in this statement 3,513, with a carrying capacity of 2,390,427 tons, were British or British Indian craft, 867, with a carrying capacity of 360,949 tons, were foreign craft, and 1,798, with a carrying capacity of 60,261 tons, were Native craft. Eighty-six per cent. of the total shipping traded under British colours.

100. The shipping employed in the foreign trade aggregated 1,376 vessels and 1,325,310 tons in the year under report against 1,149 vessels and 1,075,225 tons in the year immediately preceding, and formed 47·14 per cent. of the whole tonnage engaged in the trade of Burma during the year. The increase in the quantity of shipping employed on the foreign trade corresponded to the increase in exports which took place during the year and was due to the large increase in the exports of rice to Europe and the Straits Settlements.

101. In the steam traffic *via* the Suez canal there was an increase of 35 vessels and 42,403 tons, 28 vessels of 36,968 tons having entered from Europe, and 153 of 206,481 tons having cleared, against 29 of 40,124 tons and 117 of 160,922 tons respectively in 1884-85.

102. There was a considerable increase in the shipping engaged in the coasting trade during the year under report both in number and tonnage as compared with the previous year. There was increased traffic with Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and there was a considerable increase in the quantity of shipping employed on the inter-provincial trade. The following are the figures of the last two years : in 1884-85, 3,950 vessels of 1,302,023 tons ; and in 1885-86, 4,802 vessels of 1,486,327 tons. Of the gross number engaged in the coasting traffic during 1885-86 2,246 were steamers with a tonnage of 1,306,707, 353 were sailing vessels of 126,516 tons, and 1,703 were Native craft of 53,104 tons. In 1884-85 the numbers were 1,978, 307, and 1,665, and the tonnage 1,147,764, 97,514, and 56,745 respectively.

103. Ship-building can hardly be said to exist as a separate industry in this province. Two small vessels, representing 293 tons, were built in Burma during the past year against

three vessels, aggregating 214 tons, in the previous year. Six vessels of 755 tons were first registered in 1885-86 against eight vessels of 561 tons in 1884-85.

104. There were few serious accidents to shipping during the year. The Italian barque *Attilio* was stranded in August 1885 at the entrance to Akyab harbour. The cause of the

Wrecks and casualties. accident was anchorage in an insecure position, for which the pilot was to blame. The ship was ultimately got off. An enquiry was held at Rangoon into the loss by fire at sea of the British ship *Charles Worsley* shortly after leaving Chittagong. The Captain and crew were acquitted of blame. A number of trifling accidents of various kinds happened to vessels both when in pilotage charge and under other circumstances, but none of them were of such a character as to need special mention.

105. Port funds are maintained at the ports of Rangoon, Moulmein, Bassein, Akyab, Kyaukpynu, Tavoy, and Mergui. The income and expenditure of the port fund of Rangoon during the year of report as compared with the previous year were—

Income.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
1884-85	68,080	1884-85	70,947
1885-86	68,504	1885-86	55,108

The port dues on shipping entering the harbour, having been reduced from four annas to three annas a ton on the 1st January 1885, were considerably less in 1885-86 than 1884-85, in spite of the fact that a larger number of steamers and a much larger number of sailing vessels came into Rangoon in the year of report. On the other hand Harbour-masters' and pilotage fees increased considerably. The income from wharves and jetties and from Strand bank rents was almost the same as in the year before. The expenditure of the year was of an ordinary character. A new jetty was put up at Crook road, Pazundaung creek, at a cost of £500, and the work of reclaiming and filling up the Strand bank west of Godwin's road was continued, the total sum spent on this work during the year amounting to £2,118. Various projects for the improvement of the port were in course of execution or under consideration during the year. The principal of these were fixed moorings for the harbour, additional jetty accommodation at Crisp street, and a new buoy-vessel. In order to defray the cost of these and other schemes the Government of India has sanctioned the raising by the Port Commissioners of a loan of £89,404. The other port funds of the province are administered by the Deputy Commissioners concerned and are all in a healthy state. Loans bearing interest have been made by Government to the Akyab and Moulmein funds to enable them to carry out sundry port improvements.

106. The Marine Survey of India made a survey on a scale of 2-inches to the mile of that portion of the Mergui archipelago, in the immediate vicinity of the port of Mergui, which comprises the most intricate portion of the beaten track. The southern portion of the archipelago has still to be surveyed and the work will be resumed during the current year. The Elephant Point work was interrupted last season owing to the survey party having accompanied the Field Force to Upper Burma in November 1885. Periodical surveys of different parts of the Rangoon harbour and river were made by the Assistant Port Officer, but no serious changes in any of the channels were discovered. The tidal observatories at Rangoon, Amherst, and Moulmein worked well throughout the year, although there were occasional stoppages through parts of the mechanism getting out of order.

107. Fourteen pilots were employed at Rangoon at the beginning of the year. Pilot service. One left during the year for other duty, and a probationer was appointed near the close of the year. There were eight European and seven Native pilots at Moulmein. One of the latter retired. At Bassein there were five European and two Native pilots, and at Akyab

four European pilots. One of the latter was dismissed during the year. The general conduct of the body of pilots was good and no serious accidents occurred. New rules for Moulmein under the Pilots Act came into force at the close the year.

Seaborne Trade.

108. The condition of the seaborne trade of the province was more prosperous in the year under report than in the previous year. That year had been marked by severe depression, which reduced the total value of seaborne trade by upwards of £2,000,000. In the year under report trade, though it did not reach the height to which it attained in the exceptionally prosperous years of 1882-83 and 1883-84, showed a very considerable increase in value over that of 1884-85. The increase was the more satisfactory, because the depression which prevailed in 1884-85 cannot be said to have yet terminated and because the war with Upper Burma had an injurious effect on trade of all kinds during the last three months of the year. The total seaborne trade of the year, excluding Government transactions, amounted in value to almost £18,000,000 as against £16,000,000 in the previous year. This increase was contributed mainly by foreign exports, which rose from 5½ millions to 6½ millions in value. There was a small decrease in the value of foreign imports, while the coasting trade remained almost stationary. The channels of trade were much the same as in previous years. Nearly 70 per cent. of the trade of the province passes through Rangoon, almost the whole of the rest through Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein. Of the latter ports Bassein appears to be the most flourishing. During the year under review the value of its exports increased 80-86 per cent. in the foreign and 79-83 per cent. in the coasting branch.

Import trade.

109. The following table shows the import trade of the province, both foreign and coasting, excluding Government transactions, for the last five years:—

	Foreign.	Coasting.	Total.
	£	£	£
1881-82	8,283,300	8,021,600	6,304,900
1882-83	8,723,000	8,066,000	6,789,000
1883-84	8,607,500	8,605,900	7,813,400
1884-85	8,095,400	8,127,000	6,822,400
1885-86	8,419,800	8,290,800	6,716,100

The decrease in imports was due to over-importation in previous years and to failures among native merchants in the bazaar. These failures were so frequent and often for such large sums that during the year a system of cash payments took the place of the credit system, which had formerly prevailed. The introduction of this system, which is in itself a more healthy one than that which previously obtained, necessarily caused considerable disturbance to trade and had the effect of reducing its extent. There was an increased trade in a few of the chief articles of import, namely, cotton goods, ships and parts of ships, and woollen piece-goods. On the other hand there was a considerable falling off in silk piece-goods, raw silk, hardware, metals, oils, and coals. The increase in cotton and woollen goods appears to have been due principally to speculative importations, as at the close of the year merchants are said to have had large unsold stocks on their hands. As regards the articles which have been imported to a smaller extent than in the previous year, the decrease may in most cases be ascribed to over-importation in former years. At the beginning of the year the local market was largely overstocked, especially with oils, hardware, salt, and silk goods. Consequently there was but little importation during the year under report. Trade in these articles is said to be now becoming more healthy. Trade was carried on with the same foreign countries as in former years. There was a decrease in traffic with the United Kingdom, France, the Straits Settlements, and the United States. The total value of the imports from Germany was almost the same as in 1884-85. Trade with Italy, on the other hand, increased by upwards of 100 per cent. Larger supplies of cotton and silk goods were obtained from that country, and consignments of woollen goods, of which it sent none in the previous year, were also obtained.

110. There was a revival in the coasting import trade of the province during the year, the value of such imports having increased from £3,127,000 to £3,296,300. The increase was contributed by betelnuts, tobacco, jute, gunny-bags, and foreign cotton goods imported from Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. There was a slight falling off in the value of imports from provincial ports.

Coasting imports.

Export trade.

111. The following table shows the value of exports from this province during 1885-86 and the four previous years:—

			Foreign.	Coasting.	Total.
			£	£	£
1881-82	...	...	6,575,000	1,482,000	8,057,000
1882-83	...	...	7,082,000	1,805,000	8,888,000
1883-84	...	...	6,578,000	2,147,000	8,720,000
1884-85	...	...	5,287,000	2,077,000	7,364,000
1885-86	...	...	6,780,000	2,278,000	9,058,000

It will be seen that the total value of foreign and coasting exports has been larger than in any previous year, and has exceeded the value of those exports in the previous year by 1½ millions. The increase is due almost entirely to a larger trade in rice. The quantity of rice exported both to Europe and to the Straits and China increased very considerably. The shipments of rice to Europe were larger than the shipments of the previous year by 205,604 tons, valued at £1,092,400; those to the Straits Settlements, China, &c., increased in amount by 67,840 tons, valued at £419,124. The large increase in exports to Europe cannot be attributed to a rise in prices in the European market, where low prices ruled throughout the year. The increase is due partly to a decrease in the competition of Saigon and Bangkok, which sent much smaller supplies to the European market than in the previous year, partly to the fact that the small exports of 1884-85 had left a large surplus stock in the province. The large increase in exports to the Straits Settlements and China was caused by a more active demand. During June and July, and again in September and October, large sales of white rice were effected at very favourable prices. The increased demand was attributed to inundations in China. The export trade in other articles of merchandise either decreased or remained practically stationary. There was a decrease in exports of cotton and hides, which is attributed to a falling off in supplies from Upper Burma. There was a small decrease in exports of cutch, owing to the unfavourable condition of the home market. The teak trade was almost stationary. The quantity of teak exported increased to a very slight extent and there appears to be no immediate prospect of a rise in prices. During the year the market in the United Kingdom was in an unsatisfactory state, the demand for teak was small, and prices showed a downward tendency.

112. The export trade in the produce of the country coastwise increased in value during the year under report by 9·4 per cent.

Coasting exports.

as compared with its value in the previous year, and was larger than it has been for many years past. Exports to Bengal decreased largely, but there was an increase which more than made up for the decrease in exports to Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. The increase in exports to Bombay was due to the fact that that market took larger supplies of rice, teak, and cotton and woollen piece-goods, while Madras took larger supplies of gram, pulse, and teak. Sind also, which had no dealings with Burma in 1882-83, has now a considerable trade with this province, principally in teak. The trade in oil also increased, 1,074,688 gallons having been exported as against 1,003,478 in the previous year. This increase is due to larger supplies of petroleum from Upper Burma, which is shipped both in its crude state and also after it has been refined in the Rangoon Oil Company's distillery. There was an increase in the quantity of teak exported coastwise, but owing to a still further fall in prices, the value of the total quantity exported was but very slightly in excess of that of the quantity exported in 1884-85.

Inland Trade.

113. The war with Upper Burma and the consequent unsettled state of the

Inland trade.

country beyond the old frontier during the last five months of the financial year had a damaging effect on trade. The registration of trade between Upper and Lower Burma was carried on throughout the year at the stations at which trade used to be registered before the annexation of Upper Burma. It is proposed to continue to record the passage of trade at those stations for some time to come.

The total value of the traffic of the year under report was £4,088,405 against £5,111,498 in 1884-85 and £4,924,672 in 1883-84. The imports in the three years were valued at £2,125,717, £2,737,322, and £2,616,554 respectively, while the exports were of the value of £1,907,688, £2,374,170, and £2,308,118.

114. The bulk of the traffic was conveyed, as in former years, over the Irra-

River routes.

waddy, to a great extent in the steamers of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. There is also a considerable boat traffic; during the year 7,405 boats passed up and 5,949 down the river as against 7,120 and 7,135 in the previous year. The aggregate tonnage was in 1885-86 148,078, in 1884-85 160,000 tons.

115. In the value of the imports by the Irrawaddy there was a decrease of

Imports.

£461,779, chiefly in raw cotton, catch, hides, cotton and silk goods, pickled tea, and sugar unrefined or jaggery. The decline in the cotton and silk piece-goods trade is due to the increasing import of European goods. European manufactures, though not so durable as those of Burman make, are so cheap that the poorest peasant can afford to buy them, and it is probable that they will finally drive Burman manufactures of this class almost completely out of the market. The decrease in jaggery is entirely due to the disturbing influence of the war. Had the conditions of trade remained the same as in former years, the trade in this article, which has grown largely during the last two years, would probably have again increased during the year under report. The decrease in the trade in pickled tea is attributed to the hostile relations between Burma and the Shan States, from which supplies are derived. The only article of merchandize the import of which increased largely was grain, i. e., wheat, gram, and pulse. The cultivation of wheat is said to be extending in Upper Burma and it finds a ready sale in Lower Burma, where it is preferred to Indian wheat. There is a large demand for gram and pulse in the Madras presidency, which took during the year 260,069 maunds of pulses. The import trade by the Salween and Sittang rivers increased, larger quantities of timber having been floated down them than in the previous year.

116. The export trade decreased largely both by the Irrawaddy and by the

Exports.

Sittang. The principal decreases took place in cotton, silk, and woollen piece-goods, in raw silk, and in salt. The falling off was principally due to the disturbing influence of the war with Upper Burma. The export of rice was very large and nearly reached the amount exported in 1884-85. The rice season in Upper Burma was an unfavourable one, as that of the former year had been, and large supplies from Lower Burma were required to make up the deficiencies of local production.

117. The import trade over land routes fell off enormously. The value of

Land routes.

the trade which passed Allamnyo and Toungoo, the stations at which the bulk of the trade of this kind is registered, was little more than one-third as large as the value of the trade which passed those stations in the previous year. The principal decrease was in imports of cattle. In exports the falling off was small, as the decrease of imports via the Thayetmyo district was nearly counterbalanced by an increase of imports via the routes in the Tenasserim division.

Public Works.

118. The total expenditure from all sources, excepting municipal funds, on public works in Lower Burma during the year 1885-86 amounted to £241,655 and is detailed in the following statement:—

Head of charge.	Imperial.	Provincial.	LOCAL FUNDS.		Total provincial and local.	Total heads of charges.
			Incorporated.	Excluded.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Military { Original works	29,440	...	...	...	...	} 89,828
Repairs ...	10,888	...	...	...	...
2. Civil buildings { Original works	...	17,186	621	...	17,807	} 28,296
Repairs ...	...	10,442	49	...	10,091	
3. Communications { Original works	...	19,018	11,011	...	30,029	} 68,782
—Land. { Repairs ...	...	86,165	2,548	...	88,708	
4. Communications { Original works	...	6,171	2,462	...	8,633	} 12,518
—Water. { Repairs ...	...	8,827	58	...	8,880	
5. Embankments { Original works	...	8,868	270	...	9,138	} 16,954
Repairs ...	...	7,809	7	...	7,816	
6. Miscellaneous { Original works	...	269	7,177	...	7,446	} 8,848
public imprvts. { Repairs ...	...	447	465	...	902	
7. Tools and plant ...	505	3,750	292	...	4,042	4,687
8. Establishment ...	7,178	51,490	8,507	...	54,997	62,165
9. Profit and loss ...	...	175	...	...	175	175
Total ...	47,596	165,007	29,452	...	198,669	241,655

119. The total expenditure on imperial works in Lower Burma during the year amounted to £47,672 and was distributed under the following heads:—

Military works.

GRANTS.

Heads.					Original as per budget orders.	Final.	Outlay.
					£	£	£
Original works	...	...	...	...	27,287	29,860	29,440
Repairs...	...	...	...	...	18,850	11,220	10,431
Establishment	...	...	...	...	7,805	7,810	7,218
Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	608	610	598
Total	...	...	...	...	48,500	48,500	47,672

The outlay under budget heads at military stations was—

Military stations.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Moulmein ...	162	601	187	11	911
Rangoon ...	27,870	4,128	5,770	478	38,246
Thayetmyo ...	677	4,067	852	71	5,667
Toungoo ...	545	1,584	383	32	2,544
Tharrawaddy...	186	13	86	8	293
Camping-grounds, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	29,440	10,888	7,178	505	47,996

120. At Natmaw three platforms were completed for the battery, one 80-pounder gun mounted, and a magazine was completed. At Moulmein new lightning-conductors were erected on the Native Infantry guard magazine.

Moulmein.

Rangoon.

121. The new station hospital for European troops at Rangoon, with its subsidiary buildings, was completed at a cost of £21,917. Three sets of quarters for European officers, with out-houses, were nearly completed. Considerable progress was made with the Monkey Point battery. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 gun emplacements advanced to the following height above the proposed ground-level of completed battery :—

Fortifications.

Nos. 1 and 2	3 feet.
No. 3 ...	7 feet.
Nos. 4 and 5	2 feet 6 inches.

All the expense magazines were brought up to the springing of the arches, the main magazine was completed as far as the floor-level and asphalted, a commencement was made with the towers at the right and left flank of the battery, the passage through parados was laid with $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet of concrete, and the concrete in the foundations of about half the enclosure wall was completed. The special defences in the Rangoon river were completed during the year, and the store buildings for submarine mining service at Monkey Point were completed and handed over to the Military authorities.

Thayetmyo.

122. Only a few petty works were executed at **Thayetmyo.**

123. The works executed at **Toungoo** were insignificant. The station hospital was moved to the south end of the European lines into buildings formerly used as married barracks,

Toungoo.

Infantry and the old hospital buildings were altered and arranged to fit them for married barracks. A shed was erected for 22 elephants and a few petty works were carried out.

Civil Buildings.

Head of charge.	Provincial.	LOCAL FUNDS.		Total.	Total head of charge.
		Incorporated.	Excluded.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1.—Civil Buildings ... { Original works ...	17,186	621	...	17,807	28,298
{ Repairs ...	10,442	49	...	10,491	
Total ...	27,628	670	...	28,298	

Civil buildings.

124. The total expenditure on civil buildings amounted to £28,298, of which £17,807 were spent on original works and £10,491 on repairs.

125. The only work done in connection with the Postal and Telegraph Departments consisted in the erection of a telegraph-office at Myawadi on the Siamese frontier, which was

Post and Telegraph.

nearly completed at the end of the year, and in slight additions to the telegraph-office at Ma-ubin, and the post-office at Moulmein.

126. Under the head Administration a court-house, with police, telegraph, and treasury offices under the same roof, was completed in Pegu at a total cost of £11,751, of which

Administration.

£8,972 were spent during the year. Combined court-houses and police thanas were built at Hlègu, Payagale, Kawa, and Kyauktan at a cost of £2,946, and at Taikkyi at a cost of £870. A temporary roof was built over the treasury at Sandoway and out-houses for the circuit-house at Mergui were erected.

127. The works carried out under the heads Law and Justice and Police were few and insignificant. Witness-sheds were erected at Moulmein and Zalun, some additions were made to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioner and Myoök, Tharrawaddy, a lightning-conductor was erected on the police magazine at Moulmein, and police thanas were built at Önhnè and Kagan.

Law and Justice—Police.

128. Improvements and alterations on a small scale were made at several of the jails of the province. Four sets of quarters for jail overseers were constructed in the front part of the jail guard-house at Rangoon and a cook-shed was erected in that jail. Warders' quarters were constructed at Bassein and a work-shed at Thayetmyo. A new hospital and out-houses were nearly completed at Akyab. A commencement was made with the enlargement of the Heuzada Jail, which has been for some time too small for the number of prisoners which it is required to accommodate. Some alterations were carried out in the Paungdè Reformatory.

Jails.

129. The works for educational purposes executed during the year consisted in the erection of a normal school at Moulmein at a total cost of £1,490, of which £886 were spent during the year under report, and in some slight additions to the Rangoon College for the purpose of providing room for the science class.

Education.

130. Owing to financial exigencies expenditure on communications during the year was largely reduced and little was done beyond keeping existing lines of communication in repair. The expenditure on original works was £67,708 less, that on repairs was £4,685 more than the expenditure of the previous year. The following table shows the details of expenditure :—

Communications—Land.

Head of charge.	Provin- cial.	LOCAL FUNDS.		Total.	Total head of charge.
		Incorporated.	Excluded.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Communications—Land {	Original works	19,018	11,011	30,029	68,732
	Repairs	86,155	2,548	88,703	
Total	55,173	13,559	...	68,732	...

131. The work done on the principal line of communication, namely, the Rangoon-Prome road, consisted mainly in repairs. In the Rangoon division metal was renewed on seven miles of the road. In the Tharrawaddy division five bridges, one with one opening of 120 feet and two of 40 feet over the Kantha stream, one with a single opening of 90 feet over the Gamôn stream, a third with a single opening of 100 feet over the Minbu stream at Thitnapa, a fourth with one opening of 80 feet and two of 20 feet over the Bobin stream, and a fifth with a single opening of 100 feet over the Minhla stream, were completed during the year. The first four of these bridges were provided with brick abutments and wrought-iron superstructure, the fifth with brick and wrought-iron superstructure. The total cost of the Kantha bridge was £6,261, of which £1,169 were spent during the year of report, of the Gamôn bridge £2,749, of which £73 were spent during the year, of the Minbu bridge £3,487, of which £206 were spent during the year, of the Bobin bridge £2,872, of which £551 were spent during the year, and of the Minhla bridge £3,867, of which £78 were spent during the year.

132. The road which leads from Tavoy to the Siamese frontier was nearly completed. An expenditure of £9,510 was incurred on it during the year, and it was widened to a breadth

Tavoy division.

of 6 feet throughout, except in the part lying between the 72nd and 107th miles. The Sandut road, 5 miles in length, was constructed at Mergui at a cost of £140 from local funds.

133. Want of funds prevented the execution of any large works in this division. The 5th and 6th miles of the Kyando and

Amherst division.

Kawkareik roads were metalled, and earthwork was laid on the 11th mile. Side drains were cut on the Shwegyin and Hlaingbwè road and metal was laid down; £348 were spent on the Thaton and Theinzeik road. The Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs spent a small sum in erecting bridges on the Amherst and Tavoy road.

134. Metal was renewed on one mile of the Thamaing road. Some works were also carried out at the cost of local funds.

Rangoon division.

Road metal to the value of £190 was collected on the Kanbè and Thongwa road, and eight timber bridges were built. On the Dala and Tunte road earthwork was completed on the 13th and 17th miles at a cost of £217, and a small quantity of laterite was collected for road metal.

135. The only provincial expenditure, beyond that incurred on the Rangoon-Prome road, consisted in the re-dressing of the earth-

Tharrawaddy division.

work on the Natmank road, 7,000 feet long, and in the spreading of metal thereon for a path 6 feet in width. Some small works were executed at the cost of local funds. Metal was spread and consolidated in three small branch roads from the Paungdè and Hmattaing road; a short road was made from the railway station at Letpadan to the court-house; a short road from the new to the old town of Letpadan was metalled; and earthwork was thrown up and clay road metal was burnt for 7,000 running feet of the Thonzè and Sanywe road.

136. The works carried out in the Bassein division consisted mainly in the dressing and metalling of village roads at Dedayè,

Bassein division.

Wakema, and Kyaiklat. Besides these works the Chaungdwin road was metalled, burnt clay metal was collected on the Ma-ubin-Zalegale road, and some temporary bridges on the latter road were replaced by permanent wooden structures. The expenditure detailed above was incurred from local funds.

137. Provincial expenditure consisted in the completion of a timber bridge over the Daya chaung at a total cost of £273, of which

Henzada division.

£7 were spent during the year. Local funds expenditure consisted in the spreading of metal on the Neikban-Ingabo, Kyangin-Petyè, and Duya roads, in the erection of two brick culverts on the Kyangin-Petyè road, in the clearing of jungle and the erection of bridges on the road from Athok to Inye, and in the completion of the earthwork and bridging of the road from Duya to Danuggyi. A small quantity of road metal was also collected on the latter road.

138. The Waw and Payagyi road was nearly completed from provincial funds, and the road from the railway station at Tawa to the

Pegu division.

Pegu river, opposite the mouth of the Pegu canal, was completed. From local funds the expenditure was as follows. The first section of the Hlègu-Dabein road, 5 miles long, was completed, the second section was nearly completed, and the road from the Bogyok creek to the Syriam pagoda was completed, with the exception of laying down the road metal. Progress was also made with the erection of bridges. An iron bridge, with concrete abutments, was built on the road between Thabyegon and Kyauktan to complete the communication between these places, the approaches to the Mklainggyi bridge were completed at a cost of £204, and a wrought-iron bridge, with piled abutments, was erected over the Tumyaung stream on the road from Thatakwin. £1,159 in all were spent from excluded local funds on roads and culverts.

139. Expenditure in the Shwegyin division, both provincial and from local funds, was chiefly devoted to the improvement of

Shwegyin division.

communications in and to railway towns. The expenditure from provincial funds was as follows. The earthwork and bridging of the railway feeder road from Kadok to Pyuntaza were completed, the road from Pazunmyaung, on the Sittang river, to the Nyaunglebin railway station was

metalled, and a timber bridge, 200 feet long, was partly built. Besides this, road metal was collected and partly laid between Tazôn and Kadôk, on the Pegu and Toungoo road. The cost of the following works was defrayed from local funds: A rest-house for travellers was completed at Pazuninyaung and the principal roads in the railway towns of Deiku and Paungdawthi were completed, with the exception of the spreading of road metal. Roads were constructed in the railway towns of Pyuntaza, Nyaunglebin, Peinzalôk, and Chauktaya, and a survey was made for a railway feeder road from Pyuntaza to Penwègôn.

140. Three groins were constructed from provincial funds in the Kun river to divert the current from the abutment of the timber road bridge, which forms part of the Pegu and Toungoo road. The expenditure from local funds consisted in the draining of the new roads and sites for houses in the railway town of Ôktwin.

141. A commencement was made with the erection of a 100-foot space bow-string bridge over the Letwedet chaung on the Naaf and Mayu road. Three cast-iron cylinders for piers were sunk to the required depth, and the iron-work necessary for the construction of the bridge was brought to site. Metal was also collected for two miles of the Kyauktaw and Mahamuni road. The above expenditure was provincial. The expenditure from local funds consisted chiefly in the erection and renewal of bridges. Seven timber bridges were re-built on the Minbya-Myaungbwè and five on the Myohaung-Myaungbwè road. Some timber bridges were also renewed on the Kyauktaw-Mahamuni road. Besides this, the approaches were completed to the screw-pile bridges over the Parabaw, Langadanng, and Nyaungbinzeik creeks, and the Tharè stream. The earthwork was completed of a short road connecting the landing stage at the junction of the Dorathâ and Tau creeks with the Ram-ree ghât road.

Communications—Water.

142. The total expenditure was as follows:—

Head of charge.	Provincial.	LOCAL FUNDS.		Total.	Total head of charge
		Incorporated.	Excluded.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Communications—Water { Original works ...	6,171	2,462	...	8,633	12,518
{ Repairs ...	8,827	58	...	8,885	
Total ...	9,998	2,515	...	12,518	

The principal work under the head of water communications, which is now being carried out, is the Sittang and Kyaikto canal, which is to be 14 miles in length. £5,067 were spent on it during the year. Five miles of excavation were completed to the full section of the canal and three miles were partly excavated. The bed of laterite that crosses the canal near Mukamu was removed. Quarters for the Assistant Engineer in charge of the Kyaikto subdivision, in which the canal is situated, were completed at a total cost of £400 and an expenditure during the year of £230.

Heavy expenditure was incurred owing to the damage done to the Pegu canal by rebels. On the 19th December a detachment of marauders from the main body, which had risen in rebellion in the Shwegyin district, cut the Abya embankment and burnt the lock-gates at Myitkyo. The damage thus done caused the level of the water in the canal to fall. Until the end of the official year the canal was only navigable for very small boats during neap-tides, but at spring-tides, when the Tawa lock was not closed for repairs, fairly large boats passed through the lower portion of the canal, the breach in the Abya embankment, and the Abya creek into the Sittang river. In consequence of the fall of water occasioned by the damage done it was possible to excavate the parts of the canal

between the 80th and 88th miles, which had silted up, and to execute special repairs to the lock-gates at Tawa, and to the Minywa flood-escape. The total expenditure on special repairs during the year was £2,481.

But little was done during the year in the way of clearing creeks. An expenditure of £390 was incurred in improving the waterway between Paung and Palet, and the Pamamyitta creek, and creeks in the Ma-ubin island were cleared of brushwood, weeds, and such like obstacles to the passage of boats. A dredging machine was employed in the Panlaung creek from the middle of November to the middle of January. A large quantity of material was dredged, but the holes made filled up again and little permanent good was done. A sum of £238 was also expended in dredging a shoal in the bed of the Ngawun river opposite to the Ngawun village to enable the river steamers from Basquin to reach Henzada. Some repairs, which cost £350, were executed in the Tunte canal.

Progress was made during the year in the provision of facilities for steam traffic. Landing stages for river steamers were completed at Paletwa, Rathodaung, Letmaseik, and Ramree in the Arakan division, and for steam-launches on the Dondami, Gyaing, and Salween rivers, and on the right bank of the Pegu river at Dabein, Dezat, Thayetpuchaung, Tawa, Tóngyi, and Kawa. £260 were spent in constructing a pontoon bridge and approaches at the stone wharf at Tavoy, and an additional span was put into the approach to the landing stage at Kyauktaw in the Akyab district. Some rocks were blasted in the Tau creek to enable the steamer *Hasty* to pass with safety.

Agricultural embankments.

143. The following table shows the expenditure on agricultural embankments during the year :—

Head of charge.		Provincial	LOCAL FUNDS.		Total.	Total head of charge.
			Incorporated. Excluded.			
		£	£	£	£	£
Embankments	{ Original	8,468	270	...	9,188	16,954
	{ Repairs	7,809	7	...	7,816	
Total		16,677	277	...	16,954	

The works executed consisted mainly in the upkeep of existing embankments. No large extensions of the embankment system of the province were carried out during the year. In the Bassein division £1,400 were expended in completing the extension of the Ngawun embankment from Zibingwin to Tabu and £270 in raising and strengthening the villagers' bund between Kaku and Payagyi. In the Henzada division £1,032 were spent in retiring the Irrawaddy branch of the Henzada embankment and in raising the crest of the Ngawun embankment. £82 were spent on improvements to sluices and £106 on the removal of the Lemyethna bungalow from its original site, which was annually flooded, to a site behind the present embankment. In the Shwegyin division the embankments on the west bank on the Sittang river and on the right bank of the Aingdôn creek were raised and strengthened, and the Yenwe, Pagaing, and Kadat rivers, and part of the Sittang river, were surveyed with the view of improving the drainage of that district. The cost of these works was £3,112. In the Tharawaddy division the Kyaukse weir was repaired and extended, and the weir and banks of the Kadat stream were protected with rubble stone. In the Thayetmyo division an embankment was constructed on the Bayé chaung at a cost of £387 and an expenditure during the year of £187.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

144. The expenditure under the head Miscellaneous public improvements was as follows :—

Head of charge.	Provincial.	LOCAL FUNDS.		Total.	Total head of charge.
		Incorporated.	Excluded.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous public improvements. { Original works ...	269	7,177	...	7,446	8,848
{ Repairs	447	455	...	902	
Total ...	716	7,632	...	8,348	

In the Pegu division £729 were spent on the drainage of the town of Pegu, £381 on wells, culverts, and sundry small works, and £398 on quarters for the schoolmaster in the same town. In the Shwegyin division a bazaar was completed at Nyaunglebin at a cost of £673. In the Henzada division a slaughter-shed and a school-house were constructed at Kyangin at a total cost of £286 and an expenditure during the year of £205. A school-house was erected at Mya-naung at a cost of £71, and a meat and fish bazaar at Zalun at a cost of £451. In the Thayetmyo division a hospital was completed at Allanmyo at a total cost of £446 and an expenditure during the year of £287. The works executed in the Arakan division were the following. A temporary light-house was completed on Oyster island at a total cost of £1,997, not including the light, and an expenditure during the year of £78; and a house was built upon the island for European light-keepers at a cost of £46. The temporary light-house is 70 feet above the ground and the light was first exhibited on the 6th April 1885. In the port of Akyab £765 were spent on additional and temporary landing stages, and £137 in remedying the damage done to the stone pier by the cyclone of 1885. The Akyab Municipality having decided not to erect an iron bridge over the Satyogya creek, a quantity of iron-work, which had been purchased for the work, was taken over from the Municipality at cost price. It will be used to erect a bridge over the Pegu river.

145. The establishment charges of the year amounted to £62,210 against a total expenditure of £241,331. The percentage of establishment to gross expenditure was 25·78 per cent.; to expenditure on works it was 35·69 per cent.

146. At the commencement of the year under report the Sittang Valley line was open as far as Nyaunglebin on the 93rd mile, and on the 1st July 1885 the remaining section of 78 miles was opened to passenger and goods traffic. The total mileage in the province open at the close of the year was 327 miles. Progress was made during the year with the preparation of the estimates and project for a line from Henzada to Bassein. There is no probability, however, of a commencement being made with this line for some time to come. In March the survey of the proposed line from Toungoo to Mandalay was begun. No large improvements were carried out on the existing lines of railway during the year. On the Irrawaddy line 16 timber bridges were replaced by wrought-iron structures and bridges over the Okkan and Kantha streams were completed. A military siding was laid on the river bank at Prome for the Upper Burma Expeditionary Force, and block-houses were erected for defensive purposes at the principal watering stations on the Irrawaddy line and at the chief large bridges on the Sittang line. On the Sittang line a siding, 4½ miles long, was constructed from the Kanyutkwin station, on the 123rd mile, to Messrs. Darwood and MacGregor's saw-mill at Minlangu. The siding was opened in November 1885.

The only serious accident during the year occurred in July on the Sittang line through an engine being derailed and overturned by running over a bullock. Damage was caused to the engine and to several passenger vehicles, but for-

unately no passengers were injured, as all were in the rear carriages of the train. The driver and fireman escaped with comparatively slight injuries.

The Railway Volunteer Corps has considerably increased in numbers during the year and on 31st March 1886 was of an enrolled strength of 985 against 266 at the same period in 1885. Of the former number 152 were extra-efficients and 128 efficients. During the recent operations in Upper Burma the Volunteers rendered valuable assistance to Government in taking guards in Rangoon, Insein, Prome, and Pegu, and in manning a patrol train which ran for some time on portions of the line which were believed to be exposed to danger.

147. The capital outlay on State railways during the past calendar year is shown in the following table:—

Account heads.	Irrawaddy Railway.	Sittang Railway.	Total.
	£	£	£
Preliminary expenses ... ..	...	...	...
Land ... ..	...	2	2
Construction of line	14,067	77,309	91,306
Ballast and permanent-way	447	28,696	29,143
Stations and buildings	2,120	20,617	22,736
Plant ... ..	...	2,981	2,981
Rolling-stock	6,260	40,587	46,847
Establishment	858	10,235	11,093
Total Final Heads	28,256	189,863	212,619
Suspense ... ..	...	47,594	47,594
Total	28,256	141,769	165,025
Less Receipts on Capital account ... ..	...	200	200
Total outlay	28,256	141,569	164,825

148. The capital outlay from the commencement of operations to the end of December 1885 has been as follows:—

Account heads.	Irrawaddy Railway.	Sittang Railway.	Total.
	£	£	£
Preliminary expenses	5,659	28,080	29,739
Land	22,765	4,461	27,166
Construction of line	386,998	527,023	914,021
Ballast and permanent way	481,151	322,121	759,272
Stations and buildings	192,753	106,776	299,529
Plant	40,599	81,934	122,533
Rolling-stock	217,491	138,779	356,270
Establishment	108,314	95,048	203,362
Total Final Heads	1,405,670	1,249,222	2,654,892
Suspense ... ..	...	75,825	75,825
Total	1,405,670	1,324,547	2,730,217
Less Receipts on Capital account	624	1,059	1,683
Total outlay	1,405,046	1,323,488	2,728,534

The general estimate of the Sittang Railway was closed on the 31st December 1885, after which date the capital accounts of both lines were amalgamated.

The suspense balance has been reduced during the year by £47,594, of which sum £35,490 is due to stores issued to Revenue and Capital works. The other suspense heads have been considerably reduced by adjustments of outstandings. The bulk of the balance of £75,825 in suspense consists of £23,619 worth of locomotive stores and £47,343 worth of general stores.

149. The revenue transactions relate to the Irrawaddy and Sittang lines. The several sections of the Sittang line were opened to traffic on the following dates:—

Rangoon to Pegu	46½ miles on 27th February 1884.
Pegu to Pyawbaya	41½ miles on 3rd July 1884.
Pyawbaya to Nyaunglebin	5 miles on 1st August 1884.
Nyaunglebin to Toungoo	73 miles on 1st July 1885.

150. In the following table a comparison is made between the outlay on revenue account in 1884 and 1885 :—

Head of account.	Outlay in 1884.	Outlay in 1885.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More in 1885.	Less in 1885.
	£	£	£	£
Maintenance of way, &c.	87,860	64,195	26,885	...
Locomotive expenses	87,719	41,516	8,797	...
Carriage and wagon expenses	8,966	8,958	...	10
Traffic expenses	29,481	30,354	878	...
General charges	18,488	22,144	8,711	...
Steam-bent service ... ..	...	...	...	...
Special and miscellaneous expenses	1,890	1,888	498	...
Total ...	128,849	169,058	40,704	...

The increase in expenses in 1885 over 1884 are attributable almost entirely to increased mileage and to the maintenance charges for the 73 miles of the Sittang line opened to traffic in July. A part of the increase may also be ascribed to the arrangement whereby all construction establishment was charged from the date of opening to Revenue. A special item of expenditure was the cost of running pilot-engines in advance of the up and down night mail-trains when danger to the mail-train was apprehended, and of running an armoured patrol-train in connection with the precautionary measures taken to protect the line. The special expenditure incurred on this account amounted to £1,200.

Earnings.

151. The following table shows the earnings for the years 1884 and 1885 :—

Head of account.	1884.	1885.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More in 1885.	Less in 1885.
	£	£	£	£
Coaching	125,228	127,172	1,944	...
Goods	82,448	83,593	1,150	...
Electric telegraph	1,021	1,040	19	...
Sundries	1,850	4,560	2,710	...
Total ...	210,542	216,365	5,823	...

The increase is due chiefly to the Sittang line, both on the section worked throughout the year and on that opened in July. The earnings would, probably, have been considerably greater had it not been for the disturbed condition of the country both before and after the annexation of Upper Burma. When quiet has been restored and trade from the Shan States has revived, it may be expected that the traffic passing over the Sittang Valley line will increase largely and rapidly.

Telegraphs.

152. The telegraph system of the province continues to be administered in two divisions. There was an addition of 497 miles of line and 572 miles of wire during the year; the total mileage open at the end of the year was 2,090 and 4,162 miles in the two divisions. Ten licensed and 19 Government offices were opened, leaving at the close of the year 49 Government and 49 licensed offices open to the public. There were also 36 offices not open to the public. The traffic increased by 16·85 per cent. in sent messages, which realized a profit of £32,910 to Government. The additions to the line and wire and number of Government offices were mainly owing to the annexation of Upper Burma. The line from

Sinbyudaing *via* Amya to Siam has been finally closed at the request of the Government of Siam, that *via* the Bântè Pass from Sinbyudaing being made the permanent line instead. Another line to Siam from Moulmein *via* Myawadi was completed during the year, but was not brought into use as the Siamese had not completed the section from Rahaing to Myawadi. A considerable amount of damage was done to the lines in the Shwegyin and Pegu districts by maranders during December and January, and the disturbances which prevailed in those districts rendered necessary the postponement of the annual repairs.

Post Office.

153. For the first nine months of the official year postal operations were confined almost entirely to Lower Burma, the only post office in Upper Burma being that maintained at Mandalay.

Imperial post.

With the annexation of Upper Burma the imperial post was extended to that province, and the whole of Burma was formed into one circle under the direction of a Deputy Postmaster-General. During the year 14 post offices, most of them in Upper Burma, were opened and six were closed. There was a very large increase in the number of covers of all kinds sent out for delivery. In Lower Burma alone the increase was one of 82 per cent., the number of covers sent out being in 1884-85 4,024,622 and in the year under report 7,312,604. The greater portion of this increase was due to the large influx of troops during the year. There was also a large increase in the value of money orders and of value payable articles posted, an increase which may be ascribed to the same cause. The post office organization of Upper Burma is as yet in its infancy, but a satisfactory commencement was made during the last three months of the year under report. On the occupation of Mandalay two post offices were opened, one in the Palace, the other on the river bank, and shortly after a head post office was opened in the merchants' quarter. Post offices were also opened at Bhamo, Myingyan, Muhla, and Ningyan, and sub-post offices in other places. The distribution of a large number of military detachments over the country increased greatly the labours of the post office, as it was necessary to provide for the despatch of letters to each detachment. An enumeration of postal articles delivered in Upper Burma was made during the second week of February. The number of letters delivered during that period was 21,850, the number delivered during the corresponding period of the previous year was about 200. A satisfactory feature of the post office administration of Upper Burma is the readiness which the Burmese show to avail themselves of postal facilities. Before the annexation hardly any Burmese correspondence passed through the post office, at the end of the year it is believed to have ranked next in amount to English correspondence.

154. The work of the district post increased slightly during the year under report. There was a net increase of five post offices,

District post.

91 letter-boxes, and three village postmen, and the number of miles over which the district post was carried increased by 180. The number of articles posted increased from 93,435 to 116,142 and the percentage of covers returned undelivered was slightly less than in the previous year. There was a marked increase in the number of money orders issued and in the number of registered articles, packets, and parcels despatched. The number of service letters posted was also larger than in 1884-85. The cost of the district post increased by £351, or about 6 per cent.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

I.—Revenue.

155. The gross revenue demand of the province during the year 1885-86 amounted to £2,381,065. These figures, compared with those for the preceding year, show an increase of £189,796, equivalent to 8·6 per cent. Customs revenue shows a large increase of £131,360. The increase was due partly to the fact that the rice season of the previous year was a late one, but mainly to a better harvest during the year of report. There was a satisfactory increase in land and forest revenue. Excise revenue alone decreased to any considerable amount.

156. The subjoined table shows the figures of demand for the year of report compared with those of the preceding year :—

Item of revenue.	1884-85.			1885-86.			Increase or decrease in net demand.
	Demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Land revenue ..	707,115	1,800	705,315	734,100	1,800	732,300	+ 80,880
2. Customs ..	445,224	..	445,224	576,581	..	576,581	+ 131,360
3. Capitation-tax ..	815,790	2,034	812,856	819,296	3,110	816,186	+ 3,330
4. Excise ..	221,671	..	221,671	209,979	..	209,979	- 11,692
5. Forests ..	167,098	..	167,098	197,386	..	197,386	+ 30,288
6. Stamps ..	157,554	..	157,554	160,300	..	160,300	+ 2,746
7. Fisheries ..	118,356	1,052	117,304	116,912	891	116,021	- 886
8. Miscellaneous ..	28,982	..	28,982	26,717	..	26,717	- 2,265
9. Marine ..	16,453	..	16,453	22,821	..	22,821	+ 6,368
10. Land-rate in lieu of capitation-tax ..	9,693	10	9,674	9,687	17	9,670	- 4
11. Salt excise ..	3,303	..	3,303	3,377	..	3,377	+ 74
Total ..	2,191,269	5,814	2,185,455	2,381,065	5,411	2,375,654	+ 190,199

157. The following figures show the total receipts of the public treasuries in Lower Burma during the last few years :—

Year.	Imperial and provincial.	Local funds.	Municipal funds.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1875-76 ..	1,787,954	121,027	95,892	2,004,818
1876-77 ..	2,019,277	90,405	108,891	2,218,573
1880-81 ..	2,259,597	289,463	134,060	2,634,020
1881-82 ..	2,548,880	251,591	196,488	2,996,909
1882-83 ..	2,599,154	805,917	175,498	3,080,569
1883-84 ..	2,611,469	265,778	249,950	3,127,198
1884-85 ..	2,489,824	248,964	209,255	2,947,543
1885-86 ..	2,409,819	228,121	194,400	2,917,340

158. The incidence of taxation per head of population may be taken to be—

	s.	d.
On account of imperial and provincial funds ..	10	8½
On account of municipal and local funds ..	1	10½
All funds ..	12	7½

There is no reason to believe that the present taxation of Lower Burma presses unduly upon the people, although the rate is about double that levied in India generally.

159. The following statement shows for each division the total area under assessment and the revenue demand thereon during the past five years :—

Land revenue.

Total Area of Land under Assessment and Revenue Demand.

Division.	Description of land.	1881-82.		1882-83		1883-84.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
		Acres.	£	Acres.	£	Acres.	£	Acres.	£	Acres.	£
Arakan	Cultivated land ...	522,446	98,303	529,389	95,549	554,455	102,096	573,848	102,192	650,431	105,884
	Fallow land ...	4,416	55	8,757	110	8,651	46	7,114	89	4,056	51
Pegu	Cultivated land ...	1,347,752	267,556	1,385,500	275,396	1,471,527	293,946	1,536,514	290,391	1,627,868	306,525
	Fallow land ...	56,563	707	95,925	1,199	98,527	1,232	134,594	1,682	134,596	1,694
Irrawaddy	Cultivated land ...	1,055,911	196,121	1,081,496	197,307	1,140,490	204,994	1,197,270	206,559	1,191,417	213,263
	Fallow land ...	26,467	331	44,882	561	29,236	365	64,798	810	77,477	969
Tenasserim	Cultivated land ...	626,218	104,596	595,371	98,626	692,161	98,346	634,729	104,789	643,441	106,894
	Fallow land ...	86,435	420	66,654	833	66,354	829	58,594	782	59,767	747
Total ...		3,532,327	669,276	3,591,756	664,898	3,768,553	690,474	3,872,121	703,891	4,113,152	734,656
(Cultivated land ...)											
(Fallow land ...)		124,283	1,553	216,218	2,705	197,768	2,472	261,110	3,264	276,015	3,420
GRAND TOTAL CULTIVATED AND FALLOW LAND.		3,676,610	668,129	3,807,974	667,541	3,966,321	692,946	4,133,231	707,145	4,389,170	738,106

* Revised figures

Since 1881-82 the assessed area has increased by 922,893 acres and the revenue assessment by £82,441. The increase in 1885-86 was abnormally large and was mainly due to the following causes. A considerable area of land which had been granted under the Waste-land Rules of 1839-41 in the Akyab-district was brought under assessment, the correct areas ascertained by cadastral survey were made the basis of assessment in Prome and North Bassein, and the amount of pottah lands brought under assessment for the first time on the expiry of the revenue-free period was larger than usual, especially in Tharrawaddy and Hanthawaddy.

160. The area paying a rate of 3d. per acre as fallow amounted to 276,018 acres in the year of report as against 261,110 acres in 1884-85. The increase was most marked

Fallow area.

in Prome, where 15,125 acres were thrown out of cultivation by drought as against 891 acres in the previous year. In Bassein there was a further increase of 15,803 acres, but the fallow area in that district (58,521 acres) is by no means excessive when the pooriness of the soil in parts of the district is taken into account. Formerly cultivators, after obtaining one or two crops from their land, abandoned it altogether, to resume it after a few years. They are now gradually learning to appreciate the advantage of retaining the land in their hands by paying the fallow rate, and shifting cultivation is decreasing. In Pegu the area of fallow was reduced by 11,174 acres, a large proportion of the land left fallow in 1884-85 having been again brought under cultivation. The area of fallow in the Amherst district has decreased, but is still large (55,225 acres). The prevalence of cattle-disease in 1882 and subsequent years caused much of this land to be left untilled, and about one-fifth of the whole area of fallow consists of land which has been thrown out of cultivation by the action of the sea.

161. The following table shows for the past five years the cultivated revenue-paying land under the three main heads:—

Paddy-land and areas under
other cultivation.

Division.			1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Paddy-land	(Arakan	...	446,145	453,359	461,296	463,908	480,572
	(Pegu	...	1,301,201	1,371,330	1,459,773	1,539,555	1,618,499
	(Irrawaddy	...	956,031	993,841	1,036,280	1,064,671	1,123,109
	(Tenasserim	...	581,831	581,701	533,785	555,671	564,682
	Total	...	3,285,508	3,350,231	3,491,084	3,623,800	3,814,812
Taungya land (hill gardens).	(Arakan	...	25,596	25,144	26,402	28,972	30,658
	(Pegu	...	12,530	15,010	13,790	14,660	14,372
	(Irrawaddy	...	28,276	32,804	31,468	34,406	30,356
	(Tenasserim	...	66,972	54,528	57,148	57,188	56,492
	Total	...	123,374	127,486	128,808	135,226	131,878
All other lands	(Arakan	...	54,821	59,643	67,408	88,067	143,257
	(Pegu	...	90,586	95,085	96,501	102,693	101,690
	(Irrawaddy	...	94,071	99,733	101,938	102,991	115,429
	(Tenasserim	...	74,250	75,796	77,582	80,454	82,104
	Total	...	317,728	330,257	343,429	374,205	442,480
Total	(Arakan	...	526,862	538,146	554,106	580,942	654,487
	(Pegu	...	1,404,317	1,481,425	1,570,064	1,656,908	1,762,561
	(Irrawaddy	...	1,082,878	1,126,374	1,169,636	1,202,068	1,268,894
	(Tenasserim	...	663,053	662,025	606,515	638,313	703,278
	Total of Province	...	3,676,610	3,807,974	3,966,321	4,133,231*	4,399,170

* Revised figures.

This table does not represent with exactness the real area sown or planted with rice, inasmuch as assessed grants, of which rice is the staple crop, are shown under the head "All other lands." Moreover in most taungyas rice is sown

together with other crops, such as cotton and sessamum. The proportion of land under paddy is about the same as in last year, namely, 87 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. Fruit and vegetable gardens extended over 254,095 acres, or about 5·8 per cent. of the cultivated area of the province. Orchard and garden cultivation generally pays very well. There was a satisfactory increase in the extent of land planted with tobacco, 20,851 acres against 18,187 acres in 1884-85, due partly to the separate classification of taungya and tobacco land in the Arakan Hill Tracts, and in some measure to extension of cultivation in the Henzada district, where the Assistant Director of Agriculture has done good work in showing the cultivators how by improvement in the method of curing the leaf largely enhanced profits can be obtained. There is reason to hope that good results will follow the reduction of the revenue rate on miscellaneous cultivation to two shillings per acre in Henzada and the most recently settled districts. The only other staple of which the cultivation is considerable is sugarcane. Nine thousand three hundred and fifty-six acres were returned as under cultivation with sugarcane during the year against 7,332 acres in 1884-85. It is probable that these figures are below the truth.

162. The following table shows the demand, remissions, and collections in each division up to the end of the financial year, or 31st March 1886, and up to the end of the agricultural year, or 30th June :—

Collection of the land revenue.

Land Revenue Demand and Collections, 1885-86.

Division.	DEMAND ON ACCOUNT OF YEAR UNDER REPORT.			OUTSTANDINGS OF PREVIOUS YEAR. COLLECTIONS UP TO 31st MARCH 1886 FROM										UNCOLLECTED ON THE 31st MARCH 1886 FROM	
	Gross demand.	Remissions.	Net demand.	Total previous outstandings.	Outstandings remitted during the year under report.	Net previous outstandings.	Net demand.	Net previous outstandings.	Total collected.	Net demand.	Net previous outstandings.	Total uncollected.	Further remissions up to 30th June 1886.	Further collections up to 30th June 1886.	Balance uncollected on 30th June 1886.
Arakan	105,485	23	105,413	20,821	491	19,880	91,954	19,815	111,769	18,459	15	18,474	947	11,613	914
Pegu	310,209	426	309,783	44,576	1,168	43,408	240,689	48,845	284,084	69,094	68	69,157	8,955	58,808	6,988*
Irrawaddy	214,831	1,298	213,538	20,542	481	20,061	129,451	25,826	155,277	84,083	235	84,817	427	78,025	6,865
Tenasserim	107,631	144	107,487	16,330	79	16,251	89,112	16,238	105,345	18,375	18	18,393	104	17,644	614†
Total	788,106	1,890	786,216	107,769	2,219	105,550	551,206	105,219	656,425	185,010	391	185,841	5,488	165,590	14,361

Balance uncollected on 30th June 1886.

Further collections up to 30th June 1886.

Further remissions up to 30th June 1886.

Total uncollected.

Net previous outstandings.

Net demand.

Net previous outstandings.

Total collected.

Net demand.

Net previous outstandings.

Outstandings remitted during the year under report.

Total previous outstandings.

Net demand.

Remissions.

Gross demand.

* Includes £94, supplementary assessments after 31st March 1886. † Excludes £31 on account of fallow rates.

163. Out of a total net demand of £736,216 there had, on the 31st March 1886, been collected £551,206, or a little less than 75 per cent., as against 85 and 88 per cent. in the two years preceding. The comparative figures for the past three years are as follows :—

				1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
				* £	£	£
Gross arrear and current demand	...	...	...	1,008,518	619,804	845,875
Remissions	...	...	...	11,569	4,452	4,109
Collections by end of year or 31st March	...	...	...	879,790	708,914	656,425
Balance uncollected by end of year or 31st March	...	...	...	112,159	105,988	185,841
Further remissions up to 30th June 1886	...	...	...	1,120	1,891	5,488
Further collections up to 30th June 1886.	...	...	...	101,789	99,092	165,690
Final balance due and uncollected on 30th June 1886	...	...	...	9,250	5,495	14,881

As compared with 1884-85 the revenue collections up to 31st March fell short by about £52,500. In Bassein and Prome there was mismanagement on the part of the District Officers ; but the short collections of the year were mainly due to the disturbed state of the Thongwa and Bassein districts in the months of February and March, when the bulk of the revenue is generally collected. The amount outstanding on the 30th June 1886 was £14,381, a sum which, though double the average sum outstanding at the end of the two preceding agricultural years, was considerably below the balance uncollected on the corresponding date of 1881-82 and 1882-83. Much credit is due to the thugvis of some of the principal districts for the punctuality with which they paid in their revenue in spite of the disturbances which prevailed during the period when land revenue is collected. That the revenue should have been so fully collected, notwithstanding the terror inspired by rebel bands, who in many cases made the prohibition to pay taxes to the British Government part of their programme, is a satisfactory indication of the general loyalty of the population.

164. The following table shows the coercive processes on account of collection of land revenue. There was a marked increase in the number of processes issued in Arakan and Tenasserim, while the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions show a decrease. There was a large increase in the number of arrests and in sales of movable property, but a decrease in the number of persons sent to jail and of cases in which land was resumed or sold.

Division.	Total number of coercive processes.	Number of arrests made.	Number of defaulters actually sent to jail.	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH	
				Movable property was sold.	Land was sold or resumed.
Arakan ...	8,177	578	8	114	74
Pegu ...	1,092	162	...	53	221
Irrawaddy...	1,358	452	...	20	26
Tenasserim ...	2,046	557	5	81	20
Total ...	7,669	2,144	13	222	341

165. The amount of revenue remitted was £9,542 as compared with £5,843 in the previous year and £12,689 in 1883-84. The scarcity of rain in the northern districts of the Pegu and Irrawaddy divisions was the cause of most of these remissions ; and in Hanthawaddy, Pegu, and Thongwa some damage was done by floods.

Capitation-tax.

166. The number of persons assessed to capitation-tax and the amount of tax under this head are returned as follows :—

Division.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSESSED.		Increase or decrease.	TOTAL DEMAND OF THE YEAR.		Increase or decrease.
	1884-85.	1885-86.		1884-85.	1885-86.	
				£	£	£
Arakan ...	186,282	186,848	+ 616	54,711	54,921	+ 210
Pegu ...	229,846	232,015	+ 2,169	96,866	98,011	+ 1,145
Irrawaddy ...	248,647	251,905	+ 3,258	106,328	107,630	+ 1,302
Tenasserim ...	160,001	161,987	+ 1,986	57,890	58,728	+ 838
Total ...	774,726	782,755	+ 8,029	315,790	319,290	+ 3,500

The increase in the demand was 1·1 per cent. against 2·2 per cent. in 1884-85 and 1·7 in 1883-84. The increase though smaller than usual was general. It was most marked in Thongwa and Tharrawaddy, where cultivation is most rapidly extending.

167. Although the people are accustomed to this tax and for the most part pay it without demur the difficulty of collecting it is steadily increasing, especially in the Arakan division.

Difficulty in collecting the tax is experienced in districts like Bassein, where there is a large floating population, but as a rule it is only criminals or opium-eaters who deliberately evade the tax. Men of this class frequently decline to pay until legal process has been issued against them. They then produce promptly the money which they had withheld. For the purpose of dealing with men of this stamp it is necessary that the power of imprisoning revenue defaulters should be retained, but there is reason to fear that in some districts the power is exercised with undue harshness. It has been impressed on district authorities that they should endeavour by early assessments and increased vigilance to render less frequent the cases in which men are sent to prison for failure to pay capitation-tax.

Fishery revenue.

168. There has again been a slight decrease in the fishery revenue as shown in the following table :—

Division.		1883-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Increase or decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
Arakan ...	...	1,808	1,848	1,509	1,484	- 25
Pegu ...	...	20,676	22,848	23,848	21,086	- 2,762
Irrawaddy ...	...	89,287	84,283	79,827	81,819	+ 1,992
Tenasserim ...	...	14,525	13,882	13,677	12,928	- 749
Total ...	...	125,776	122,761	118,356	116,812	- 1,544

Thongwa was the only district in which any marked increase was apparent. In this district the inland fishery revenue went up at one bound in 1880-81 from £57,600 to £77,500. The increase which took place was mainly due to reckless biddings at the auctions which were then held, when many fisheries were leased at rents which rendered it impossible to work them at a profit. Since that date until 1884-85 the fishery revenue of the district steadily diminished. The spread of cultivation and the erection of embankments have to some extent curtailed the extent and interfered with the working of the Thongwa fisheries, but the main cause of the decrease was that the fisheries could not be made to pay the revenue which had been bid for them, and leases were one after another thrown up or cancelled, to be re-settled at lower rates. After careful enquiries had been made to ascertain the real worth of each fishery and the manner in which it could be best exploited, leases for five years were in 1885 offered to the existing lessees on

terms which it was believed would yield them a fair profit on the working, and these leases were accepted by them for the most part with alacrity. The fishery revenue system of the Thongwa district may now be said to have been established on a sound basis. The 'leased fishery' demand for Thongwa in 1885-86 stood at £58,824 as against £55,819 in the previous year. In nearly every other district there was a decrease. The decrease in the demand for Prome and Tharrawaddy is attributed to the deterioration of fisheries owing to the want of flood water from the Irrawaddy river during the past three years; and the Sittang embankment and canal are said to have interfered with the fisheries in the Shwegyin district.

169. The fishery revenue was more affected than any other branch of the revenue in the year under report by the war with the King of Ava. The unsettled state of the upper country made it impossible to transport *ngapi* to the towns and villages at a distance from the river; and in Mandalay itself, as soon as restrictions on the slaughter of cattle in the town were removed, a taste for beef sprang up and materially told against the consumption of *ngapi* as an article of food. The trade with Upper Burma in *ngapi*, therefore, was for some time practically at a standstill, and the fishermen had great difficulty in disposing of their takes, especially in the Thongwa district, which ordinarily sends to Upper Burma the greater portion of its manufactured *ngapi*. The trade had hardly begun to show signs of improvement when disturbances broke out in Lower Burma, and in several districts the industry was for a while completely paralysed. In consequence of these adverse influences many fishermen were unable to pay their fishery revenue on the due dates and the outstandings of revenue at the end of the year were considerable. The figures for each division are—

Division.	Remissions up to 30th June.		ARREARS STILL DUE ON			
			31st March.		30th June.	
	1884-85.	1885-86	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Arakan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu	1,346	612	2,312	3,868	87	1,681
Irrawaddy	6	185	4,264	42,020	962	18,776
Tenasserim	108	254	2,020	2,852	228	822
Total	1,461	1,052	8,600	49,855	1,274	15,780

It might have been possible to recover the greater part of the outstandings in the Irrawaddy division by stringent proceedings against the lessees and their sureties, but such a course was considered inexpedient, both because it would have been unjust to the lessees, and because loss to the revenue would probably have resulted in the end from a wholesale resumption of leases. At the same time it did not seem wise hastily to remit the revenue due. Consequently a compromise was effected. The payment of the last instalment of revenue was not insisted on; but lessees will be held liable to pay it after the fishing season of 1886-87, except in cases in which partial or total remission can be shown to be necessary.

Customs.

170. The net customs receipts for the past five years have been—

	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£	£	£	£
Import duties	152,179	82,612	62,827	70,355	70,889
Export duties	476,785	544,875	484,428	846,840	490,902
Total	630,964	626,987	546,755	428,195	561,291

The figures in this statement do not include duty on salt.

The decrease in import duties, amounting to £6,000 per annum since 1883-84, is due entirely to smaller clearances of spirits, brandy, gin, and rum. Sales by Chinese vendors in Rangoon are said to have diminished during the year partly in consequence of a police regulation compelling natives to carry lights after 9 p.m., but mainly in consequence of smaller immigration of coolies from the Coromandel coast. The very large increase in the export duty realized on rice in 1885-86, as compared with the previous year, was due to the extensive shipments of that grain during the year.

Salt revenue.

171. The following statement shows the estimated produce of and the revenue from local salt during the last five years :—

Year.	ARAKAN.		PEGU.		IRRAWADDY.		TENASSERIM.		TOTAL.	
	Estimated produce.	Revenue.	Estimated produce.	Revenue.	Estimated produce.	Revenue.	Estimated produce.	Revenue.	Estimated produce.	Revenue.
	Mds.	£	Mds.	£	Mds.	£	Mds.	£	Mds.	£
1881-82 ...	1,79,465	1,982	88,920	469	1,10,289	795	3,11,832	1,204	6,90,000	4,400
1882-83 ...	1,11,879	1,268	3,122	162	86,400	525	1,96,680	1,004	3,98,881	3,049
1883-84 ...	1,23,254	1,414	28,000	146	1,05,187	641	2,18,284	1,149	4,74,075	3,350
1884-85 ...	1,30,680	1,470	28,340	120	88,487	570	2,16,710	1,143	4,39,067	3,308
1885-86 ...	1,38,261	1,708	16,135	76	83,974	525	2,16,836	1,068	4,54,206	3,377

As has been remarked in previous reports the outturn of salt can only be conjectured and is probably over-estimated. There was a falling-off of the revenue levied on the cauldrons and pots used in the manufacture in each division of the province except Arakan, where a rise in price stimulated manufacture in the Kyaukpyn district. The net result to the province was an increase in revenue of £74 as compared with 1884-85.

The customs duty on imported salt amounted during 1885-86 to £15,914 as against £23,076 in the year previous. This decrease of 31 per cent. was due to a glut in the local markets, which were overstocked by the large supplies imported into Rangoon in the previous year, and to the check put on the fishery industry and on the salt traffic, both in Lower and Upper Burma, by the disturbances consequent on the war.

172. Experiments were made at considerable expense with trawling gear

Measures taken to encourage the fishery industry.

sent from England on the coast between the Rangoon river and the Krishna shoal. They proved quite unsuccessful; and the Rangoon pilot, who had undertaken to conduct the experiment, threw up his engagement in disgust. Mr. Hare, a Rangoon Barrister, who holds the lease of the Coco islands, volunteered to continue the experiment. His offer was accepted, but no satisfactory results were obtained. Similar attempts to improve the prospects of the sea-fishing industry, by showing the fishermen new methods of taking fish, were made in Kyaukpyn and Mergui. Two fishermen were brought over from Puri. They commenced operations in the Kyaukpyn district; but as the rocky coast and shallows of Ramree were found to be unsuitable they moved down to the Sandoway coast, where it was shown that their net and method of working secured much larger hauls of fish than the native system. No comparison was instituted, however, between the cost of the two systems, either in original outlay of capital or in working expenses, and it is consequently impossible to judge whether the Burman may not by ruder and simpler means obtain equally profitable results as his foreign teachers. The hope that Burmans might be induced to adopt the methods shown them was entirely disappointed. In Mergui, too, where Madras fishermen were brought over to work the nets, no better results attended the experiment.

173. For the first time for many years the stamp revenue of the province declined, but the gross receipts (£93,756), though less than those of 1884-85 (£97,981), were greater

Stamps.

than those of any preceding year. The decrease was common to all kinds of stamps except "Other general stamps" and was greatest under the head "Hundis or bills-of-exchange." The increase under "General stamps" was more than accounted for by a single sale of stamps to the value of £2,000 at Moulmein. The Commissioner of Stamps attributes the decrease mainly to the war with Upper Burma and the disturbed state of Lower Burma during the last quarter of the year. These circumstances, no doubt, had a considerable effect upon the stamp revenue, but the fact that the decrease was not largest in the districts most affected by the disturbances seems to show that there must have been other causes at work. The increase in miscellaneous receipts, which consist chiefly of fines inflicted by the Courts for breaches of the stamp law, may be attributed to greater activity on the part of District Officers induced by the appointment of a Special Commissioner of Stamps. The charges amounted to £2,541, or 2·7 per cent. of the receipts, as compared with £2,737, or 2·8 per cent. in the previous year. No changes of importance were made in the arrangements for the supply of stamps to the public. A few additional salaried vendors were appointed, and discount was for the first time allowed on the sale of court-fee stamps of a value of between 10s. and £1. Since the close of the year the Government of India has made rules requiring postmasters to maintain stocks of receipt stamps and of general stamps of a value of 10s. and under. These rules will add greatly to the facilities for obtaining stamps.

174. The gross excise revenue of the year 1885-86 amounted to £273,985 as against a gross revenue of £292,757 in 1884-85.

Excise.

There was a decrease of 5·22 per cent. in the net revenue derived from opium and a decrease of 7·8 per cent. in that derived from liquor. The loss may probably be attributed mainly to increased stringency in the enforcement of the law as against licensed vendors and to the disturbed state of the country during the last quarter of the year. The decrease was common to all four divisions of the province, but was most marked in the Irrawaddy division.

175. The opium shop at Maungdaw in the Akyab district was closed during

Opium.

the year and the total number of such shops in the province was thus reduced from 18 to 17. Five years ago there were 28 opium shops in the province. Effort to reduce the illicit consumption of opium was continued. In March 1885 the rules were so altered as to render penal the sale of opium by any but the licensed vendors, and the possession of the smallest quantity of the drug, unless obtained from a licensed vendor, is now a punishable offence. There was a reduction of 7·82 per cent. in the total quantity of Government opium sold during the year, but it is to be feared that considerable quantities of the drug were smuggled into the country from Chittagong and from Upper Burma. It has been found that since special efforts have been made to enhance the difficulty of obtaining opium in the Arakan division the quantity of Government opium taken by the Chittagong shop has increased very largely. There is little doubt but that much of this opium is smuggled into Arakan. At the instance of the Chief Commissioner the Government of Bengal was asked to limit the issues of opium in the Chittagong district to the amount required to meet local demands. It is to be feared, however, that so long as the selling price of opium in Chittagong is 1s. a tola, while in Arakan it has been forced up to from 2s. to 8s., a certain quantity must find its way to the best market. More than 25 per cent. of the opium consumed in the province is sold in Rangoon, where it appears that 81 per cent. of the opium-smokers are non-Burmans. Burmans as a race are not nearly so much addicted to opium as the Natives of India and Chinamen who collect in our seaport towns; but of the opium sold in the interior of the country they, from the great preponderance of their numbers, are the principal consumers.

176. The revenue derived from distillery liquor fell from £25,780 to £23,147.

Central distilleries.

The sales of liquor issued from the local distilleries have been falling off for some years past. In the year under report 21,690 gallons were issued as against 23,086 in 1884-85. Owing, apparently, to the heavy duty imposed upon it, this liquor was unable to compete with Penang rum and illicitly distilled liquor. The duty has now been reduced

from 8s. to 6s. a gallon, and increased efforts are being made to check illicit distillation. The distillery liquor may, in consequence, recover its popularity. Formerly separate shops were licensed for the sale of this liquor only. Under the new excise rules these separate licenses are abolished, and European liquors, Penang rum, and distillery liquors are all sold in the same shops.

177. The number of outstills was reduced from 48 to 38 and the revenue derived from them fell from £6,966 to £6,924. The

Outstills.

Excise Commissioner is of opinion that illicit distillation is very common in the Tharrawaddy, Henzada, Hanthawaddy, and Pegu districts. In Tharrawaddy, Hanthawaddy, and Pegu special excise establishments have been started for the repression of this traffic, but it does not appear that any important results have been obtained.

178. The revenue derived from toddy fell from £27,544 to £26,495. There

Tari and other fermented drinks.

was an increase in the Arakan and Tenasserim divisions, and a decrease in Pegu and Irrawaddy. The revenue from fermented liquors other than toddy rose from £10,277 to £10,389. This revenue is derived almost entirely from the Irrawaddy and Pegu divisions. Out of 147 shops 102 are in the former and 43 in the latter division. Rice-beer (*hlauza* and *kaung*) is believed to be a wholesome liquor, and licenses are usually granted to open shops for its sale where a demand is found to exist. *Singye*, or sugar-beer, is believed to be less wholesome and its consumption is discouraged.

179. There was an increase in the quantity of liquor imported into the province from 344,669 gallons (London proof) in 1884-85 to 371,247 gallons in the year under report.

Imported liquors.

The principal increases were in beer, gin, and whisky. The excise revenue derived from the sale of these liquors fell from £45,336 to £39,893. The decrease occurred chiefly in the Pegu division and in the Rangoon Town and Pegu districts, and is attributed partly to the reduction in the number of shops in Rangoon and partly to the competition of illicitly distilled liquor.

180. The number of convictions under the excise laws was 1,964, an increase of 32 per cent. on the figures of the previous

Offences against the excise laws.

year. These figures indicate increased energy on the part of the Excise Officers and the police rather than an increase in the number of offences committed. Of the total number of convictions nearly one-half were obtained for offences connected with opium, and 592 seers of the drug were seized and confiscated.

2.—Finance.

181. There has been no change during the year 1885-86 in the terms of the provincial contract with the Government of India, which was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1882 for a period of five years. The provincial Government continues to receive the proportions of the revenues which were fixed under the present contract and is aided periodically by advances from the imperial revenues to restore the provincial equilibrium. These advances are repayable. The provincial account, which opened the year without any balance, closed, notwithstanding large reductions in public works expenditure, with a deficit of £77,829, in part adjustment of which the Government of India has contributed a sum of £23,000 from the imperial share of the revenues. The orders of the Government of India will issue for the clearance of the balance when the exact amount of the deficit is known on the final closing of the books for 1885-86. The provincial deficit this year is, however, to a certain extent due to the delay in the collection of the revenue owing to local disturbances in some of the districts.

182. The net circulation of the provincial paper currency amounted to

Paper currency.

£158,678 at the close of 1885-86, which, compared with 1884-85, shows an increase of £25,008, due to the ordinary growth of the circulation and to the demand for notes, chiefly for remittance purposes in the newly acquired province of Upper Burma. The issues of notes during the year aggregated £1,417,575 and the encashment £1,392,567.

Gross receipts.

183. The gross revenue receipts during 1885-86 amounted to £2,782,654* distributed as under:—

	£
(a) Imperial	1,846,572
(b) Provincial	1,348,109
(c) Excluded local	70,112
(d) Municipal	72,801

and compared with those of 1884-85 show—

(a) an increase of	96,049
(b) a decrease of	89,919
(c) a decrease of	4,578
(d) a decrease of	7,017

There was thus on the whole a net increase of £44,535, or 1·63 per cent. The increase in the imperial revenues is due to the great improvement during 1885-86 in the rice export trade and to the increase in the Forest receipts, partly owing to the recovery of the cost of sleepers supplied to the Eastern Bengal Railway and partly to the removal of more timber from forests; also to the smaller advance to date (pending the final closing of the accounts) from the imperial to the provincial revenues towards extinguishing the provincial deficit. The increased receipts have more than covered the falling off, which took place chiefly under land revenue, excise, and stamps, and was due to the disturbed state of the country which retarded the collections and to less importations of foreign salt consequent upon the large stocks in the market held at the close of the preceding year. The decrease under Excluded local is due to the elevation of the late Paungdè and Yandoon town funds to the status of Municipalities, and the decrease under Municipal may be ascribed to the inclusion of debt transactions in the previous year's report.

184. The cost of the civil administration, imperial and provincial, during 1885-86, inclusive of public works expenditure, amounted to £1,537,966 and compared with 1884-85 shows a decrease of £95,031, due chiefly to smaller payments of commission on a reduced land revenue, to restricted survey and settlement operations, and to less outlay on public works for want of funds. The surplus available for military charges, share of the cost of the imperial administration and debt, share of pensions and gratuities payable in England, share of the loss in the Post Office and Telegraph Departments, &c., amounted to £1,051,775, showing an increase in 1885-86 of £151,161 compared with the preceding year due to causes already assigned.

185. Excluded local fund and municipal disbursements aggregated £155,378 against £173,069 in 1884-85, showing a decrease of £17,691. The following tabular statement shows the gross receipts and disbursements on account of the imperial and provincial services of the province for each of the past eight years:—

Detail of Items	1878-79	1879-80	1880-81	1881-82	1882-83	1883-84	1884-85	1885-86
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gross Revenue—								
Civil Department (Imperial and provincial)	1,209,915	2,119,773	2,140,830	2,478,515	2,599,743	2,850,707	2,309,009	3,140,964
Public Works Department	196,862	121,106	172,330	1,12,950	172,965	180,980	233,512	449,977
Total	2,019,277	2,276,710	2,394,660	2,551,465	2,772,708	2,980,687	2,542,521	3,590,941
Gross Charges—								
Civil Department (Imperial and provincial)	756,318	898,328	928,414	997,118	1,070,905	1,144,054	1,179,962	1,124,079
Public Works Department	272,709	261,800	303,083	635,793	574,907	613,465	542,539	413,407
Total	1,027,997	1,097,581	1,232,497	1,632,911	1,645,812	1,757,519	1,722,501	1,537,486
Results—								
Surplus in Civil Department	1,154,997	1,319,051	1,208,086	1,511,418	1,434,748	1,496,666	1,179,047	1,232,945
Deduct net Public Works expenditure	122,877	160,444	117,260	895,891	401,441	392,446	336,726	170,510
Net surplus available for military expenditure and for a share of the cost of the Central Government.	991,380	1,178,018	1,045,648	1,127,422	1,033,307	1,103,197	842,321	1,061,775

* Note.—The figure of £2,782,654 does not include the receipts of the Rangoon Municipality (£121,599) or of the Rangoon Port Commissioners (£63,067). If these two sums be added, the total receipts of the year come to £2,917,840.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net aggregate surplus of eight years, commencing from 1878-79, has been £8,516,185. The surplus of 1878-79 was £991,290 and in 1885-86 £1,051,775, being an increase of 6·1 per cent.

186. The traffic receipts and expenditure of the Burma State Railway amounted respectively in 1885-86 to £233,585 and £174,770, as against £216,640 and £134,468 in the previous year, the surplus being £58,815 as against £82,172 in 1884-85. The interest on the capital expenditure for 1885-86 was £111,973 involving a net loss on the year's transactions of £53,158, equivalent to 1·86 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to the end of 1885-86.

187. The net cost of the troops stationed in Upper and Lower Burma in 1885-86, as far as can be ascertained at present, is £953,417 against £285,851 in Lower Burma in 1884-85, the increase (£667,566) being due to the Upper Burma Expedition and to the occupation of Upper Burma, also to additional troops for the protection of Lower Burma. The expenditure on troops stationed in Lower Burma cannot at present be stated separately by the Military Department. This would leave £98,358 available for remittance to India, but the net remittances actually made amounted to £666,845; the difference represents the receipts of other Governments and departments paid into the treasuries in Burma and the large payments in India in connection with the military operations in Burma. These payments have been included in the Burma military expenditure of the year.

188. The incorporated local funds consist of the district cess fund. The transactions are incorporated into the provincial books. The receipts amounted in 1885-86 to £90,922 against £106,203 in 1884-85, as under:—

	£
Land revenue (rent of land, &c.)	280
Excise (wholesale and retail liquor licenses)	1,387
Provincial rates (cess on land revenue, fisheries, and town tax) ...	71,570
Post office (district dak recoveries)	7
Police (pound fees and fines, licenses, &c.)	2,441
Marine (steam-launch receipts, &c.)	172
Education (cess school fees, &c.)	80
Medical (contributions, &c.)	68
Scientific and other minor departments (miscellaneous)	8
Miscellaneous (rents, fees, &c.)	8,325
Civil buildings and roads (lease of tolls at ferries, &c.)	5,580
Contributions (from provincial revenues)	1,000
Total	90,922

The expenditure as subjoined amounted to £102,856 against £113,846 in 1884-85:—

	£
Refunds and drawbacks (cess collections)	384
Provincial rates (collections, &c.)	8,655
Post office (district dak establishment)	6,384
General administration (district office establishment and audit charges)	1,456
Police (town, village, and pound establishment)	32,499
Marine (steam-launch establishment, &c.)	1,418
Education (cess and indigenous schools)	9,882
Medical (vaccination and dispensaries)	2,167
Scientific and other minor departments (veterinary assistants and registering births and deaths)	650
Superannuation	90
Miscellaneous (petty establishment, &c.)	3,358
Irrigation and navigation	3,091
Civil buildings, roads, &c.	34,286
Contributions (to provincial revenues)	3,504
Total	102,856

Excluded local funds.

189. The following table summarizes the transactions of the excluded local funds during 1885-86 omitting the mere deposit funds :—

Fund.				Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
				£	£	£	£	£
Town	...	...	...	18,074	80,856	49,880	36,208	18,127
Port	...	...	...	- 2,015	21,274	19,359	10,551	- 292
Cantonment	...	...	...	829	4,804	5,638	4,570	1,068
Total				17,488	86,784	74,222	60,824	18,898

The nature of these receipts and charges has been detailed in the report for 1879-80. The expenditure on public works amounted to £12,091 from town, £6,602 from port, and £988 from cantonment funds.

The Akyab port fund, with the sanction of the Government of India, has been permitted to overdraw its account with Government to the extent of £8,000, the fund paying interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum for the completion of the new wooden wharf and repairs to the bazaar wharf at Akyab. The amount of overdraft at the end of March 1886 was £6,964.

There are nine Municipalities shown in the civil books, the receipts of which aggregated £75,983 in 1885-86 against £74,488 of the seven Municipalities that were in existence in 1884-85, and the expenditure £78,572 against £82,170 in 1884-85. These Municipalities were originally established under Act VII of 1874 and have since been re-constituted under the Burma Municipal Act, XVII of 1884.

190. The following statement shows the receipts and charges, with the opening and closing balances of each Municipality, for 1885-86 :—

Municipality.				Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Disbursements.	Closing balance.
				£	£	£	£	£
Akyab	...	...	...	265	11,471	11,736	11,005	181
Bassein	...	...	...	2,403	12,469	14,872	14,020	852
Henzada	...	...	...	1,418	6,771	8,189	5,952	2,237
Moulmein	...	...	...	856	12,757	13,113	12,808	805
Paungde	...	...	...	...	3,028	3,028	2,362	676
Pegu	...	...	...	4,182	4,620	8,802	7,023	1,779
Prome	...	...	...	1,350	13,020	14,370	13,865	705
Toungoo	...	...	...	504	9,658	10,162	9,188	979
Yandoo	...	...	...	...	2,180	2,180	1,964	225
Total				10,478	75,983	86,461	78,572	7,889

191. The following balances, of loans were due by the undermentioned Municipalities at the close of 1885-86 :—

	£
Rangoon (water works)	118,268
Prome (water works)	10,983
Akyab (construction of bazaar)	670
Moulmein (to pay a Court attachment)	250
Total	129,121

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Vital Statistics of the General Population.

192. The new system of recording vital statistics, which was introduced into most districts in 1884, was in force throughout the province in 1885. The number of births re-

Births and deaths.

increased from 82,788 to 93,222 in the year under report, the number of deaths from 69,284 to 72,672. The ratio of births per mille was 25·51 in 1885 as against 22·66 in 1884, the ratio of deaths was 19·89 as against 18·95. The districts in which the registration of births was carried on most efficiently were Tharrawaddy and Sandoway, where the ratios per 1,000 were 34·19 and 34·08 respectively. The highest death-rates, 28·16 and 25·12 per mille, were recorded in the Thayetmyo and Prome districts. The ratios of births to population were lowest in Toungoo and Mergui, and of deaths in Tavoy and Mergui. Although on the whole urban registration was more accurate than rural, yet in some towns, notably Pegu, the statistics were manifestly untrustworthy. The necessity of securing accurate returns has been impressed on Municipal and Town Committees, to whom the duty of registering vital statistics in towns has been entrusted.

193. The mortality from *cholera* during the year under review was greater than in any year since 1878. Seven thousand six hundred and eighty-five deaths in all occurred from this cause, of which 1,213 were recorded in the Ara-

General history of the chief diseases.

kan, 2,200 in the Pegu, 3,004 in the Irrawaddy, and 1,268 in the Tenasserim division. In the Prome, Bassein, and Thongwa districts, in which the disease was most fatal, the deaths, including deaths in towns, amounted to 1,068, 1,062, and 1,026 respectively. The towns in which cholera was most prevalent were Pegu, Prome, Toungoo, and Moulmein. The numbers of deaths which occurred in those towns were in Pegu 250, in Prome 195, in Toungoo 184, and in Moulmein 174. In none of the 20 large towns of the province was cholera entirely absent. Mergui, Rangoon, Tavoy, Thayetmyo, and Henzada enjoyed, in proportion to their size, greater immunity from its ravages than the other towns. *Smallpox* was not so virulent during 1885 as during 1884, but the number of deaths which it caused was considerable. In the Arakan division, including towns, the deaths numbered 90, in the Pegu 341, in the Irrawaddy 993, and in the Tenasserim 696. The mortality from this cause was slight in most of the large towns, 342 out of the total number of deaths (490) which occurred in them being contributed by the three towns of Henzada, Thayetmyo, and Allanmyo-Yataung. It is noticeable that the greatest number of deaths from smallpox took place in the two towns, Henzada and Thayetmyo, which enjoyed comparative immunity from cholera; whereas in Pegu and Prome, in which the mortality from cholera was greater than in any other town, smallpox was, in Pegu altogether, and in Prome almost altogether absent. The deaths from *fevers* amounted to 34,070 as against 29,514 in 1884. The greatest proportional mortality took place in the Arakan division, where the ratio of deaths per mille amounted to 12·88. This form of disease was as usual most prevalent during the rains, from June to November, the most fatal month being August. The number of deaths from *bowel complaints*, 3,254, was considerably below the average of previous years.

Immigration and Emigration.

194. The conditions of emigration and immigration were the same during the year under report as in previous years. The majority of immigrants come from Upper Burma and from the Madras coast. The Upper Burma immigrants come down the Irrawaddy in large numbers during the harvest season. Their presence is a necessity in Lower Burma at that time because the permanent population is not sufficiently large to reap the harvest. Most of the immigrants

from Upper Burma return to their homes at the end of the harvest season, but a certain number settle down and swell the permanent population of the lower province. Immigration and emigration returns are prepared by District Officers, and statistics of coolie traffic are compiled at the two principal ports of the province, Rangoon and Moulmein. The returns prepared by District Officers relate principally to Burmans. These returns show that the increase to the permanent Burman population of Lower Burma during the last year has been, in round numbers, 14,000. The districts into which immigration and from which emigration is largest are Hanthawaddy, Pegu, and Tharrawaddy. The large size of agricultural holdings in parts of those districts is probably the principal cause of the large immigration. Assistance in reaping their harvest is more necessary to the farmers in those districts than in districts such as Prome and Henzada, where holdings are on an average much smaller. During the last few years there has been a considerable increase in immigration from Upper Burma. The growing poverty and disorder of Upper Burma, especially during the last two years, when the harvest was unfavourable, have acted as powerful incentives to emigration from that country. With the annexation of Upper Burma immigration, properly so called, of Burmans will cease. It is probable, however, that for some time to come large numbers of Burmans will continue permanently to transfer their residence from Upper to Lower Burma. Some years must elapse before Upper Burma can attain to a level of prosperity at all approaching that enjoyed by the lower province; and, moreover, the withdrawal of all the impediments to emigration which existed during the late régime will, no doubt, induce many families to migrate to the more prosperous province. Consequently it may be anticipated that migration to a considerable extent from Upper to Lower Burma will continue for some years to come. The Burmese, however, are not naturally a migratory people, and as Upper Burma becomes settled and increases in prosperity the abnormal migration which has existed for the last few years may be expected to cease.

Immigrants and emigrants by sea are principally Natives of India, who come into the large ports in crowds during the busy season to work as coolies and most of whom return to their homes at the end of it with their season's earnings. The number of immigrants and emigrants who entered and left the country through Rangoon and Moulmein during the year was 56,095 and 50,621 respectively. The gain in population to the province may therefore be stated as, roughly speaking, 5,500. A few of the Natives who remained probably settled down as cultivators; the majority found permanent employment in the large towns.

Medical Relief.

195. The total number of dispensaries in the province increased from 31 to

Civil dispensaries. 32, one new dispensary, at Maungdaw in the Akyab district, having been opened during the year. The

number of patients treated increased from 169,741 in 1884 to 188,943 in 1885. There was a large decrease in the number of in-patients treated in the Rangoon hospital, which is said to be merely nominal and to be due to the erroneous manner in which the returns were prepared in former years. In most of the other dispensaries the number of patients increased. As in former years, Natives of India are found to use dispensaries to a much greater extent than Burmans, who contribute only about one-half of the total number of patients for the province. In the course of the next few years several of the Burman medical students who are now being trained in India will have finished their course and will be placed in charge of out-station dispensaries. It is reasonable to hope that the confidence of the Burmese in European medicine and surgery will increase when they find men of their own race in charge of dispensaries. The expenditure of the year decreased by £2,200. The amount spent on buildings and repairs decreased by £1,985, and a saving of £1,564 took place on European medicines, diet, and establishment. The greater cheapness of food in 1885 explains the diminution in expenditure on diet.

196. There was no change during the year under report in the system of discipline maintained in the Rangoon Lunatic Asylum.

Rangoon Lunatic Asylum.

In the course of the year rules were published under

the Act, XXXVI of 1858. The rules provide for the management of the asylum by a Committee, presided over by the Commissioner of Pegu, who meet once a month to pass the accounts and for the transaction of general business. The asylum is visited by two members, who are appointed at each meeting for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of section 8 of the Act. A scale of payments to be made by patients is laid down in the rules, and no non-paying patients are received except under the orders of the Chief Commissioner or of a Magistrate. The population of the asylum during the year was 254, or four more than in 1884. There were 70 new admissions and two re-admissions, being an increase of 12 on the previous year. Thirty-nine of the patients admitted were Burmans, 27 were Hindus, and six Mussulmans. Of the 40 patients who left the asylum during the year 15 were discharged completely, 23 partially cured. The number of patients discharged cured was 10 less than in 1884; but the number who were discharged partially cured was larger by eight than the number so discharged in 1884. The health of the patients was unusually good during 1885, the proportionate death-rate being smaller than in any of the last 10 years except 1876 and 1877. The total number of criminal lunatics confined in the asylum during 1885 amounted to 77, of whom 61 remained from last year and 16 were admitted during the year. The total expenditure was £2,127 as against £2,027 in 1884. The receipts from paying patients were less by £9 than in 1884. The net proceeds from the farm and from manufactures amounted to £505 as against £489 in 1884. The total net cost to Government of each patient was £8-9-2½ as against £8-3-9½ in 1884.

197. During the year 1885 Lock-hospitals were maintained at Rangoon, Toungoo, Thayetmyo, Bassein, and Akyab; those at Rangoon, Toungoo, and Thayetmyo for the protection of the troops stationed there, those at Bassein and Akyab for the benefit of the seafaring population. During the year the European garrison increased from 1,628 to 1,861, but the increase in the number of cases of venereal disease was more than proportionate to the increase in the number of troops. The total number of admissions to hospital, 370 of which were fresh cases and 22 relapses and importations, amounted to 392 as against 317 in the previous year. Owing mainly to an increase of over 100 per cent. in Rangoon, the ratio of admissions to total strength rose from 176·86 in 1884 to 198·8 in the year under review. In Toungoo, where last year the increase was most marked, there was a diminution of over 50 per cent. There was a slight decrease in the number of women registered and a corresponding decrease in the average number admitted to hospital. In Rangoon, Akyab, and Bassein but little change, as compared with last year, took place in the regularity of attendance at the periodical examinations. There was a considerable improvement in Thayetmyo, but in Toungoo the percentage of attendance to the number on the register was considerably less than in 1884.

Sanitation.

198. No sanitary works of importance were executed during the year. The scheme for draining Rangoon town by Messrs. Shone and Ault's surface drainage system has been examined by, and has met with the approval of, a committee of experts, and proposals for raising a loan to carry out the work have been sanctioned by the Government of India. A commencement has also been made with a project for reclaiming low-lying land to the east of Rangoon for building purposes. It is proposed to reclaim land by degrees and, by selling the portion first rendered habitable, to obtain funds for further reclamation. The largest expenditure on sanitary improvements was incurred in the Tharrawaddy and Prome districts, where £3,440 were spent. About half of this sum was spent on the Prome water-supply works; the remainder was spent principally on building new and improving old bazaars in several of the railway towns in the Prome and Tharrawaddy districts.

Vaccination.

199. The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 63,516 as against 89,928 in 1884-85 and 73,269 in 1883-84. The average of successful vaccinations was 79·2. There was a decrease in the number of persons vaccinated in

every division. The falling off was slight in the Arakan and Irrawaddy divisions ; in the Tenasserim division the numbers fell from 28,627 to 13,880, in the Pegu division from 82,091 to 21,920. This large decrease, which was not accounted for by any diminution in the number of vaccinators, was mainly due to the comparative immunity which the province, and particularly the large towns, enjoyed from the ravages of smallpox during the year. The total cost of vaccination decreased from £3,236 to £2,872, but the average cost of each successful vaccination increased from 10½d. to 1s. 1½d. In the districts of Shwegyin, Tavoy, and Toungoo the average cost of each operation was 5s. 11½d., 8s. 5½d., and 2s. 2½d. It was pointed out to the local authorities that it is quite unnecessary that vaccination should be so expensive an operation ; that Deputy Commissioners, Civil Surgeons, and other local authorities should insist on vaccinators performing a reasonable number of operations during the year ; and that reluctance on the part of the people to suffer vaccination can as a rule be overcome by the exercise of personal influence. The number of successful vaccinations performed in dispensaries by Hospital Assistants increased from 586 to 1,317. During the year 3,421 successful vaccinations were effected under the superintendence of Dr. Vinton, who has taught many, and proposes to teach more, of the Christian Karen schoolmasters in the Hanthawaddy district how to practise vaccination. A grant of £85-10-6, being 6d. for each successful case, was made to Dr. Vinton. The Vaccination Act, 1880, was extended to Moulinein during the year at the request of the Municipal Committee, and rules were framed for enforcing the Act.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

200. The number of schools under inspection increased from 5,010 to 5,204, the number of scholars from 137,504 to 156,066. Of

General results.

the scholars 165 were at the high stage of instruction, 1,795 at the middle stage, and 2,316 at the upper primary stage, as against 146, 1,682, and 1,823 in 1884-85. The increase in schools was contributed almost entirely by indigenous schools, which form 97·63 per cent. of the schools of the province. Schools under public management and missionary schools increased by 11 and 7 respectively. Judged by results, there was more progress in elementary than in advanced instruction, thus—

	Number of pupils who passed.		Increase.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.		
B. A. and F. A. examinations	7	8	...	4
Matriculation examination	18	28	10	
Middle School examination	298	252	...	41
Primary School examinations	2,941	3,450	509	

The decrease in the number of pupils who passed the Middle School examination is said to be due to the war with Upper Burma. The examinations took place at a time when the Expedition against Upper Burma had unsettled the minds of the people and when there was a large diminution in school attendance. The diminution was especially marked in Rangoon, which contributes a large number of middle school examinees.

201. The total expenditure of the year on education amounted to £94,973, being an increase over the expenditure of 1884-85 of £14,125. The distribution of educational expenditure during the last two years is shown in the following table:—

Financial

	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage to total expenditure.	
			1884-85.	1885-86.
	£	£		
University education... ..	2,028	2,329	2·51	2·45
Secondary education	28,584	33,559	35·35	35·34
Primary education	19,765	21,219	24·45	22·34
Special education	4,548	4,468	5·37	4·7
Direction and inspection	8,867	8,628	10·85	9·08
Scholarships	3,839	5,133	4·75	5·41
Buildings	7,008	13,548	9·41	14·26
Miscellaneous	6,314	6,009	7·81	6·42
Total	80,848	94,973	100	100

Of this expenditure 28·82 per cent. was defrayed from provincial funds, 11·19 per cent. from local funds, 36·17 per cent. from municipal revenues, and 23·82 per cent. from other sources.

202. The only change which took place in the inspecting staff during the year consisted in the appointment of an additional Deputy Inspector for the supervision of Karen schools in the Tenasserim division. General instructions were

Inspecting agency and grants-in-aid.

issued during the year for the guidance of Deputy Inspectors. The question of expenditure on indigenous schools also came under consideration. It was found that expenditure on this account had increased enormously during the last six years, £12,177 having been spent in 1881-85 as against £2,772 in 1879-80. These figures showed the necessity for reducing the scale of results-grants. A revised scale was accordingly sanctioned and came into force at the beginning of the current year. At the same time the cost of the salary-grant scheme of 1881 was reduced by the addition to the grades of certificated teachers of a grade on £2 a month.

203. The Rangoon College was less successful than last year. The three candidates presented for the degree of B. A. failed to pass, and only three out of seven candidates passed the F. A. examination as against six in 1884-85. The proposals for the establishment of the Rangoon College on a regular basis, which have been for some time under consideration, were carried into effect shortly after the close of the year. The Educational Syndicate having been formally incorporated as a society under Act XXI of 1860, the Rangoon College and High School have, in accordance with the pre-arranged plan, been formally handed over to it. A certain fixed grant is made by Government to the Syndicate to provide funds for managing the College and additional assistance is promised, the amount of which will be in proportion to the success of the College and to the benevolence of private donors or municipal bodies.

204. The number of secondary schools has increased from 50 with 6,582 pupils in 1884-85 to 70 with 8,881 pupils in the year under report. The number of high schools remained unchanged, but nearly twice as many pupils as last year succeeded in passing in the University Entrance examination. The most successful schools were the Rangoon and Akyab high schools, which passed 12 and 4 pupils respectively. The number of pupils who passed the middle school standard was considerably smaller than in 1884-85, the numbers being 252 as against 289. The decrease took place in all the divisions of the province and was contributed mainly by the principal Anglo-vernacular institutions, the only schools of that class at which greater success than last year was attained being those of Paungde, Tavoy, and Mergui. The total number of pupils who passed the English middle school standard was 109 as against 175 in 1884-85. The want of success experienced was probably due to the war with Upper Burma, which had the effect of greatly diminishing the attendance of pupils. As a set off against the want of success in Anglo-vernacular schools indigenous schools were considerably more successful, 143 pupils having passed the vernacular middle standard as against 118 in 1884-85. Several schools which had hitherto passed no pupils succeeded in obtaining passes, and other schools passed a larger number of pupils than in former years.

205. The number of primary schools under inspection increased from 4,983 to 5,186, of pupils on the rolls from 135,205 to 153,736. The number of pupils who passed the Upper Primary examination increased from 746 to 778, the number who passed the Lower from 2,195 to 2,672. The increase in numbers and attendance is common to schools of all kinds, but the increase in the number of pupils passed took place in indigenous schools only. Anglo-vernacular primary schools were less successful than in 1884-85 owing to the same causes as impeded the progress of middle class schools. Fourteen Burmese indigenous schools with 1,610 pupils were graded as upper primary during the year and succeeded in passing 83 pupils by the higher and 130 pupils by the lower primary standard. The number of passes obtained by indigenous primary schools also increased considerably, Karen primary schools being especially successful. The districts in which the greatest advance was made in vernacular education were Pegu, Hanthawaddy, Thongwa, and Henzada.

206. The number and kinds of technical schools remained the same as in the previous year. The progress made was satisfactory. The number of apprentices instructed at the Insein Industrial school was 52, three of whom received

certificates. The number of pupils at the Industrial school at Akyab, which was started last year by Mr. Simeon, Head Master of the High School, increased from 38 to 48. The law lectureship, which was established by the Syndicate in 1883, having proved a failure, was abolished. The number of survey schools increased from 5 to 7, but the number of pupils who passed the Syndicate examination fell from 41 to 20. The number of normal schools remained unchanged. The number of men under training decreased from 202 to 167, the number of women from 29 to 25. The number of certificates obtained was 84, being only six less than the number obtained in 1884-85.

207. Female education continued to make satisfactory progress. The number of girls' schools increased by 67, the number of girls under instruction by 2,051. Four hundred and

Education of girls. ninety-one passes by the primary and 51 passes by the middle standard were obtained as against 386 and 34 in 1884-85. The Rangoon Convent succeeded in passing three girls by the University Entrance examination. This is the first success attained by girls of this province at an University examination. Municipal Committees continued to take an active interest in female education, and departments for the instruction of girls now exist in most of the large municipal schools.

208. No change took place in the arrangements for the special encouragement of the education of children of European descent. The number of such pupils increased from 1,438 to 1,590. The fact that considerably more than 50 per cent. of the children who have received stipends since 1882-83 have passed, fully or in part, one or other of the provincial standards shows that the expenditure on their account has borne good fruit.

209. The Educational Syndicate was formed into a society under the Companies Act of 1860 at the beginning of 1886, and rules regulating its constitution, powers, and functions were framed. The rules provide for the creation of an executive committee of seven members, which meets once a month, or oftener, and carries on the general duties of the whole society. A general meeting of the Syndicate is held once a quarter. The functions of the Syndicate have been enlarged by the introduction of a rule empowering them to take charge of any educational institution which the Chief Commissioner may entrust to their charge. The Rangoon College and high school have already been handed over to them, and the question of handing over the Rangoon municipal schools is now under consideration.

Literature and the Press.

210. The total number of publications registered was 68 as compared with 176 in the previous year. Classified according to languages these publications consisted of 12 European, 47 Vernacular, and nine biglot or polyglot works, the corresponding figures for 1884 being 11, 157 and 8 respectively. Subdivided according to their subject-matter no publications were registered under the following heads; namely, "Arts," "Biography," "Fiction," "Medicine," "Miscellaneous," "Poetry," "Politics," "Philosophy," "Science" (natural and other), and "Voyages and Travels." Five works under the head "Drama" were published during the year. None of them is worthy of mention. Thirteen works under the head "History" and 16 under the head "Language" consist mostly of elementary school manuals. Of the two works published under "Law" an essay by Professor Forchhammer "on the sources and development of Burmese law" is noticeable as being a work of value to students. Twenty-nine works registered under the head "Religion" are composed mainly of Buddhist or Christian texts, homilies, hymns, and prayers. The only work deserving of mention under this head is the *Wini patneikthaya*, a portion of the text of the *Vinaya Pitakat*. It is furnished with a Burmese key. Three works are shown under the head "Science" (mathematical). They are merely school primers. Of a total of 68 publications 31 are original in their matter and 26 are of an educational character. It is worthy of notice that during the last two years there has been a large falling off both in literary and in publishing activity. The number of publications which amounted to 234 in 1883 fell to 176 in 1884, and diminished still further during the year under report. It is impossible to account with certainty for this large

decrease. The war with the Kingdom of Ava cannot be regarded as the cause, more books having been published in the last than in the first quarter of 1885. The depression of trade and the strained condition of relations with Upper Burma during 1885 may have had some effect in diverting the minds of the people from literary pursuits. The principal cause, however, appears to be over-production in previous years. A number of presses were started in 1882 and 1883 by persons who had no experience of printing and who engaged in the business as a speculation. In 1883 the number of books published increased nearly cent. per cent., and it is probable that the supply was considerably in excess of the demand. The result became apparent in 1884 and 1885. A number of the presses which were started in the two previous years were closed, the expectations of those who started them not having been realized, and the period of over-production was followed by one of stagnation, which has not yet terminated.

Sixteen newspapers were published in the province, the circulation of which varied from 630 to 100 copies. In addition to this six monthly journals were issued.

Arts and Sciences.

211. There is nothing to record under this head. The only arts of any interest have been treated in the section devoted to manufactures.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

212. The following is a brief outline, written by Dr. Forchhammer, the Government Archæologist, of the work done during the year by him and his assistant.

During the months April, May, and June 1885 the most important sites of ancient cities and temples on the Kaladan, Lemru, and Mayu rivers in Arakan were visited. Myohaung or Myanku city, the capital of the Arakanese kings for several centuries, contains numerous pagodas exhibiting a curious admixture of Hindu and Burmese architecture and sculpture. The Shitthaung, Dukkhathein, and Lemyethna pagodas are structures of unique design; they are partly temples, partly fortifications, serving as places of refuge during times of war. The most intricate labyrinthian passages lead through the massive stonework of the building to spacious halls filled with stone images of Buddha of the Mahāmuni type. There are also ancient Hindu temples and sculptures, and an old Mahomedan mosque, amongst the ruins. The very extensive network of stone walls, moats, and embankments is still well preserved. Nearly all structures are built of massive stone blocks; the exterior is cut into ornamental designs betraying both Indian and Burmese influence. Peculiar to these designs are the variously coloured tablets, red, green, blue, yellow, and white, set into the stones in the shape of single banyan leaves or arranged into rosettes. Ancient roughly-cut rock sculptures are numerous along the base of the hills to the west and north of Myohaung. Shrines, covered on the outside with exquisite decorative designs, are also found in Kado and Launggyet.

During the cold season 1885-86 Toungoo was visited. The Toungoo district possesses four pagodas, which are said to contain relics obtained by native sovereigns from the Indian King Śīrīdharmāsoka. These temples are the Myatzoceti, about 6 miles to the south-east of the present town of Toungoo; the Kyaukzaukmuttoceti, 14 miles to the south of Toungoo; the Gandapaṅgingceti to the north-west of the town; and the Shwelethlaceti to the north. The abovementioned pagodas and nearly all the others in the Toungoo district are built of brick; they have been frequently repaired and their outlines represent a terraced conical spire like the Shwe Dagon pagoda.

The oldest name by which Toungoo district is known in native records is Joyyavaddanadesa (*i.e.*, the land of increasing victory). The old city of Toungoo, a few miles to the west of the present town, was originally called Ketumattanagara. Dvāravātī was a name applied to it during the reign of Mahasīrijeyyasūra, Toungoo's most renowned king (15th century A.D.). There seems to be no historical evidence justifying the assumption that Toungoo was the site of the ancient Dvāravātī mentioned by Ptolemy and the Chinese pilgrim Hwen Tsang. Sandoway appears to have the claim to this distinction. There are several sites of ancient cities and pagodas about the present town of Toungoo. Narapatizuthu, the King of Pagan, built in the year 1164 the Toungoo dawceti, 6 miles to the south of Toungoo; he also founded the Lokuttara pagoda, 3 miles to the south-east, and the Myathitenceti, 6 miles to the north. The Myatninda pagoda, to the west of Toungoo, was erected by the King Zalusankkaya in the year 1118; it stands within the walls of Old Toungoo, 5 miles to the west of the present town.

In Old Toungoo, the classical name of which is Mrāvatinagara, are found the ruins of the following temples, all built by the rulers of Pagan:—Kyaungmanweshinceti, now called Mokaungpara; the Thānaukzikōnceti; the Yēkyizikōnceti; and the Ligōnceti. Mrāvatinagara was founded by Mahasīrijeyyasūra. The same king raised a new capital which he called Dvāravātī; traces of this city are still seen 8 miles to the south-east of Toungoo. In the year 1510 he abandoned Dvāravātī and built his capital where Toungoo now stands. The Mañjusāra, Ratanamāraung (now in ruins), the Saramaṇju (destroyed), and the Māraungratana pagodas mark the four corners of the original town. On each side

of the square were five gates at regular intervals and five image-houses; few traces of them are left. Of the once celebrated Myazikôn pagoda, on the south side of the town, nothing but a heap of bricks remain; the shrine was erected in A.D. 1538 by the King Thadothingathu. The Nanto-n ceti, to the east of the old palace, built by Mnyè Kyowdin (A.D. 1584), is also in ruins. The large still-existing tank on the west side of the town was dug A. D. 1586 by order of the same king.

There are few remains of importance in the Toungoo district. Inscriptions are rare and none older than six centuries; they are of little paleographic value. Nearly all pagodas, image-houses, simas, monasteries, and images are of the ordinary style; the materials used are bricks and wood; ornamental architecture is poorly developed. The incessant and devastating wars of the Toungoo kings with the rulers of Ava, Prome, Pegu, Syriam, and with the Portuguese prevented the development of higher types of architectural structures, and most of the ruins left are mere heaps of bricks.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

213. During the year under report the foundation-stone of the new Cathedral for Rangoon was laid by his Excellency the Viceroy and a commencement was made with its erection. The lease of a site for the East Rangoon church was purchased for £250 with money drawn from the church lands fund and a church is now being erected thereon. Several changes in the *personnel* of the Ecclesiastical establishment took place during the year. Otherwise there is nothing of interest to record under this head.

Stationery.

214. The arrangements for the supply of stationery for use in the various Government offices in the province have remained unchanged during the year. all supplies being drawn from the Stationery Office, Calcutta. Except in the better sorts, country-made papers have now quite displaced those of European manufacture. The cost of stationery supplied in 1885-86 was £6,974 compared with £7,398 in the previous year.

PART III.

**LOWER BURMA STATISTICAL
RETURNS.**

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, LOWER BURMA.

[No. 1]

1.—Area cultivated and uncultivated.

District	Area shown by the Survey Department	Product			Cultivated			Uncultivated			Total	Forest.
		5	4	3	6	7	8	9	10	11		
		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
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		Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres

[No. 2] A 2.—Character of the Surface (for details of this table, see Part III of the "British Burma Administration Report for 1882-83," pages iv to xiii.)

[No. 3]

3.—Climate.

DIVISION	Places at which observations taken and year for which taken.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.			AVERAGE TEMPERATURE IN THE SHADE												CLOUD PERCENTAGE 0 TO 10.		
		January to May	June to September	October to December	May.			July			December.			January to May.	June to September.	October to December.			
					Mean of maximum temp.	Mean of minimum temp.	Highest readings.	Mean of maximum temp.	Mean of minimum temp.	Highest readings.	Mean of maximum temp.	Mean of minimum temp.	Highest readings.						
ARAKAN	Akyab (Northern Arakan Kyaukpada Santaloway	5.26 4.6 2.17 13.62	164.51 131.53 107 27.7	20.31 10.7 27.7 6.80	91.6 76.4 71.4 61	94.7 80 94	70.5 65 60	83.2 83.5 82	Not recorded. 77.61 63	88 87 85	81.5 80.19 80	83.9 74.7 56	86.3 87 88	60.6 74 60					
		6.67	87.64	9.66	93.5	77.2	108.6	84.5	No record during the year.	89.1	83.4	68	89.1	64.1	9	5			
		7.66	102.61	6.97	90.25	86.38	104	86	65.46	89	84.94	54.94	88	50					
		3.97	34.14	5.38	36.02	73.43	102	70	50.22	90	83.74	61.54	87	59					
PEGUE	Bangoon Town Hanthawaddy Pegu Mithraawaddy Prome	7.58 7.18 0.03 1.52	69.63 101.53 71.09 26.18	8.41 9.33 4.04 2.21	Not recorded. 75.6 71.5 71.8	Not recorded. 101 102 106.1	73.9 71.6 69 66.1	84.5 84.6 84.5 85.1	No record during the year. 74.1 84.7 76	89.1 88 86 83.1	82.8 84.3 83.7	64.9 63.5 59.7	83.4 87 87	59.7 80 54.9					
		9.78	172.33	4.25	95.3	74.2	99	83.5	74.1	87	87.8	67.8	90	63					
		8.15	178.69	6.3	95.9	75.4	101	85.4	75.5	89	90.2	67	93	60					
		10.94	124.07	17.46	92.8	73.7	96.9	85.6	73.3	89	89.5	67.2	91	63.5					
TANARANG	Tavoy Mergal Tangoon Shwegyin Salween	9.84 3.74 6.6 6.45	70.3 116.66 113.56	12.06 8.6 7.5	97.3 97.1 97.1	71.7 76 90	101.9 106 90	84.8 90.84 75	74.7 74.75 75	88 91 83	89.5 88.3 88.38	68.2 68 ...	85.3 84 80	63.5 58 60	10 16 10	84 87 84	5 8 8		

IB.—POLITICAL RELATIONS.

[No. 4]

1.—*Native States.*—None.

[No. 5]

2.—*Native Chiefs and principal male members of their families.*—None.

IC.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

The chief authority in Lower Burma is the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General established under Foreign Department (Political) Resolution No 212, dated the 1st January 1892.

[No 6]

Name of Commissioner	Name of extensive district	Number of judicial and revenue subdivisions	Area in square miles	Population.	Chief towns with population	Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds	REVENUE.		Remarks.
													Land	Ra.	
ARAKAN	Akyab	4	5,833	359,705	Akyab	33,969	2,029	11	11	40	23	315,383	8,14,081	12,40,980	
	Northern Arakan	1	1,015	14,629			304	1	1	100	30	62,774	3,353	6,704	
	Kyaukpyn	2	4,306	149,303			1,038	7	7	48	94	1,92,009	1,00,005	3,79,670	
	Sandoway	1	3,667	64,010			465	4	4	61	7	97,410	70,897	1,46,988	
	Total Arakan	8	14,826	597,518			3,811	23	23	..	..	6,31,976	10,54,946	17,76,398	
PAGO	Rangoon Town	1	23	134,176	Rangoon	134,176		7	10	..	..	2,60,338	10,964	16,591	
	Haungwaddy	2	1,667	202,925			636	7	7	28	13	87,192	9,36,003	12,16,438	
	Pegu	3	2,309	241,423	Pegu	5,401	670	9	9	25	21	1,30,727	13,39,039	15,97,436	
	Tharawaddy	2	2,014	276,165			1,367	9	9	30	5	1,00,766	5,19,381	8,26,599	
	Prome	3	2,867	332,348	Prome Shwedaung Pauungie	28,514 12,573 6,727	1,630	12	11	30	20	9,70,761	3,09,279	8,03,469	
	Total Pegu	10	9,829	1,109,021	...		4,743	44	53	..	..	9,69,636	21,69,069	46,20,197	

Township	4	5,413	984,025	Yankoon (Pantanao)	12,575 6,174	1,116	10	10	21	15	235	2,001,100	6,651,906	19,471,373
Bassien	3	7,047	389,419	Bassien (Lamvethna)	2,147 5,355	1,597	14	14	70	34	440	3,111,795	8,045,890	24,083,194
Hensada	3	1,946	314,077	Hensada (Mansung)	16,724 5,416	1,228	10	14	28	11	384	1,957,977	5,705,864	11,725,247
Thaetungso	2	9,397	1,000,520	Thaetungso (Allan Yataung)	7,795 16,197 6,829	570	6	6	60	50	640	2,607,801	1,041,518	3,671,030
Total Irrawaddy	11	16,460	1,161,112			4,911	42	46			1,949	9,785,673	31,463,317	85,564,863
Moulmein Town	1	14	2,117	Moulmein	23,177	1	2	13	8	2	161	40,485	3,973	6,045
Amherst	4	3,149	401,347			1,235	15	15	49	9	435	3,905,994	6,112,966	9,197,759
Tatoy	1	110	1,804	Tatoy	13,372	207	5	6	80	10	165	1,119,999	1,922,699	2,083,346
Mergui	3	7,810	3,439	Mergui	6,633	904	6	7	60	82	313	73,749	90,786	1,041,008
Toungoo	2	6,354	124,445	Toungoo	17,194	666	10	16	40	10	435	1,605,692	55,006	1,800,779
Shwegyin	3	5,427	164,316	Shwegyin	7,519	536	9	10	30	12	347	1,741,429	1,771,693	3,702,997
Salween	1	4,646	30,099			828	2	2	80	25	383	64,274	9,413	18,356
Total Tenasserim	14	48,520	4,19,113			3,118	60	64			2,949	10,40,622	10,74,295	16,41,689
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BERMA	45	8,230	3,78,771			16,539	138	159			7,274	34,95,397	73,81,908	1,40,69,973

ID.—POPULATION.

District.	INMATED HOUSES			POPULATION			CLASSIFICATION OF POPULATION										OCCUPATION		Immigrants.	Remarks.		
	Number of dwelling houses	Number of all other houses	Total	Children under 15 years			Total	Number per square mile	Europeans	Christians				Natives	Hindus	Mohomedans	Pariahs	Buddhists and Jains	Agriculturists	Non-agriculturists		
				Male	Female	Children under 15 years				East Indians and other coloured												
ANAKK.	Akkrab	107	8740	50,096	31,480	289,706	64.99	736	736	206	173	99,528	35,971	9,100	280	67,191	34	9,100	99,528	99,528	478	418
	Northern Arakan	1	3,303	2,828	2,100	14,499	14.28	7	7	2	6	939	5	2,100	13,914	13,914	5	2,100	13,914	585	13	13
	Myaukyu	4	28,697	28,771	22,516	149,308	84.05	93	93	50	5	929	4,946	138,752	117,906	117,906	30,097	138,752	117,906	30,097	1,903	1,903
	Bandoway	1	11,632	11,632	11,551	11,507	64,010	17.46	4	4	90	7	2,509	194	2,509	2,509	4,998	10,548	2,509	10,548	16	16
	Total	112	117,828	117,759	92,700	87,111	387,316	97.45	740	740	254	190	100,306	38,971	10,306	280	138,752	49,707	138,752	138,752	1,909	1,909
PAG.	Bangoon Town	1,208	19,442	20,635	79,229	40,617	12,275	14,065	134,176	6,099	3,306	2,708	3,699	33,971	21,169	280	67,191	34	9,100	99,528	1,111	1,111
	Hanthawaddy	4	3,479	38,463	67,360	52,311	41,113	40,351	29,025	100,21	9,895	3,836	2,109	194,163	144,883	144,883	3,836	194,163	144,883	3,836	3,708	3,708
	Pegu	4	57,064	37,869	101,304	64,309	30,947	31,060	221,425	99,94	163	4,108	4,308	2,068	3	290,333	480	290,333	480	4,003	4,003	4,003
	Tharrawaddy	11	47,435	49,816	92,061	54,311	51,362	49,931	279,156	148,11	62	127	9,174	1,968	1,110	10	270,354	9,136	270,354	9,136	6,337	6,337
	Prome	191	62,809	68,400	107,562	107,330	53,471	53,360	922,412	111,63	51	90	336	978	1,795	5	913,961	5,818	913,961	5,818	406	406
THAWA.	Total	1,413	165,040	208,453	447,716	343,494	191,156	168,460	1,199,021	128,71	9,642	5,079	13,196	46,876	38,171	248	1,003,433	6,478	1,003,433	6,478	17,069	17,069
	Thongwa	2	49,994	49,301	94,445	84,735	57,326	49,107	264,063	59,49	17	45	6,533	783	1,630	1	274,287	594	274,287	594	1,300	1,300
	Bassala	96	60,716	69,113	122,067	118,006	70,361	67,864	269,479	63,26	635	129	30,560	6,851	4,925	11	337,317	90,991	337,317	90,991	496	496
	Monsecha	15	23,464	23,409	102,300	101,434	57,416	57,047	318,077	103,34	24	42	4,342	703	1,192	1	311,741	183	311,741	183	1,800	1,800
	Thayebago	71	44,006	44,000	48,684	54,693	28,474	27,619	169,990	70,71	167	114	578	9,630	1,681	1	149,639	14,100	149,639	14,100	617	617
MAGWARR.	Total	167	208,000	207,797	392,767	359,249	207,197	201,767	1,161,119	64,09	2,531	32	32,213	6,997	9,784	13	1,071,984	31,762	1,071,984	31,762	3,770	3,770
	Monlema Town	683	6,779	9,440	26,685	14,191	6,400	6,081	3,117	3,709	36	1,031	117	12,543	9,807	36	38,361	1,316	38,361	1,316	15,058	15,058
	Amherst	8	50,473	50,483	101,965	84,230	58,326	58,645	301,066	19,57	1	43	3,977	6,080	7,989		283,072	685	283,072	685	611	611
	Tavoy	5	15,459	15,464	27,060	24,009	14,735	14,394	64,964	11,69	11	73	1,264	9,40	838		62,187	386	62,187	386	73	73
	Margat	2	10,164	10,159	20,946	18,501	9,079	8,730	56,549	7,24	10	39	171	373	4,130		47,623	2,686	47,623	2,686	494	494
MAGWARR.	Toungoo	23	27,675	27,708	48,443	39,252	22,043	20,762	126,549	27,29	629	114	17,449	2,086	1,962		98,597	13,613	98,597	13,613	638	638
	Shwegyin	16	30,615	30,631	54,679	49,020	31,288	30,399	161,716	30,31	11	40	1,196	622	643		151,677	9,984	151,677	9,984	1,595	1,595
	Salween	4,397	6,397	9,893	9,266	5,616	5,254	5,254	9,009	6,46	9	3	25	35	105		6,100	94,798	94,798	94,798	189	189
	Total	946	146,745	150,377	284,590	262,759	147,510	141,964	579,113	17,24	1,130	1,349	27,17	5,064	24,774	26	691,837	51,150	691,837	51,150	17,016	17,016
	GRAND TOTAL	2,809	678,004	677,363	1,302,440	1,197,749	638,503	618,017	3,738,771	42,84	7,402	4,996	71,336	86,177	108,681	267	3,651,549	143,617	3,651,549	143,617	41,699	41,699

IE.—FISCAL.
Survey and Settlement
Survey.

[No. 8]

AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN MILES				COST PER MILE				SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR WITH COST PER MILE.			
Revenue				Topographically				Topographically			
By villages				Re fields.				Topographically			
Topographical				Trigonometrically				Trigonometrically			
Sq miles				Sq miles				Sq miles			
1408				10115				222			
Rs				Rs				Rs			
210				210				222			
Area				Area				Area			
Sq miles				Sq miles				Sq miles			
671				671				671			
Cost per mile				Cost per mile				Cost per mile			
Rs				Rs				Rs			
133				133				133			
Area				Area				Area			
Sq miles				Sq miles				Sq miles			
671				671				671			
Cost per mile				Cost per mile				Cost per mile			
Rs				Rs				Rs			
270				270				270			

Settlement.

Nature of settlement	Area in miles	Annual revenue assessed	Date of expiry of settlement	Remarks
Settled in perpetuity		Rs.		
Settled for 20 years and upwards				
Settled for 10 years and upwards	5613	22,46,703	1906-1916	
Settled for 10 years				
Settled in perpetuity				
Total				
Settlements previously made include full record of rights				
Settlements without such record	7,687	37,65,702		
Settlements during the year	5,613	22,46,703	1906-1916	
Detailed Summary				

IE.—FISCAL.
2.—Surveyed and Assessed Area.

[No. 9]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District	Total area by survey.	Area not fully assessed, including revenue assessed at private rates.	Balance of area fully assessed.	Total land revenue (exclusive of land revenue assessed at private rates).	Population of district.	Land revenue per head of population (column 6 and 7).	Land revenue assessed on fully assessed area (column 8).	For total area.	For cultivated area only.	Population of fully assessed area.	Land revenue assessed on population of fully assessed area (column 11 and 12).	Towns with over 10,000 inhabitants.
Akyab.	5,454,132	5,023,669	430,463	7,777,777	389,706	2.36	9,771,146	Rs. 1.75	Rs. 1.77			Akyab 83,088.
Northern Arakan.	68,470	64,284	4,186	2,880	14,499	23	3,883	5	5			
Myathpyin.	2,752,341	2,678,255	74,086	1,647,796	149,203	1.11	1,647,796	1.4	1.41			
Sandoway.	2,345,256	2,294,629	50,627	70,780	64,000	1.11	70,780	1.37	1.86			
Total Arakan.	9,268,649	8,976,553	292,096	10,244,446	597,314	1.79	10,145,312	1.64	1.65			
Rangoon Town.	14,040	10,940	4,099	10,864	134,176	78	10,968	2.7	2.7			Rangoon 134,176.
Hanthawaddy.	1,193,694	790,114	403,580	9,46,561	903,225	1.61	9,46,561	2.16	2.37			
Pegu.	1,546,727	482,199	756,528	18,24,749	921,425	6.74	13,28,619	1.4	1.98			
Tharrawaddy.	1,284,384	991,401	292,983	5,17,211	274,165	1.85	5,08,002	1.69	1.73			
Prome.	1,847,040	1,650,938	196,102	3,47,572	322,312	9.6	2,90,097	1.0	1.05			Prome 36,813. Shwedaung 12,373.
Total Pegu.	5,081,426	4,169,567	911,859	21,62,417	1,10,431	2.35	21,62,417	1.75	1.87			
Thongwa.	8,484,124	3,137,130	5,347,000	6,67,905	98,166	2.34	6,67,905	2.15	2.2			Yandoo 12,673.
Bassein.	4,310,060	3,978,225	331,835	6,19,350	48,419	2.07	7,59,253	1.3	1.67			Bassein 28,147.
Kensada.	1,246,720	8,595	1,238,125	5,70,694	314,077	1.79	5,70,694	.46	.46			Kensada 16,794.
Thayetmyo.	1,531,080	1,419,119	111,961	1,04,624	149,560	.62	1,04,624	.91	.98			Thayetmyo 16,097.
Total Irrawaddy.	10,777,922	8,763,680	2,014,242	21,48,417	1,12,413	1.85	21,48,417	.94	1.01			
Monlemin Town.	6,000	6,001	2,279	3,721	2,117	.07	3,721	1.76	2.09			Monlemin 28,107.
Amherst.	9,730,090	9,731,251	809,779	12,17,464	3,62,097	.3	12,17,464	1.86	1.99			
Tavoy.	4,575,284	4,491,234	84,050	1,27,528	84,050	1.49	1,27,528	1.37	1.59			Tavoy 13,372.
Mergui.	4,594,400	4,513,629	80,771	99,755	76,240	1.6	99,755	1.64	1.67			
Toungoo.	4,076,460	4,010,991	65,469	68,494	125,848	.46	68,494	1.06	1.06			Toungoo 17,150.
Sweteyin.	8,486,953	8,271,716	215,237	1,75,944	1,75,546	1.45	1,75,546	1.34	1.4			
Between.	2,673,440	2,602,301	71,139	9,714	9,609	.71	9,714	.71	.71			
Total Tenasserim.	29,917,000	29,114,972	802,028	10,76,404	519,113	1.31	10,76,404	1.23	1.36			
GRAND TOTAL, L. B. (Bryokari Zemindari and village communities).	55,062,619	50,498,019	4,564,600	73,37,734	5,736,771	1.86	73,37,734	1.59	1.65			
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA.	66,080,609	60,546,502	5,534,107	73,61,000	5,736,771	1.86	73,61,000	1.59	1.65			

IE.—FISCAL.

[No. 10]

3.—Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government

Nature of tenure	Number of estates	Number of villages	Number of holders or share holders	Area in acres	Average area of each estate	Average assessment of each estate	Revenue rate per acre
	No	No	No	Acres	Acres	Rs	Rs
Great zemindari (Held by individuals under law of prime gentile)							
paying more than Rs 50,000 revenue							
Large zemindari (Held by individual and families under ordinary law)							
paying from Rs 50,000 to Rs 5,000 revenue							
Zemindaries paying from Rs 5,000 to Rs 100 revenue	42	242	4	77,947	1,856.1	1,400.00	From Rs 10-1 to Rs 2
Small zemindaries other than those of cultivating communities paying less than Rs 100 revenue	2	2	2	1,177	589		
Peasant proprietors paying separately	74,111	16,034	24,065	1,50,977	636	100	As 2 to Rs 5
Holders of wholly or (in perpetuity) partly revenue free tenures (For life or lives)		21	1	10,708	1,140.8	25	
Landholders who have received the revenue	5	7	5	5,734	1,147.8		
Purchasers of waste land							
Total	1,11,150	16,200	24,102	1,50,000	1,000	915	As 2 to Rs 5

IE.—FISCAL.

4.—Register of Transfers

[No. 12]

	NUMBER OF TRANSFERS		TOTAL AREA TRANSFERRED		Remarks
	No	% of total	Acres	% of total	
Proprietors (Revenue paying)	14	16.97	5,110	3.792.0	
(Revenue free)	1	1.10	2,112	1.12	
Tenants who have statutory or otherwise recognized powers of transfer		1		No return as 11.10 11.00	

IE.—FISCAL.
C.—Land Revenue.

[No. 12]

Description of revenue.	REVENUE LAST YEAR			REVENUE THIS YEAR			Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue	Revenue of estates sold	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanations of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year	70,71,451											
Settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.		70,89,142		73,81,000	63,64,240	4,09,741	60,94,309	16,53,415		213	1,121	
Settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year												
Collections from Government estates.												
Income from sale of Government estates.												
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.												
Total.	70,71,451	70,89,142	73,81,000	65,64,250		4,09,741	60,94,309	16,53,415		213	1,121	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

[No. 13] 1.—Statement of Acts passed by the Legislature of Lower Burma in the year 1885 and sanctioned as required by law.—Blank.

[No. 14] 2.—Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of Lower Burma in the year 1885.—Blank.

[No. 15] 3.—Statement of Draft Bills submitted by the Chief Administrative Authority of Lower Burma for the consideration of the Legislature of India during the year 1885.

Title of Bill	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act	Fate, result, or present position of the proposed Bill.
(1) To correct an error in the Burma Municipal Act, 1884.	Chief Commissioner	To amend section 26 of the Act by the substitution of the word "passenger" for the word "occupation"	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 10th July 1885
(2) Bill to amend the Burma Courts Act, 1871, and section 200 of the Code of Civil Procedure.	Chief Commissioner	To empower the Chief Commissioner vesting the Insolvency jurisdiction of the Recorder for the towns of Akyab, Bassein, and Moulmein in the Chief Civil Judges of those towns	Received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 31st July 1885

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

[No. 16] 1—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma, on the last day of the year 1886, with the costs of Tribunals.

Name of province	Area.	Population	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court but superior to Chief Courts of districts	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION										TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED		Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.	Grades of Judicial Officers.	Number of Native Officers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
				Number of districts	Number of sub-districts	TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
						Judges of Chief Courts of provinces	Judges of other (native) Courts	Judges of Chief Courts of districts	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts	Judges of other Subordinate Courts	Regular	Miscellaneous	Original	At pleas																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
Territory subject to the High Court	38,205	1,752,872	4	10	36	3	4	1	94	99	93,841	4,821	1,511*	114	5,41,806	6 11	5,68,587	12 10	Judicial Commissioner. Recorder of Bangalore Additional Recorder Sessions Judges Judge of Moulmein (District Magistrates)	1																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																

* Includes 29 revisions.

2.—Statement of Offences reported and of Persons Tried, Convicted, and Acquitted of each Class of Offence in Lower Burma in the year 1886.

Description of offences	NUMBER OF PERSONS								Remarks.
	Number of offences reported	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of persons brought to trial during the year	Under trial during the year, including persons pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Filed, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code	6	7	6	67	20	46	1		2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the Army and Navy, Chapter VII	471	467	1,008	9,608	967	1,205	26	13	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public tranquility, Chapter VIII	119	117	117	216	367	30	4	13	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter IX	119	117	117	216	367	30	4	13	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public order, Chapter X	630	591	530	797	196	285	11	13	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public morality, Chapter XI	44	44	44	70	17	15	2	1	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XII	10	10	10	21	0	12	10	90	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XIII	1,632	1,574	1,440	2,619	616	1,773	10	17	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XIV	976	952	880	315	91	97	2	17	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XV	15	15	15	21	15	5		110	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XVI	2,371	2,136	1,963	3,213	1,807	1,300	47	110	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XVII	39	31	34	103	30	62	8	162	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XVIII	1,112	1,076	1,006	1,571	671	2,715	12	162	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XIX	204	170	170	157	65	91	1	7	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XX	151	97	77	59	50	10		3	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XXI	10	10	10	7	4	5	1	1	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XXII	11,020	10,297	9,183	9,675	3,983	5,657	59	121	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XXIII	34	34	34	128	28	49	2	6	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XXIV	349	341	320	525	129	173	9	47	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XXV	331	316	302	541	161	154	3	15	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XXVI	601	564	504	685	394	471	1	25	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XXVII	946	814	808	1,098	173	94	6	16	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XXVIII	732	633	513	641	528	227	3	5	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XXIX	2,058	1,934	1,157	2,306	1,206	995	10	41	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XXX	34	34	34	97	27	3	1	2	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XXXI	128	124	124	151	119	22	1	7	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XXXII	134	104	100	234	141	24	1	5	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public safety, Chapter XXXIII	2,669	2,174	2,207	3,700	2,462	1,866	14	61	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences against the public health, Chapter XXXIV	17,708	17,134	17,344	29,370	7,694	21,252	94	391	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Offences under special and local laws	65,703	61,053	46,785	67,115	36,855	36,264	304	1,000	2 committed or referred, ditto.
Total									

APPENDIX A.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in Lower Burma in the year 1885.

[illegible]

2 compounds

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

3.—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in Lower Burma for the year 1885.

Nature of Proceedings.	Total number of cases before the Court during the year.	Number of persons concerned.	Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.—Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI (and section 185)	20	24	13	1	
2.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace	43	111	13	10	2 cases and 3 persons not found.
3.—Proceedings under Chapter VIII Secured for good behaviour	3,87	4,174	1,123	3,051	19 cases and 85 persons pending. 1 case and 1 person transferred.
4.—Proceedings against local nuisances Chapter X	47	57	24	32	1 case and 1 person pending.
5.—Investigation, Chapter XII	3	5	2		
6.—Fruitless or vexatious complainants summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, sec. 100	42	32	31	21	
7.—Non attendance of Jurors or Assessors Chapter XXIII	5	11	3	8	
8.—Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	113	106	99	66	1 case and 1 person struck off.
9.—Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	141	923	57	172	3 cases and 4 persons pending.
Total	4,439	4,683	1,365	2,464	24 cases and 10 persons pending. 2 cases and 2 persons not found. 1 case and 1 person transferred. 1 case and 1 person struck off.

[No. 20] **II.B.—JUDICIAL.** 4—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in Lower Burma in the year 1885.

Classes of Trials:	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF											Remarks	
	Criminal												
	Total number of persons under trial	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
Village Officers													
Subordinate Magistrates	Special Magistrates under section 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Resident Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Subordinate Magistrates sitting singly	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bench of Magistrates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District and Divisional Magistrates cases referred under sections 147 and 149, Criminal Procedure Code													
Chief Magistrates of Districts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Courts of Sessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Superior Courts	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	62,193†	535	26,431	27,659	11,321	1,334	1,110	40,107	7	134,668	134,668	† Includes 11 persons whose cases were compounded and four not found.	

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.

[No. 22] 5A.—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3 Act VI of 1864 in lieu of other punishments by the Criminal Tribunals in Lower Burma during the year 1885.

Offences for which awarded.	NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED													Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
In lieu of other punishments, (Sections 2 and 3, Act VII, 1864.)														
1 Theft, as defined in	Section 378, I. P. C.	21	..	04	2	80	11	107	17	33	4	40	1	419
	Section 381, do.	16	..	104	4	177	6	210	8	94	8	141	16	724
	Section 381, do.	1	..	6	2	1	2	12	6	2	..	11	1	44
	Section 393, do	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
2 Extortion, as defined in	Section 384, do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	
3 Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	Section 394, do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 448	Section 411, do	..	..	5	..	4	2	7	..	3	..	10	4	13
5 Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444	Section 412, do.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
6 Housebreaking, as defined in section 445	do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	..	..	..	4
7 Housebreaking by night, as defined in section 446	do	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
8 Offence under section 14, Act III, 1860	do	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	4
Total		38	..	214	8	273	22	340	31	135	12	207	23	1,501

PART II.

Statement showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments under sections 3 and 4, Act VI of 1864, in Lower Burma for the year 1885.

Offences for which awarded.	NUMBER OF STRIPES								Total	Remarks
	5 and under	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 20	21 to 25	26 to 30	31 to 35	36 to 40		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
<i>In addition to other punishments</i> (Sections 3 and 4)										
A SECTION 3										
1 Theft, as defined in Section 378, I. P. C.	..	7	18	20	10	46	110	..	..	..
2 Extortion, as defined in Section 384, do.	..	10	15	60	31	101	244	..	..	..
3 Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in Section 394, do.	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
4 Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 448 do.	1	3	1	7	12	..	..	..
5 Lurking house-trespass by night as defined in section 444 do.
6 Housebreaking, as defined in section 445 do.	3	..	..	3	..	..	..
7 Housebreaking by night, as defined in section 446 do.	1	1	..	..	..
8 Offence under section 14, Act III, 1860
B SECTION 4										
1 False evidence as defined in Section 193, I. P. C.
2 False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in sections 211 and 277 do.
3 Assault, as defined in section 354 do.
4 Rape, as defined in section 375 do.
5 Unnatural offence, as defined in section 377 do.
6 Robbery, as defined in section 380 do.
7 Dacoity as defined in section 391 do.	1	1	..	..	..
8 Attempt at robbery, as defined in section 393 do.
9 Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in section 394 do.	2	3	..	..	..
10 Receiving stolen property, as defined in section 413 do.
11 Forgery, as defined in Section 463 do.
12 Lurking house-trespass, as defined in section 448 do.
13 Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in section 444 do.
14 Housebreaking, as defined in section 445 do.
15 Housebreaking by night, as defined in section 446 do.
Total	..	23	39	90	44	156	329	..	..	..

PART III.

Statement showing Whippings inflicted under section 5 of Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II in Lower Burma during the year 1885.

Offence.	STRIKES.												Total.	Remarks.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.			
	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	First conviction.	Subsequent conviction.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Section 193, I. P. C. ...					1		2						4	
Do. 249, do. ...														
Do. 223, do. ...			1				4						5	
Do. 224, do. ...	2				3		1	1					7	
Do. 325, do. ...											1		1	
Do. 352, do. ...														
Do. 354, do. and														
Do. 5, Act VI, of 1864		1	3		1		2						7	
Do. 370, I. P. C. ..														
Do. 370, &c., do. ..	1		7		2	2	4	1				2	10	
Do. 471, do. ...														
Do. 481, do. ...														
Do. 448, do. ...														
Do. 451, do. ...														
Do. 456, do. ...			1		1								2	
Do. 511, do. ...														
Railway Act IV of 1879														
Section 147, I. P. C. ...			5				1						6	
Do. 406, do. ...													1	
Do. 454, do. ...							1	1					2	
Do. 457, do. ...					1	1	1	2				1	6	
Do. 334, do. ...					1								1	
Do. 192, do. ...							1						1	
Do. 392, do. ...	2		1		2				1				6	
Do. 414, do. ...					1								1	
Do. 241, do. ...					1								1	
Do. 3, Act XXVI of 1864			1										1	
Do. 13, Act III of 1867	3												3	
Total	8	1	10		7	4	10	3	1	1	1	0	74	

PART IV.

Statement showing the relative number of times Whipping was awarded as compared with other Punishments in Lower Burma during the year 1885

Punishments.	Number	Remarks
1	2	3
Total number of whippings awarded	1,764	
Total number of other punishments	20,520	
Percentage of Whippings	1.46	

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

G.—Statement showing the Result of Appeals and Revisions in Criminal Cases in Lower Burma in the year 1885.

[No. 23]

Tribunal.	NUMBER OF PRISONS											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	Total number of appellants and appellants for revision before the court.	Total number of appellants and appellants for revision before the court.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Appeals.													
To Chief Magistrates of districts ..	1,116			102	561		307	254	18	23	7	19	7
To Courts of Sessions ..	2,259		1	112	525		207	932	1	40		56	12
To Superior Courts ..	306			273	110		25	56		9		27	28
By persons convicted by Government from judgments of acquittal ..	2				1			1					51
Total	3,687		1	1,533	1,217		412	639	19	83	7	139	13
Revisions.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ..	1,462			12	1,151		56	2		14	108	69	16
By Courts of Sessions ..	970			108	428		1		1	30	276	36	21
By Superior Courts ..	2,621			146	1,429	17	165	272		90		651	68
Total	5,053			246	3,008	17	223	274	1	64	444	192	35
GRAND TOTAL.	8,740		1	1,779	4,225	17	635	913	20	147	451	331	48

* Or other Magistrates authorized to hear appeals under section 407 Criminal Procedure Code.

7.—Statement showing the Number and Description of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in Lower Burma in the year 1885.

[No. 24]

7—Statement showing the Number and Percent in No.

TITLE AND OTHER ADVICE

WILLIAM H. HILL & SONS

IS IT FOR YOU? NO? YES? NO?

Place of Trial

WHAT IS THE ISSUE?

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[illegible]

1. What are the main components of a business plan?

Figure 1. *Figure 1: A line graph showing the relationship between the number of people in a group and the time taken to complete a task. The x-axis is labeled 'Number of people' and ranges from 1 to 10. The y-axis is labeled 'Time taken (minutes)' and ranges from 0 to 100. The data points are approximately: (1, 10), (2, 20), (3, 30), (4, 40), (5, 50), (6, 60), (7, 70), (8, 80), (9, 90), (10, 100). The line shows a positive linear relationship.*

Free

Grand Total

III.—JUDICIAL.

8.—Statement showing the Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in Lower Burma in the year 1885.

[No. 25]

NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS

Class of Tribunal	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS											Remarks
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR												
I.—Civil Courts												
Unpaid Tribunals		21	67	86	21					2	7,971 2 0	
Village Courts	21,29	8,224	4,181	3,437	126	53				516	14,43,307 11 6	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	240	5,73	1,26	1,81	158	41				26	4,14,772 8 5	
Small Cause Courts	11,46	3,086	945	7,23	61						3,41,219 6 4	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts												
Chief Courts of Districts	27	49	1	18	36	103	33	14		9	10,00,008 6 11	
Total	4,995	11,941	5,13	4,100	341	279	55	14		553	22,16,389 2 2	
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government												
Presidency Small Cause Courts	226	2,150	970	1,532	214						1,30,336 11 5	
Superior Courts	1		1	19	17	147	28	14		30	9,44,023 4 0	
Total	697	2,450 4	971	1,551	231	147	21	18		29	10,00,359 15 5	
GRAND TOTAL	3,302	11,421	6,104	5,671	613	386	55	32		584	22,36,749 1 7	

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

9.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma, in the year 1885.

PART I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Tribunals	Total number of suits before the Courts	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF																	AVERAGE DURATION OF CASES.		Remarks.	
		On reference to arbitration																	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Contested		Uncontested
		Without trial	Compromised	Dismissed on confession	Dismissed ex-parte	For plaintiff	For defendant	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part	Judgment for defendant	Pending at the close of the year												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17				
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																						
I.—Civil Courts.																						
Unsettled Tribunals	276																					
Village Courts	20,715																					
Local Subdivisional Tribunals	1,512																					
Small Cause Courts	6,008																					
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts																						
Chief Courts of Districts	370																					
Total	28,643																					
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government																						
Presidency Small Cause Courts	6,211																					
Superior Courts	879																					
Total	6,890																					
GRAND TOTAL	35,533																					

* Includes cases suit disposed of by the Commissioner of Irrawaddy.

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

9.—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in Lower Burma, in the year 1885.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Cases (Judicial).

Class of Courts	Total number of cases before the Courts	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF													Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases contested and uncontested.	Remarks.
		Without contest.						With contest.										
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces	Without trial	Compromised	Directed on confession	Dismissed ex parte.	For plaintiff.	On reference to arbitration.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																		
I.—Civil Courts																		
Upaid Tribunals	21		6	1						13	1	..	..	15		
Village Courts	2,490		576	130	137	316	74	14		901	422	70	..	24				
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	339		70	10	56	31	9			102	47	19	7	9				
Small Cause Courts	349		52	3	10	80	24			154	21	4	..	5				
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts													..	..		
Chief Courts of Districts	629		130	4	11	145	18			206	75	40	..	19				
Total	4,027		884	148	205	572	118	14		1,036	565	139	..	13				
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																		
Presidency Small Cause Courts	347		72	0	..	23	13			127	71	52	6	30				
Superior Courts	327		63	9	3	55	22			148	92	12	4	10				
Total	674		135	11	3	78	35			275	93	64	10	40				
GRAND TOTAL	4,701		999	159	209	650	153	14		1,311	659	177	16	53				

III.—JUDICIAL.

PART I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Total number of appeals before the Courts	Transferred to Courts in other Provinces	Appeals summarily rejected	HEARD EX-PARTE						CONTESTED						Of those pending more than three months	Average duration of appeals	Objections under section 82, Act XIV of 1882
			Continued	Withdrawn	Reverted	Reverted	Continued	Withdrawn	Reverted	Continued	Withdrawn	Reverted	Continued	Withdrawn			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR																	
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES																	
A. Civil Courts																	
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts	108								49	10	88	3	34	26		32	
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts	1,271	3	14	14	1			790	100	226	27	103	103	27		26	5
Upper Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Provinces	15	6	1	1				1	3		2	1	3			47	
Total	1,485	7	14	19	1	8	841	110	404	41	130	57	207	57		99	5
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT																	
Appeals from original decrees																	
Chief Court of Provinces	123	14	4	5		6		44	3	28	3	40	40	25		24	6
Chief Court of Provinces	23	25	1			1		2				4	4	1		14	
Total	136	39	5	5		7		46	3	28	3	44	44	26		38	6
GRAND TOTAL	1,621	46	20	24	1	14	887	113	407	42	170	77	251	77		137	11

10.—Statement showing the Business of the Civil Appellate Courts of Lower Burma, in the year 1885.

11B.—JUDICIAL.

PART II.—Miscellaneous Appeals (Judicial).

Class of Tribunal	HEARD EX-PARTE.										CONTENDED				Of those pending more than three months	Average duration of appeals of 1885.	Objections under section 801, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
	Total Number of Appeals before the Courts	Transferred to Courts in other provinces	Appeals summarily rejected	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Confirmed	Modified	Reversed	Remanded	Pending					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
APPEALS FROM ORIGINAL DECREES.																		
Chief Courts.																		
Chief Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts ..																		
Chief Appellate Courts of Districts ..	90		2	4	17	1	20	1	21	2	15	3	4	1	11	..	..
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	5			1			2		2						21	..	..
Total	95		2	5	17	1	22	1	23	2	15	3	4	1	12			
Courts at the Presidency or Seat of Government.																		
Chief Court of Province { Appeals from original decrees ..	5								2		1		1		22			
{ Appeals from appellate decrees ..	21		9		2				2	1	5		2	1	41			
Total	26		9		2				4	1	6		3	1	29			
GRAND TOTAL	121	...	11	5	19	1	22	2	27	3	21	3	7	2	18			

LIB.—JUDICIAL.

11.—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts in Lower Burma, in the year 1886.

[illegible]

IIB. -- JUDICIAL.

19.—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act XIV of 1859 in Lower Burma, in the year 1865.

Class of Tribunal.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY										AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.			GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.				Pending at the close of the year.	Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 55.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of receivers in which provision was made during the year.	Admitted.	Noted.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A receiver not being appointed	A receiver not being appointed	Final proceedings under section 55 not being taken	Reasons of insolvent not being passed under section 55	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with									
1	9	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	40	10	1	12	5			13	1	1						
Chief Courts of Districts ...	249	43	13	96	57	4	16	14	15			170 15 0		9 10 0	.....
Superior Courts																
Total	289	53	16	107	62	4	16	26	16	2		170 15 0	.....	9 10 0	...	

IIB.—JUDICIAL.

23.—Statement showing use of Jurors and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in Lower Burma, in the year 1885.

[No. 30]

Name of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.	JURY TRIALS				ASSESSORS' TRIALS.				Remarks.				
	Established or average number of jurors or assessors in each case and provided qualifications	Number of cases tried by jury	Number of cases tried with assessors	Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.	Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors		Number of cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict			
					Wholly	Partially							
Criminal Courts	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Magistrate Courts under Chapter Juries X. C. P. Code													
Courts of Sessions													
High Court Original Criminal Jurisdiction													
Total	5 and 2	11	273	94	3	1	8	109	7	97			

14—Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration Districts of Lower Burma, during the year 1885-86.

[No. 31]

REGISTRATION AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I																						
District.	Number of registration offices.	Compulsory.										Optional.										Total value of immovable property transferred.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
		Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	(Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b and c.)	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause d.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registration.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under (section 18, clauses a and b).	Leases for one year or less section 19, clause c, and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17	Awards (section 18, clause d).	Miscellaneous registration orders and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total optional registration relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.					
ARAKAN	7	16	263	159	43	2	29	473	1,059	0 0	39	6			113	7	±105	841	0 0	5,67,943	2 11	
PAHO	6	2	23	10	33	1	5	35	54	0 0	1	7					15	0 0	0 0	112,185	12 0	
MAHARAJA	27	61	1,259	1,308	116	5	334	3,043	8,013	0 0	99	64	7	17		28	215	837	0 0	74,61,080	14 0	
TANJAVUR	30	81	442	791	74	5	334	3,043	2,387	0 0	36	40	1	1		33	138	143	0 0	9,74,973	14 0	
TANJAVUR	118	147	2,030	3,133	246	8	384	7,036	16,496	0 0	308	194	9	19		60	644	603	0 0	1,38,75,004	4 10	

* Instruments of mortgage for two offices of Shwegyin district are also included here, no details being available owing to the destruction of records in these offices.

14.—Statement of Deeds Registered in the Registration Districts, &c.—(concluded).

14.—Statement of deeds registered in the registration district of														
District	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV										Total expenditure	Remarks		
	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
	Instruments of sale, &c. of immovable property (section 18, clause 1)	(Charges for the payment of money (section 18, clause 2))	All other documents registered under (section 18, clause 3)	Total registration in Book IV	Ordinary fees paid for the same	Number of sealed covers deposited (Book III)	Number of written authorities to adopt (III)	Number of registrations under section 24	Number of refusals to register	Number of powers of attorney attested	Number of searches or applications for copies	Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 11, and 12, and the total fees paid for registration fixed under columns 27 and 28	Total extra ordinary fees and fines	Rs. A. P.
ANAKAP	21	6	27	54	14	1	2	1	1	97	33	1,536 4 0	408 9 0	832 9 0
Northern Arakan	9	1	14	24	57 4 0					9	1	187 0 0	16 0 0	143 0 0
Krakapura										4	1	57 0 0	11 7 0	68 13 0
Sandaway	3	5	13	21	175 5 0	2	2	3		130	34	1,792 0 0	431 0 0	1,052 0 0
Total Arakan	33	12	47	92	246 9 0	4	4	4		236	68	3,425 4 0	855 7 0	2,569 7 0
PAER	13	217	2	220	1 10 8 0	1	1	1		507	67	6,510 0 0	1,597 4 0	4,912 6 0
Rangher Town	6	3	1	10	15 0 0					3	5	716 0 0	28 5 0	744 5 0
Hantiaandly	30	4	3	37	141 4 0					15	5	1,375 0 0	28 5 0	1,403 5 0
Paga	7	34	3	44	15 4 0					7	2	761 0 0	15 0 0	776 0 0
Tharavawaddy	19	15	2	36	75 4 0					26	2	922 0 0	46 14 0	968 14 0
Proune	124	39	9	172	1,416 0 0	1	1	1		14	74	9,596 8 0	1,747 7 0	7,849 1 4
Total Paga	176	61	14	251	1,617 6 0	2	2	2		106	88	12,689 8 0	2,638 6 0	10,051 2 0
INSAWADDY	14	13	1	28	17 0 0					6		683 8 0	20 0 0	703 8 0
Thonawa	36	76	2	114	47 0 0	1				15	3	1,213 0 0	4 4 0	1,217 4 0
Ranaka	32	12	3	47	73 0 0					17	10	674 0 0	35 2 0	709 2 0
Thaetiryo	2	1	1	4	42 4 0					4	22	551 8 0	30 0 0	581 8 0
Total Insaawaddy	74	102	6	182	136 4 0	1	1	1		23	15	3,060 0 0	96 6 0	2,963 4 0
MOULMAN TOWNS	49	113	15	177	929 8 0					105	11	2,353 0 0	446 8 0	1,906 2 0
Amherst	54	31	5	90	127 8 0					3	6	619 0 0	739 0 0	1,358 0 0
Tatay	2	1	1	4	9 0 0					30	4	267 4 0	8 0 0	275 4 0
Mengai	6	1	3	10	3 8 0					27	10	768 0 0	43 3 0	811 3 0
Tunkoo	15	25	10	50	20 0 0	3	1	1		7	15	765 0 0	23 0 0	788 0 0
Shawrin					24 0 0							18 0 0		24 0 0
Total Moulman Towns	136	159	41	336	1,523 0 0	4	4	4		197	39	6,344 8 0	1,349 13 0	5,004 15 0
Total Tanintharyi	377	574	203	1,154	3,286 0 0	11	11	11		649	134	26,903 8 0	5,638 10 0	21,265 8 0
Grand Total Lower Burma														

III.—PRISONS.

[No. 34] 2.—Statement showing the Religion, Age, and previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.

Serial No.	Jails.	RELIGION										AGE.										PREVIOUS OCCUPATION										Total.	Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
		A.					B.					C.					D.					E.					F.							G.					H.					I.					J.					K.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
		Christians.					Hindus and Sikhs.					Buddhists and Jains.					All other classes.					Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.							Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					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Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.					Persons engaged in commerce and trade.					Persons employed in agriculture and with animals.				

1 Nat. work-shops.

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 35] 3.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year, 1885 and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

Serial No.	Jails	Nature of imprisonment of those admitted, as explained at foot.	NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE																								Total.	Remarks.
			A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		I				J					
			Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.		Sentenced to death.							
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			Total
Alyp	Total of admissions	A	15	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	60	4	23	6	5	16	1	7	10	608	6	6	10	7	781	7	788	
		B	156	1	1	1	136	50	1	1	4	4	23	6	5	16	1	7	10	608	6	6	10	7	781	7	788	
		C	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	4	4	23	6	5	16	1	7	10	608	6	6	10	7	781	7	788	
		D	213	1	1	1	111	56	4	4	66	66	23	6	5	16	1	7	10	608	6	6	10	7	781	7	788	
Kynabrya	Total remaining on the 31st December.	A	70	1	3	2	10	5	1	22	1	6	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	202	1	1	10	3	221	3	224	
		B	70	1	3	2	10	5	1	22	1	6	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	202	1	1	10	3	221	3	224	
		C	70	1	3	2	10	5	1	22	1	6	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	202	1	1	10	3	221	3	224	
		D	70	1	3	2	10	5	1	22	1	6	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	202	1	1	10	3	221	3	224	
Mandway	Total remaining on the 31st December.	A	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	6	203	4	2	10	3	221	3	224	
		B	61	3	41	1	52	19	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	202	1	1	10	3	221	3	224	
		C	61	3	41	1	52	19	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	202	1	1	10	3	221	3	224	
		D	61	3	41	1	52	19	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	202	1	1	10	3	221	3	224	
Total of admissions	Total remaining on the 31st December.	A	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	6	203	4	2	10	3	221	3	224	
		B	61	3	41	1	52	19	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	202	1	1	10	3	221	3	224	
		C	61	3	41	1	52	19	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	202	1	1	10	3	221	3	224	
		D	61	3	41	1	52	19	1	6	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	14	202	1	1	10	3	221	3	224	

FIG.—PRISONS.

3.—*Statements showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885, and those remaining on the 31st December. of that year, according to the nature and length of sentence—(concluded).*

[illegible]

II C.—PRISONS.

[No. 36] 4.—Statement showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885, who had been previously convicted.

Jails	1			2			3			4			5			6		
	Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			Ratio per cent of column 4D to column 3			Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.			Total		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1 Akyab	721	7	728	176	16	192	24	7	31	101	1401	1387	9	2	11	1	1	2
2 Kyaukpadaung	421	13	434	83	25	108	19	9	28	117	2775	2696	2	2	4	1	1	2
3 Sandoway	311	8	319	36	15	51	11	6	17	57	2701	2603	3	1	4	...	...	3
4 Rangoon	3,723	108	3,831	373	63	436	10	27	37	463	1242	1309	23	4	27	...	...	27
5 Mandalay	178	1	179	1	...	1	0	...	...	1	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Ma-abin	614	19	633	56	16	72	9	6	15	74	853	836	6	...	6	...	...	6
7 Bhamo	1,394	36	1,430	201	57	258	14	26	40	264	2033	1997	9	...	9	...	...	9
8 Hensada	1,371	40	1,411	277	77	354	20	31	51	385	3729	3953	2	...	2	...	...	2
9 Myingun	261	14	275	51	23	74	19	10	29	103	2334	2309	4	1	5	...	...	5
10 Thabeikmyin	1,319	76	1,395	134	34	168	10	14	24	162	1387	1386	9	1	10	...	...	9
11 Mandalay	747	17	764	95	34	129	13	15	28	144	1926	1883	3	...	3	...	...	3
12 Tavoy	113	11	124	13	5	18	1	3	4	23	2035	1855	...	1	...	...	...	...
13 Mergui	183	11	194	6	1	7	...	...	...	16	1192	1173	2	...	2	...	...	2
14 Tenagoo	296	6	302	86	10	96	29	3	32	39	1594	1526	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Sittoung	370	7	377	54	14	68	14	7	21	55	1456	1465	3	...	3	...	...	3
Total	12,000	379	12,379	1,464	306	1,770	12	176	298	2,030	16,779	16,335	94	6	100	4	...	4

IIC.—PRISONS.

[No. 38] 7.—Statement showing the State of Education of the Convicts imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.

Serial No.	Jails.	2		4						5		6		7		8				9				10
		Number imprisoned during the year.		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 3 THERE WERE						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number		Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL				OF THOSE IN COLUMN 7 THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL				Remarks.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	Akyab	731	7	431	7	658	12	126	2	50	2	92	2	50	2	20	2	2	2	16	5	5	5	...
2	Kyaukpada	421	13	168	13	161	56	312	2	15	2	39	32	15	2	2	2	2	2	21	6	6	6	...
3	Sandaway	811	8	77	8	129	5	26	1	64	1	104	29	64	1	75	1	3	3	99	3	3	3	...
4	Rangoon	3,729	108	1,462	74	1,455	33	2,024	29	9	21	21	21	9	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	...
	Madres	178	24	113	24	113	43	57	2	118	7	52	19	118	7	38	7	34	16	24	30	30	30	...
	Europeans	916	19	180	19	180	1	103	2	31	2	24	2	31	2	31	2	31	2	31	2	31	2	...
5	Ma-abin	1,394	36	483	36	913	4	591	7	118	7	52	19	118	7	38	7	34	16	24	30	30	30	...
6	Bassatin	1,571	40	462	39	579	1	430	4	31	4	24	112	31	24	33	23	24	16	109	30	30	30	...
7	Henzada	391	16	89	16	159	6	46	1	62	10	139	47	62	10	71	14	16	16	63	64	64	64	...
8	Myasauing	1,319	76	430	74	626	2	224	10	105	3	47	15	105	3	30	8	29	8	29	8	8	8	...
9	Thayetoing	747	17	456	17	267	4	154	3	24	2	38	19	24	2	13	6	6	6	20	6	6	6	...
10	Monlmein	113	11	86	11	94	1	83	2	47	7	14	7	47	7	7	7	7	7	19	4	4	4	...
11	Tavoy	151	11	65	11	34	1	15	1	47	1	14	7	47	1	7	7	7	7	19	4	4	4	...
12	Mergui	266	6	116	6	160	10	260	1	47	1	14	7	47	1	7	7	7	7	19	4	4	4	...
13	Toungoo	379	7	115	7	236	16	50	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Shwebo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		12,069	279	4,687	241	5,199	87	1,654	65	538	...	621	262	538	...	365	44	29	...	999	...	122	...	...

No. 39] 10.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.

Serial No	Jails	3			4			5			6		
		ATTENDANCE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			RATINGS			ESTABLISHMENT.			POLICE GUARDS.		
		(Oversees)	(Under Trial)	Civil	Total	Total cost	Rs A. P.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Rs. A. P.	Cost per head of average strength.
A	B												
1	Alvab	399	15	Y	430	12,657	20 6 6	11,017	20 6 6	20 10 11	20 6 6	20 6 6	20 6 6
2	Franklyn	214	5	2	219	6,251	28 8 0	5,324	28 8 0	28 8 0	28 8 0	28 8 0	28 8 0
3	Shadower	27	3		30	436	14 8 6	2,464	14 8 6	14 8 6	14 8 6	14 8 6	14 8 6
4	Rangoon	2,603	36	22	2,751	7,182	26 10 5	54,309	26 10 5	26 0 6	26 0 6	26 0 6	26 0 6
5	Ma-abia	67	1		68	6,564	113 6 3	1,328	113 6 3	90 0 7	90 0 7	90 0 7	90 0 7
6	Bassun	176	12	1	188	5,375	28 13 6	4,539	28 13 6	27 8 1	27 8 1	27 8 1	27 8 1
7	Heanda	508	22	7	537	15,909	28 9 5	10,702	28 9 5	17 3 0	17 3 0	17 3 0	17 3 0
8	Myanung	276	16	1	293	5,065	25 7 3	5,579	25 7 3	22 15 6	22 15 6	22 15 6	22 15 6
9	Tharabayo	47	9		56	1,403	22 6 0	2,207	22 6 0	27 16 0	27 16 0	27 16 0	27 16 0
10	Modhaka	693	17	3	710	18,138	26 0 4	12,139	26 0 4	19 7 6	19 7 6	19 7 6	19 7 6
11	Tarav	1,247	16	10	1,313	24,987	26 1 4	24,763	26 1 4	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0	26 0 0
12	Margai	65	3	1	69	1,971	22 10 6	5,109	22 10 6	20 15 5	20 15 5	20 15 5	20 15 5
13	Toungoo	15	3	3	20	282	18 15 1	9,214	18 15 1	115 11 8	115 11 8	115 11 8	115 11 8
14	Shwegun	261	14	1	276	7,208	26 3 4	9,002	26 3 4	31 6 7	31 6 7	31 6 7	31 6 7
15	Shwegun	26	13	3	72	1,200	27 2 3	2,006	27 2 3	64 15 3	64 15 3	64 15 3	64 15 3
16	Total	6,889	102	63	7,094	7,182,679	26 0 6	1,200,366	26 0 6	26 5 3	26 5 3	26 5 3	26 5 3

III.—PRISONS.

[No. 39] 10.—Statement showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885—(concluded).

Serial No.	Jails.	7.			CLOTHING.			CONTINGENCIES.		Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.	Serial No.
		HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.			CONTINGENCIES.				
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B			
Jails.												
Serial No.		Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total expended.	Serial No.
1	Alrab	1,940	4 9 11	120 5 4	642	1 9 18	1,583	3 12 4	57,729	68 0 9	1	
2	Kyanlyun	621	8 12 0	77 12 0	248	1 9 7	2,228	10 1 1	14,280	68 15 7	2	
3	Sandoway	15	0 6 5	..	47	1 11 10	708	26 4 10	3,749	124 14 11	3	
4	Bangkok	7,897	8 12 5	65 9 8	3,948	1 6 10	11,300	4 1 9	1,23,243	56 18 9	4	
5	Ma-abin	273	4 11 10	137 9 0	1,294	21 10 5	469	7 0 10	9,094	106 9 11	5	
6	Bamela	36	0 5 2	26 0 0	186	1 12 8	617	5 3 6	8,551	73 2 0	6	
7	Hennada	922	1 2 5	72 3 2	735	1 3 6	2,352	5 3 0	21,489	80 1 3	7	
8	Myadung	419	1 14 2	419 0 0	200	0 15 7	849	3 12 2	15,373	55 11 6	8	
9	Thayemyo	994	17 9 2	41 0 0	79	1 10 11	463	6 4 6	6,005	107 2 9	9	
10	Monimela	744	1 3 1	62 0 0	709	1 2 10	1,580	2 9 7	21,295	80 2 9	10	
11	Taroy	2,460	2 10 2	56 10 4	3,253	9 8 5	1,497	1 1 9	76,920	60 1 8	11	
12	Margui	174	1 15 6	67 0 0	109	1 4 6	297	2 14 9	7,700	67 6 0	12	
13	Toungoo	1	0 0 10	125 10 0	28	1 12 10	85	4 4 0	2,760	127 6 0	13	
14	Shwegyin	929	3 9 4	62 10 8	464	1 12 5	2,085	9 8 2	12,982	73 2 10	14	
		166	2 9 2	62 10 8	136	9 6 1	1,442	12 12 1	7,695	100 0 2	15	
Total		10,373	9 10 8	69 9 8	11,908	1 12 8	26,528	4 2 48	4,12,873	69 11 6		

* Exclusive of under-trial and civil debtors.

IIC.—Prisons.

19.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1935.

Serial No.	Jails	Average number not sentenced to labour	Average number under sentence of labour on working days	Average number male	Average number convicts and labour	ON PRISON DUTIES										ON JAIL BUILDINGS				Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals or departments other than the P. W. Department	Ratio per cent. of prisoners employed on working days to			
						A					B					C					Prison officers	Prison servants	On municipal rates (column 7A)	
						On remunerative labour	Prison officers	Prison servants	Gardening	Employed in preparing clothing, etc. for use in jails, e.g., wheat-flouring, or prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs	Under Superintendent				Under P. W. Department								
												Under Superintendent	Under P. W. Department	Under Superintendent	Under P. W. Department	Under Superintendent	Under P. W. Department	Under Superintendent	Under P. W. Department					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
1	Akyab	2	316	15	6	1	1	28	28	16	43	15				187			20	10712	640	4040	4040	
2	Kyaukpada	4	167	8	3	1	1	2	15	11	7	5				70			24	130	246	1146	1146	
3	Sandaway	9	24					1	2	5	2	3				1			8	425	700	420	420	
4	Shanmyithar	37	4127	118	11	27	27	204	187	67	54		30			1416		1	130	940	670	6007	6007	
5	Shanmyithar (Europeans)	1	46	2		1	1	2		7	4	2				43				425	...	6040	6040	
6	Ma-nthin	5	70	1	10	54	54	1	4	7		6				4				125	215	215	215	
7	Bassia	13	400	12		20	20	24	25	11	15	6				300				420	670	2076	2076	
8	Ma-nthin	2	165	1	1	2	2	5	8	8	37	2				70			2	200	420	420	420	
9	Mraung	6	297	12	4	21	21	25	33	72	46	3				207				704	604	6040	6040	
10	Thayetharyin	6	100	29	4	23	23	50	50	12	25	10				616				705	420	7050	7050	
11	Medan	1	72	2		2	2	4	4	4	2	1				20		15		972	220	2472	2472	
12	Margi	2	12					3	3	3						6		6			...	...	...
13	Toungoo	4	24	8	2	6	6	24	14	12	22	6				65		24		1172	600	4070	4070	
14	Shanmyithar	4	43	3	1			1	3	6	5	1				19			10	225	670	4070	4070	
Total		90	4287	288	40	200	200	419	277	140	200	87	20			2405		40	200	790	790	4070	4070	

Holidays ... 945 Cells ... 13

11C.—PRISONS.

14.—Statement showing the net Cost of the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1865.

[No. 41]

Serial No.	Jails.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Total cost of maintenance per head of column 10 of statement X)	Average cost of maintenance per head of column 11 of statement X)	Total cash earnings column 11 of statement XIII)	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 5 minus column 6).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 7 minus column 8).	Remarks.
		Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
1	Akyab	27,139 0	68 1	3,657 6	6 10	24,111 10	57 7	
2	Kyaukpada	14,580 0	88 0	2,944 5	19 14	11,735 11	68 2	
3	Sandoway	3,748 0	124 15	685 10	30 14	3,162	104 1	
4	Rangoon	1,66,997 0	59 1	1,01,470 5	26 2	64,43	22 15	
5	Ma-abla	8,651 0	73 5	-1,363 10	-11 9	10,014 10	84 14	
6	Bassala	31,460 0	50 1	15,271 10	24 6	16,188 6	55 11	
7	Hezunda	12,372 0	55 13	1,079 8	4 14	11,292 8	50 14	
8	Myanmang	6,005 0	107 4	-49 14	-0 14	6,054 14	305 2	
9	Thayeburye	31,598 0	50 4	3,511 1	5 10	27,784 15	64 10	
10	Moulmein	78,980 0	80 2	27,229 6	21 2	51,000 10	38 15	
11	Tatoy	7,700 0	97 6	2,405 2	31 14	4,894 14	56 10	
12	Mergui	2,750 0	137 8	527 15	16 14	2,408 1	123 10	
13	Tonagoo	19,968 0	72 4	4,740 13	17 2	15,197 3	55 1	
14	Shwepyithar	7,685 0	105 0	685 4	13 4	6,770 13	92 12	
	Total	4,10,972 0	60 11	1,83,567 1	53 13	2,65,084 15	28 15	

IIC.—PRISONS.

15.—Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among Prisoners of all Classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Lower Burma, during the year 1885.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
									</

[illegible]

14

[No. 44]

1.—PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Reported to have been committed during the year whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not entered into under section 167 Criminal Procedure Code	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115 117 118 119	Abetment of offence not committed &c Abetting commission of offence by public &c Concealing design to commit offence &c	1				1	1
		Total	1				1	1
	CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity Safety and Justice							
2	131 to 139 199	Offences relating to the Army and Navy						
3	221 to 223, 407 and 471	Offences relating to coin stamps and Government notes	11				11	17
4	212 to 216	Harboring an offender	2			1	20	14
5	241 to 244	Other offences against public justice	150		6	1	174	157
6	143 to 163, 164 186	Rioting or unlawful assembly	121		1	1	131	49
7	140 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2		1		21	12
		Total	176		10	6	362	265
	CLASS II.—Various Offences against the Person							
8		by thugs						
9		by dacoits	10			1	3	9
10	302 303 304	Murder	14		1		5	
11		by robbers						
12		by poison						
13		Other murders	136		4	19	93	49
14	305	Attempt at murder	1			5	21	14
15	304 306	Culpable homicide	3		1	9	26	25
16	376	Rape	151	2	1	3	45	22
17	377	Unnatural offences	8			1	4	
18	11" 118	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	10				7	5
19	303 305 306	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	1			1	30	15
20	129 131 145	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	2				2	1
21	325, 326 336	Grievous hurt	362	1	3	14	300	164
22	306	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	1				4	2
23	327, 330 334	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	19				19	13
24	336	Hurt by dangerous weapon	910		8	20	603	305
25	338 to 340	Kidnapping or abduction	120		1	2	74	37
26	341 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	1				2	1
27	373, 375	Selling letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution						
28	371	Habitually dealing in slaves						
29	343 344 346, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman or an attempt to commit theft, or wrongfully confine	461			10	387	195
30	44	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	2			1	3	4
		Total	2,340	6	19	32	1,608	905

POLICE.

Time for the year 1985.

CASES.										PERSONS.								
Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided		INVESTIGATED BY POLICE		NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 12 TO 14				CASES DISPOSED OF UNDER SECTION 247, C. P. C.				NUMBER ARRESTED OR ALFARRED OR OTHER INFO CASES DURING THE YEAR				
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25			
100	100	1			1		100	100						2				
100	100	1			1		100	100						2				
100	65	91			14	14	1	45	90	1	1	4		80	77			
100	70	2			14	5	1	01	14			9		24	90			
90	79	107	14		11	20	2	71	68	1	1	9	1	908	1245			
100	72	11			11	11		17	71	11	1	9		930	1008			
100	7	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		91	24			
98	71	11	21		11	11	1	14	4	6	1	21	1	1,247	80	1,764		
100	100	10			2			100				9		80	42	1		
100		15			5									28	46			
100	84	144			43	11	19	1	2			80		112	142	0		
100	97	23			15	1	4	15	94	1		7		80	80			
100	60	77			2	4	1	18	1			7		51	54			
100	14	140			22	40	2	14	1	60	1	9	1	94	101	1		
100		1			3							1		1	6			
100	71	10			5	9		4	71	2		1		1	18			
100	90	27			11	11	1	41	92	2		1		41	42	3		
100	80				1	1		90	21					12	12			
100	61	571	11	1	180	104	11	4	1			1		511	14	640	1	
100	50				2	2		11	1	1				6	6			
100	63	18	1		12	7		11	1					90	29			
100	88	913	5		55	74	26	7	14	10		7	4	1,071	7	1,165	2	
96	80	117	2		1	57	3	1	17	2		1	4	125	11	124	1	
100	80	3			1	1		51	2						5			
88	84	100			178	101	0	24	51	7	1	17		60	6	400	2	
100	44	9						26	27	1		1				10		
100	64	2,920	22	9	986	710	95	36	66	120	1	20	124	2	1,760	69	2,624	14

[No 44]

1.—PART I.—Return of Cognisable

Serial No	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Released without being brought before a Magistrate					ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.	
			25	26	27	28	29	By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court.
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed &c			2				
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public &c							
	116, 119	Concealing design to commit offence &c							
		Total			2				
	CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity Safety and Justice								
2	181 to 186 196	Offences relating to the Army and Navy							
3	211 to 220 407, and 471	Offences relating to coin stamps and Government notices	1	5	52	19	6		
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender			40	15			
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	8	1	224	56			
6	143 to 158 167 168	Rioting or unlawful assembly	1	1	944	411			
7	140 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	5	36	19			
		Total	26	12	1,122	720	6		
	CLASS II—Serious Offences against the Person								
8		by thugs							
9		by dacoits	5	19	25	7	2		
10	304, 305 306	Murder by robbers	11	48	14	9	2		
11		by poison							
12		Other murders	27	17	144	28	24		
13	307	Attempt at murder	1	5	1	2	1		
14	304 306	Culpable homicide	2	4	52	5	16		
15	176	Rape	20	32	69	41	4		
16	377	Unnatural offences			4	2	2		
17	317 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	2	20	16	11			
18	306 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of suicide	6	15	33	17	...		
19	329 331 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant			12	9			
20	326 326 335	Grievous hurt	15	5	516	220	10		
21	326	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt			6	3			
22	327, 330 333	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant			29	16			
23	334	Hurt by dangerous weapon	117	11	997	504			
24	343 to 349	Kidnapping or abduction	34	29	101	30	5		
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion			5	3	...		
26	372, 373	Selling letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution							
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves							
28	323 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or an attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine	65	14	423	206			
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt			10	5	...		
		Total	315	12	2,420	1,240	68		

Crime for the year 1886—(continued).

BONE—(continued).										PROPERTY.										
FINALLY CONVICTED (INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT)		NUMBERS PENDING AT END OF YEAR.						Number of cases in which property was stolen.		Number of cases in which property was recovered.		Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.		Amount of property stolen.		Amount of property recovered.		Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.		Remarks.
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, &c., after commencement of trial	Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.					
30	31	32	33	34	35	In custody of police.	On bail.	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46				
...	9	9	100	100									Rs.	Rs.						
...						
...	9	9	100	100									...	...				
94	3	27	55	82			1						...	...				
14		14	60	47				1					...	...				
164		125	77	60	2			1					...	...				
536		519	56	53				16					...	...				
16		15	39	11				2					...	...				
775	8	730	56	55	2		1	20												
...																				
...			54	56	1	1		1	2	7			1,717							
...								1	2	11	1	9	4,265	20						
...									23	1			67							
6	55	60	37	42	7	2		3	1											
4	14	18	80	72				1												
2	25	27	53	52	1			1												
10	12	21	24	30			1	2												
...	...																			
1	4	1	14	6					1											
15		15	37	45																
8		1	20	25																
224	14	246	45	64	2	6		20												
8		8	50	60																
13		13	45	45																
451	2	453	42	45	4	2	7	20												
25	6	41	33	41				3												
2		2	40	40																
...	...																			
...	...																			
...	...																			
202	1	200	48	48	1			12												
4		4	44	40																
204	140	1,183	48	45	17	11	8	26	19	1	5	6,040	90							

[No. 44]

1.—PART I.—Return of Cognizable

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Reported to have been committed during the year whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes	Number of reported cases in column 4 not required info under section 127, Criminal Procedure Code	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year	Cases pending before the Courts from previous year	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 pending in conviction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLASS III.—Serious offences against person and property or against property only								
80	895, 897, 308	Dacoity	119		0	4	55	96
81	890, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	8				4	2
82	804, 897, 306	Robbery with hurt (by poisonous or stupefying drugs)	118	1	2		74	43
83	804, 303	Robbery (by other means in dwelling house on the highway between market and sunrise or other public place)	12		1	2	27	15
84	270, 291, 290, 420 to 423	Serious mischief and cognate offences	40	1	5	4	42	33
85	435 to 440	Mischief by killing poisoning or maiming any animal	47	8		4	90	24
86	404 405, 407 to 460	Lurking house trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	305	2		1	97	45
87	440 to 462	House trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	1 601	2	20	14	515	353
88	412, 418	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually	145	1		3	106	52
89	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs dacoits robbers and thieves	20	1	1	5	16	9
		Total	1				1	1
CLASS IV.—Minor offences against the person								
40	341 to 341	Wrongful restraint and confinement	2 214	15	35	45	1 636	632
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt, or endangering life	47	1			40	21
42	374	Compulsory labour	122			4	84	59
		Total	169	1		4	124	60
CLASS V.—Minor offences against property								
43	452, 456	Lurking house trespass or housebreaking	129	1	2	3	64	49
44	379 to 392	Theft of cattle	1 132	6	39	11	599	379
45	406 to 408	Ordinary	13 096	41	111	12	6 197	4 209
46	411 414	Criminal breach of trust	804	2	3	0	200	416
47	447 448	Receiving stolen property	534	1	14	14	470	347
48	449, 462	Criminal or house trespass	614	4	2	9	301	227
		Breaking of lock or of seals	17	1	1	1	17	11
		Total	15 400	45	172	182	8 006	5 369
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above								
49	395 to 397	Offences against religion	1 20				16	13
50	Chapter VIII(H), C. P. C. and Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	3 516	7	1	41	3 255	2 419
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified	Offences against the Gambling Act	832			9	798	597
52		Excise Laws	1 631	5	1	23	1 580	1 269
53		Opium Act	1 247		0	24	1 150	908
54		Railway Laws	52			1	200	185
55		Salt and Customs Laws	17				16	16
56		Arms Act	225			5	203	263
57	300, 377 379 380 393 381, 386, 389, 401 to 394 section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws	Public and local nuisances	5, 425	6	9	22	5 009	4 316
		Total	19 165	16	16	125	12 419	9 846
	Section 89 of Act V of 1861		34				34	29
	Forest Act XIX of 1861		44			1	35	24
	Mutual Police Act II of 1880		19				19	8
	Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871		18				12	6
	Fishery Act		2				2	2
	Ferry Act		2				2	2
	Port Act		1				1	1
	Headship Act		4				4	3
	M. robust Act		1				1	1
	Prison Act		10				10	11
	Petroleum Act		1				1	1
	Post Office Act		2				2	1
	Telegraph Act		1				1	1
	Amusement Act		14				14	16
	Burma Gambling Act		9			1	9	7
	No details given		123				118	97
		Total	206			2	201	210
GRAND TOTAL			33 336	26	222	422	22 208	17 402

Posten.

Crimes for the year 1885—(continued).

[illegible]

[No. 44]

1.—PART I.—Return of Cognisable

								PER	
Serial No	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	Released without being brought before a Magistrate	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial	ACQUITTED OR DISCHARGED AFTER APPEARANCE BEFORE A MAGISTRATE			
						By Magistrate	By Sessions or High Court		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
CLASS III Serious offences against person but property or against property only									
30	895 to 908	Murder	68	41	247	68	95		
31	899 to 903	Attempted murder and assault with intent to murder (by poisonous or stupefying drugs)	40	15	100	37	16		
32	904 to 906	Robbery with hurt	21	23	75	31	9		
33	909 to 911	Robbery	2	3	4	17	9		
34	370 to 383	Section 489 of Penal Code	24	20	116	80	1		
35	384 to 440	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal	40	21	14	67			
36	454 to 460	Unlawful use of trespass or housebreaking with intent to commit an offence or having in the preparation thereof	31	706	270				
37	469 to 481	Housebreaking with intent to commit an offence or having in the preparation thereof	8	1	11	64			
38	412 to 413	Receiving stolen property by dishonesty or habitually	14	3	40	11	10		
39	311 to 400, 401	Belonging to games of chance and its accessories and devices							
Total			13	13	1705	674	119		
CLASS IV Minor offences against the person									
40	941 to 944	Wrongful restraint and confinement	4	1	76	52			
41	930 to 937	Assault causing hurt or endangering life	11	174	110				
42	974	Common assault							
Total			15	175	186				
CLASS V Minor offences against property									
43	453 to 456	Unlawful house trespass with housebreaking	190	7	117	53	1		
44	370 to 383	Theft of cattle	11	11	8132	2878	17		
45	406 to 408	Unlawful breach of trust	17	7	244	11			
46	411 to 414	Receiving stolen property	10	7	776	23			
47	414 to 418	Unlawful house trespass	1	21	829	320			
48	449 to 452	Breaking closed receptacle	1	1	22	9			
Total			144	12	11248	4765	25		
CLASS VI Other offences not specified in the above									
49	250 to 257	Offences against religion	1	2	25	4			
50	Chapter VIII (b) of Act IX of 1874	Vagrancy and bad character	10	5	3506	973			
51		Offences against the Gambling Act	104	9	3033	1,870			
52		Excise Laws	1	4	1,917	608			
53		Opium Act	15	1	1,486	808			
54		Railway Laws	7	2	231	57			
55		Milk and Cattle Laws	6	15	97	47			
56		Arms Act	1	1	344	64			
57	258 to 277, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000								
Public and local nuisances			194	2	9010	1,008			
Total			507	2	20790	4,698			
Section 20 of Act V of 1861					20	6			
Forest Act, XIX of 1861					75	22			
Rural Police Act II of 1860					13	6			
Cattle Trespass Act I of 1871					17	6			
Fishery Act					19	2			
Ferry Act					4	4			
Post Act					4	4			
Stamp Act					4	4			
Merchant Act					9	3			
Prisons Act			4	40	32	8			
Petroleum Act					1	1			
Post Office Act					2	1			
Telegraph Act			1	4	1	1			
Contaminant Act			1	4	22	13			
Punish Gambling Act			1	1	85	28			
No details given					148	28			
Total			7	2	400	204			
GRAND TOTAL			2,606	7	37,000	11,006	226		

POLICE.

Crimes for the year 1885—(concluded).

PERSONS—(concluded).										PROPERTY									
FINALLY CONVICTED INCLUDING PRISONERS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT.		NUMBER OF PERSONS SHOWN IN COLUMNS 20 AND 21 WHO WERE SENT UP BY THE POLICE.				PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN POLICE CASES TO PERSONS ARRESTED BY POLICE.		PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED IN POLICE CASES TO PERSONS SENT UP FOR TRIAL.		OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as apprentices, &c., after commitment of trial.		NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.				PROPERTY			
By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35		
												Before appearance before a Magistrate.							
												In custody of police							
												On bail.							
												Under trial before Magistrate							
												(committed to Sessions							
												Number of cases in which property was stolen							
												Number of cases in which property was recovered							
												Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.							
												Amount of property stolen.							
												Amount of property recovered.							
												Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.							
												Remarks							
26	60	12	97	85	1	26	25	18	2	100	30	30	46,000	110	5,018	10			
57	22	79	45	48				6	8	100	31	23	14,420	1,010	508	7			
20	6	59	57	48				9	9	54	13	24	9,158	608	977	6			
14		14	32	33				1	1	14	8	67	1,132	977		18			
45	13	54	20	21		1	1	4	5	54	18	31	2,604	441	1,361	17			
23	2	21	20	21				5		104	41	39	15,316	1,361		10			
68		59	34	37				1	8	59	40	38	6,105	1,100		19			
301	10	300	50	50	1			2	27	107	27	51	40,182	9,340		20			
67		67	49	49				4		4	4	100	193	37		19			
6	6	10	29	25				9		1	17		10	1,830					
	1	1	101	100															
720	119	820	43	47	2	27	4	31	40	1,147	424	40	1,264,347	21,000		15			
84		13	28	37															
68		59	31	33				1											
67		1	30	24						1									
53		53	47	46				4	7	1	21	4	1,014	678	2,07,631	1,10,024	60		
500	3	500	41	40	3	3	4	6	152	1	11,188	40,112	44	424,711	1,03,597	1,03,597	50		
5,051	27	5,051	50	50	6					5	6	117	60	14,308	4,227	4,227	26		
120	1	120	51	51				12	34	2	10	419	53	30,420	30,420				
478	2	478	55	51	1	4				11									
398	1	398	45	27															
13		13	28	29															
6,577	84	6,493	4	56	12	11	25	22	3	12,937	6,494	49	1,47,283	2,20,179		50			
80		19	67	68				1											
2,004		2,173	66	68	3			101											
2,431		2,348	63	62				129											
1,411		1,408	73	74	5			46											
987		983	69	67	1			2											
921		924	78	77															
60		59	73	71	1			0											
270		267	66	75															
7,430		7,260	63	63		1		2											
15,477		15,461	74	73	13	1	1	34											
23		23	85	85				1											
7		27	71	49															
8		2	40	15															
17		6	47	47															
6		17	69	60															
4		100	100	100															
4		100	100	100															
14		2	50	22															
1		3	80	14															
1		1	100	100															
21		1	50	50															
15		21	51	58															
122		121	54	74				1											
208		207	74	65				2											
24,022	207	24,219	63	65	57	20	32	751	60	14,100	6,797	4	7,36,124	2,76,100		26			

[No. 44]

1.—PART II.—Return of

Serial No.	Law under which punishable	Description of crime	CASES.			
			Average institutions of five preceding years	Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion	Total of columns 3 and 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115 117 118, 119	Abolition of offences not committed, &c. Abetting commission of offences by public &c. Concealing design to commit offence				
		Total				
		CLASS I—Offences against the State Public Tranquillity &c.				
2	101 to 130, 306	Offences against the State		3	70	73
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship				
4	173 to 190, 201 to 204, 215 to 216, 227, 228	Offences against public justice		229	102	331
5	101 to 190, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants		131	20	157
6	100 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 434	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property		91	11	102
7	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents		12		12
8	251 to 307	Offences relating to weights and measures		4		4
9	462 to 469	Making or using false trade marks		49		49
10	149, 154 to 180, 180	Having unlawful assembly affray		183	15	197
		Total		703	232	935
		CLASS II—Serious offences against the person				
11	112 to 316	Causing or procuring		6	1	7
12	470	Buying or disposing of slaves				
		Total		6	1	7
		CLASS III—Serious offences against property				
13	384 to 389	Extortion		49	8	57
		CLASS IV—Minor offences against the person				
14	345	Wrongful confinement		16	3	19
15	353, 355, 358	Criminal force		3,054	455	3,509
16	354	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation		65	51	116
17	351	Voluntarily causing hurt &c.		1,139	143	1,282
		Total		4,274	602	4,876
		CLASS V—Minor offences against property				
18	417 to 420	Theft		173	34	207
19	401, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property		214	44	258
20	408	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers &c.		63	31	94
21	405, 407, 404	Mischief (simple)		275	200	475
		Total		704	215	919
		CLASS VI—Offences not specified above				
22	396	Offences against religion		2	3	5
23	391 to 402	Criminal breach of contract of service		10	1	11
24	403 to 408	Offences relating to marriage		141	36	177
25	500 to 502	By force or fraud		174	17	191
26	574 to 576	Intimidation and insult		2,201	250	2,451
27	571 to 575, 578, 584, 587, 593, 594	Public and local nuisances		39	1	40
28	591	Keeping a lottery office		6	2	8
29	Offences under Chapter VIII (a) C P	Security for keeping the peace on conviction		8	2	10
30	Offences under Chapter X, C P	Public nuisances			24	24
31	Cases under Chapter XII, C P	Disputes as to immovable property			8	8
32	Cases under Chapter XXVI, C P	Maintenance of wives and children		44	24	68
		Total		2,297	426	2,723

POLICE.

Non-Cognizable Crimes.

PERSONS.											Remarks
Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Courts, including pending from last year	Discharged after appearance.	ACQUITTED		CONVICTED		Waiting trial at close of year.		
					By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.			
6	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
..		
..		
72	69	92	45	14	1		30				
161	830	315	471	66	147		264	1	3		
60	112	124	222	34	53	2	174		9		
41	73	100	140	6	63		61		1		
10	8	9	15	..	10		6		1		
4	4	6	6	..	4		3				
7	36	81	83	..	20		63				
189	125	793	1,134	64	264		217		10		
220	699	1,556	2,129	173	361	2	1,207	1	27		
5	2	3	3	2	1						
3	2	3	2	2	1						
26	45	73	95	9	41		42		3		
4	12	19	19	2	6		6				
517	2,612	2,437	2,629	226	1,773		1,511		25		
22	69	94	111	14	41		54				
226	229	590	762	124	241		262	6	3		
1,029	3,027	4,124	4,261	306	2,006		1,927	5	29		
65	118	169	204	27	65		69		3		
192	126	205	306	21	76	2	125		5		
26	47	36	77	6	17	2	24		2		
126	200	272	269	30	153		102		3		
422	301	469	625	44	221	3	426		13		
3	5	4	9	3	4		1		1		
1	6	7	11	5	6		2				
26	121	124	167	27	119		27	1			
29	59	107	129	21	31		34		3		
312	2,224	2,222	2,411	302	1,991		1,221		12		
21	14		72	9	10		26		29		
2	8	8	12		2		4				
5	9	26	26	1	2		26				
	26		27		4		23				
3	2	6	5				3				
	26	66	66	19	21		16				
224	2,222	2,222	2,222	222	2,222		1,222	1	42		

Recognizable Crimes--(concluded).

Persons and Property, or quartered as a punitive measure

[illegible]

III.—POLICE.
4.—Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police.

STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
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STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
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STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR MUNICIPAL, AND WATER POLICE PAID FOR WHOLLY OR IN PART FROM IMPERIAL OR PROVINCIAL REVENUE.																								COST OF POLICE.										Payable from other sources.	
STRENGTH OF DISTRICT, CONTINGENT, TOWN, OR																																			

III. — Police.

[No. 47]

5. -- Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and general information of

0. 48]

5.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and general statistics of the various regiments of the force.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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E.—MILITARY.

1.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to Lower Burma in the year 1885.

[No. 50]

Arm of service.	TOTAL NUMBER OF FIGHTING OFFICERS AND MEN.						DETAIL OF FORCE AT END OF YEAR 1885.						AVERAGE ANNUAL PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF EACH.						Total cost, including contingencies.
	Remaining at the end of the year	Died			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at the end of the year 1885	Number of regiments, battalions, or batteries.	Number of guns.	Number of men.				European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.	Camp-followers.	
		In action.	Otherwise.	Total						European commissioned officers.	Native commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Fighting men.						
Artillery	106	20	3	5	14	126	G-1 R. A.	6	4	..	94	97	15	576	207	100	Rs. 62,153	Rs. 62,153	
Infantry	1,459	596	30	25	146	1,574	2nd Somersetshire, 3rd Royal Scots Fusiliers.	52	52	..	171	1,651	131	..	505	205	113	Rs. 6,54,799	6,54,799
Total	1,577	626	33	30	160	1,739	..	58	56	..	185	1,748	146	..	581	212	213	Rs. 7,16,952	7,16,952
Support	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infantry	2,469	71	4	16	29	2,601	5th, 20th, 1st half battalions 92nd 51st and 1st Buffs, and 1st Grenadiers.	20	20	..	93	2,462	197	..	303	116	95	Rs. 6,79,354	6,79,354
Total	2,469	71	6	16	29	2,631	..	..	20	20	99	2,492	197	..	303	116	95	Rs. 6,79,354	6,79,354
Grand Total	4,030	696	6	44	184	4,280	..	8	56	69	455	4,210	343	..	884	328	208	Rs. 14,56,306	14,56,306

NOTE.—The statistics contained in this table and in tables Nos. 31 and 32 relate to a portion only of the troops which served in Lower Burma during the year. The remaining portion has left the province and the military authorities are unable to furnish statistics regarding it.

E.—MILITARY.

3.—Statement showing Religion, Races, and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to Lower Burma on the last day of the year 1885.

[No. 52]

Classification according to religion, race, &c.	Average age		Average height		Average weight		General physiognomy and characteristics of each race and caste
	Yrs	M	Ft	in	lbs		
According to religion	Christians		24	9	5	6	115
	Mahomedans		20	7	5	7	121
	Hindus		26	5	5	7	124
According to countries and races	Hindustanis		20	7	5	7	121
	From Malacca country		24	1	5	7	127
	Telunges		20	10	5	6	125
	Tamils		26	7		7	124
	Others		23	1	5	7	128

[No. 55]

1.1.—Statement showing the Strength and other particulars of the Marine Force attached to Lower Burma in the year 1885-86.

[illegible]

III. — MARINE.

[No. 54.] 2.—Statement showing Religion, Race, and Classes of Native Officers and Men of the Marine Service attached to Lower Burma on the last day of the year 1881-86

Classification according to religion Race &c. Average age Average height Average weight General dimensions and characteristics of each race and caste

Year 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886

ACCORDING TO RELIGION

Buddhists

ACCORDING TO CASTES AND RACES (Hindustani)

General average

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 55] 1.—Statement of the Gross and Net Resources of the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1885-86.

SOURCES OF INCOME	Gross receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME			Net receipts
		Grants and drawbacks.	Charges on collection.	Total	
I—Land revenue	Rs 1,05,04,304	Rs 2,816	Rs 20,41,871	Rs 20,44,687	Rs 84,62,617
V.—Excise	21,00,910	25,248	42,641	67,889	20,33,021
VI—Provincial rates	7,16,789	8,836	36,547	45,383	6,71,406
IX—Forest	19,79,809	4,900	11,46,700	11,50,935	8,28,874
Total Territorial	1,52,04,922	33,800	32,67,119	32,90,916	1,19,14,006
II—Opium	2,76,711				2,76,711
III—Salt	1,50,178	6,307		6,307	1,43,871
IV—Stamps	9,37,638	8,420	29,019	37,439	8,99,199
VII—Customs	57,64,925	1,14,807	1,79,084	2,93,891	54,61,034
X—Registration	94,258	10	18,100	18,110	76,148
Total	1,18,56,874	1,29,536	2,11,816	2,41,352	1,16,15,522
XII—Post Office	70				70
XV—Law and Justice	4,51,498				4,51,498
XVI—Police	87,833				87,833
XVII—Marine	2,29,911				2,29,911
XVIII—Education	41,035				41,035
XIX—Medical	9,212				9,212
XX—Scientific and other minor departments	2,745				2,745
XXI—Interest	21,276				21,276
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation	19,069				19,069
XXIII—Stationery and printing	5,016				5,016
XXIV—Miscellaneous	1,12,530				1,12,530
XXV—State Railways	23,25,443		17,47,700	17,47,700	6,77,743
XXVI—Irrigation and Navigation	26,301				26,301
XXVII—Military works	8,838				8,838
XXVIII—Civil buildings, roads, &c	1,08,049				1,08,049
Total	24,15,037		17,47,700	17,47,700	6,67,337
Total Revenue Heads	2,42,71,911	1,30,836	20,17,516	20,48,352	2,22,23,559
Excluded Local Funds	7,33,988				7,33,988
Municipalities	7,09,886				7,09,886
GRAND TOTAL	2,77,15,785	1,30,836	20,17,516	20,48,352	2,56,67,429

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 56] 2.—Statement of the Expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Lower Burma for the year 1885-86.

SUBJECT OF EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT.	
	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.
2.—Interest on other obligations	Rs. 10,408	7,042
18.—Post Office	1,12,874	1,21,878
18.—General administration	4,78,867	5,07,458
19.—Law and Justice	18,08,611	17,77,706
20.—Police	23,04,780	23,57,524
21.—Marine	3,48,827	2,85,303
22.—Education	4,39,848	4,69,508
23.—Zoological	65,081	63,615
24.—Medical	2,30,561	2,39,074
25.—Political	18,777	10,629
26.—Scientific and other minor departments	1,07,573	85,610
27.—Territorial and political pensions	21,065	30,418
28.—Civil furlough and absence allowances	98	
29.—Superannuation allowances, &c.	1,75,118	1,74,114
30.—Stationery and printing	1,72,661	1,72,864
31.—Miscellaneous	82,844	65,978
40.—State Railways (capital accounts)	27,335	
41.—Interest on debt (Railways)	9,51,718	11,19,734
44.—Irrigation and navigation	5,85,890	5,97,473
45.—Military works	4,67,769	4,76,717
46.—Civil buildings, roads, and services	25,13,802	16,48,950
49.—Exchange on transactions with London	207	
Total	1,06,67,570	99,26,944
Excluded Local Funds	8,96,638	7,60,731
Municipalities	6,32,087	7,55,728
GRAND TOTAL	1,20,03,000	1,15,43,443

A.—FINANCE.

[No. 57] 3.—Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of Lower Burma for the year 1885-86.

Receipts	Amount	Disbursements	Amount
	Rs.		Rs.
Cash balance of last year	71 18,375	Expenditure as per statement No 2	1,15,32,443
Net receipts as per statement No. 1	2,19 98,630	Loans	56,550
Receipts on account of loans	26,736	Advances made	6,51,122
Advances recovered	6,02 065	Deposits repaid	11,55,789
Deposits received	11,21,406	Savings Banks deposits repaid	2,75,289
Savings Banks deposits received	1,92,608	Cash remittances between treasuries	29,12,048
Cash remittances between treasuries	88,12,048	Forest remittances	37,36,441
Forest remittances	27,26,329	Remittances to other Governments and Departments	2,58,01,974
Remittances by other Governments and Departments	1,53,97,970	Bills drawn on other treasuries	94,55,874
Bills drawn on other treasuries	24,40,668	Bills drawn by other Governments	1,88,101
Bills drawn by other Governments	1,98,206	Upper Burma Civil expenditure	1,00,974
Upper Burma Civil revenue	2,00,602		
Total	6,08,25,045		
Total Expenditure	5,34,31,868		
Closing balance	73,93,179	Total	2,34,31,285

NOTE.—Finance 2A. includes Upper as well as Lower Burma transactions, as the account opens and closes to balance which is common to the whole province.

1884-85

1885-86

Revenues and Receipts

	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Difference.
I.—Land revenue	Rs. 63,16,739	Rs. 5,91,908	Rs. 3,565	Rs. 1,11,12,212	Rs. 64,11,905	Rs. 60,99,004	Rs. 2,905	Rs. 1,27,13,814	Rs. -9,01,602
II.—Opium	3,02,575			3,02,575	2,76,211			2,76,211	26,364
III.—Salt	1,77,390	86,925		2,64,315	1,90,930			1,90,930	73,385
IV.—Stamps	4,86,903	4,86,904		9,73,807	4,64,779			4,64,779	50,028
V.—Excise	11,09,373	11,09,373		22,18,746	10,43,522			10,43,522	11,75,224
VI.—Provincial rates									
VII.—Customs	31,70,801	11,24,708		42,95,509	40,31,941			40,31,941	2,63,568
VIII.—Fishes	8,37,491	8,37,491		16,74,982	9,46,930			9,46,930	7,28,052
IX.—Registration	11,780	11,779		23,559	12,114			12,114	1,445
X.—Post Office									
XI.—Law and Justice		3,65,202		3,65,202					
XII.—Police		13,682		13,682					
XIII.—Marine		1,62,942		1,62,942					
XIV.—Education		49,341		49,341					
XV.—Medical		8,530		8,530					
XVI.—Public Works and other minor departments		1,866		1,866					
XVII.—Interest	26,443	3,195		29,638	21,278			21,278	8,360
XVIII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation &c.		3,195		3,195	12,477			12,477	9,282
XIX.—Stationery and printing	588	2,582		3,170	789			789	2,381
XX.—Miscellaneous	6,721	21,682		28,403	6,872			6,872	21,531
XXI.—State Railways		21,682		21,682					
XXII.—Steam Navigation		22,559		22,559					
XXIII.—Military and navigation		6,502		6,502					
XXIV.—Military works									
XXV.—Civil buildings, roads, &c.		69,376		69,376					
XXVI.—Credits on account of exchange	46,371			46,371					
Total	1,35,03,320	1,17,73,754	10,57,197	2,63,34,271	1,74,65,719	1,15,39,072	8,92,516	2,99,97,307	-36,63,036
Contribution									
Debt remittances, &c.		17,009	4,900	21,909					
Upper Burma Civil remittance	3,30,08,339			3,30,08,339	3,30,61,266			3,30,61,266	52,927
Operating balance					2,00,002			2,00,002	2,00,002
Total	4,65,11,369	1,17,90,754	10,62,097	5,93,64,220	4,65,67,985	1,15,67,570	9,02,516	5,91,38,071	-32,26,149
Grated Total									
Provincial and local deficits		8,97,346	76,148	9,73,494					

Comparative Statement of Charges of Lower Burma for 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Expenditure.	1894-95.				1895-96.				Difference.
	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
1. Interest on other obligations	10,485	50,686	12,012	10,865	7,042	55,156	3,536	7,042	...
2. Refunds and drawbacks	94,815	19,61,994	...	1,55,923	1,06,361	11,50,751	...	1,06,361	...
3. Land revenue	11,01,315	...	...	23,65,229	6,61,190	...	...	6,61,190	...
4. Salt	...	7,745	...	2,745	...	2,908	...	2,908	...
5. Stamps	11,167	11,167	...	29,334	11,510	11,508	...	23,019	...
6. Excise	9,317	9,316	...	18,438	21,225	21,225	...	2,908	...
7. Provincial rates	...	1,70,020	46,045	46,045	...	21,225	36,547	36,547	...
8. Customs	...	1,70,020	...	1,70,020	...	1,72,084	...	1,72,084	...
9. Fomento	6,03,965	6,03,964	...	12,11,969	5,73,875	5,73,875	...	11,46,730	...
10. Registration	6,007	6,007	...	12,11,969	6,925	6,925	...	13,909	...
11. Post Office	81,452	52,965	59,979	1,12,974	...	8,341	65,537	12,079	...
12. General administration	...	16,36,911	1,176	4,75,595	...	4,05,353	14,201	5,07,152	...
13. Law and Justice	...	19,67,753	3,37,127	16,94,611	...	17,71,706	14,201	17,71,706	...
14. Police	...	3,80,405	16,123	20,14,780	...	20,12,924	34,800	23,37,994	...
15. Marine	...	3,63,666	76,562	3,40,827	...	3,71,176	14,166	23,55,363	...
16. Education	...	...	...	4,39,646	...	3,69,174	90,634	4,40,596	...
17. Zoological	...	...	...	65,661	63,015	...	...	65,015	...
18. Medical	...	2,08,069	22,768	2,30,831	...	9,05,494	21,670	2,36,094	...
19. Political	16,999	1,849	...	18,777	19,451	...	...	19,682	...
20. Scientific and other minor departments	8,971	...	7,460	1,07,372	5,604	74,501	6,576	19,682	...
21. Territorial and political pensions	33,085	91,203	...	53,065	30,418	...	...	80,418	...
22. Civil tunnelling and alienance allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Superannuation, &c., allowances	...	1,75,211	41,528	1,75,211	...	1,73,313	893	1,74,116	...
24. Stationery and printing	38	1,75,661	...	1,75,661	...	1,74,064	...	1,75,661	...
25. Miscellaneous	13,825	36,253	31,556	82,644	9,912	52,537	33,539	65,978	...
26. State Railways	...	13,14,679	...	13,14,679	...	17,47,760	...	17,47,760	...
27. State Railways capital account	...	23,435	...	23,435	...	...	...	...	...
28. Interest on debt incurred for productive public works (Railway)	...	9,91,713	5,904	9,91,713	...	11,19,734	...	11,19,734	...
29. Irrigation and navigation	4,67,789	6,08,581	...	6,08,581	...	3,08,581	80,913	3,09,473	...
30. Military works	...	4,67,789	...	4,67,789	4,76,717	...	...	4,76,717	...
31. Civil buildings, roads, &c.	...	25,13,692	4,88,718	25,13,692	...	13,01,096	3,42,839	10,44,955	...
32. Exchange	197	...	...	297	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25,25,447	1,26,5,173	11,21,469	1,63,29,049	22,90,393	1,21,05,741	9,06,527	1,53,76,661	-8,50,259
Contribution	...	4,500	17,000	21,500	...	19,000	33,028	43,028	...
Debt, remittances, &c.	4,44,519	...	...	4,44,519	4,33,41,528	...	...	4,33,41,528	...
Upper Burma Civil expenditure	4,60,76,876	1,29,08,003	11,76,499	6,08,03,148	4,57,36,285	1,21,15,741	10,26,268	6,88,09,571	...
Closing balance	...	...	...	71,19,275	...	...	...	1,80,274	...
Provincial and local surplus	...	...	...	6,79,21,503	...	...	...	73,26,189	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,86,46,700	...

III B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department, during the year 1885-86.

Details.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
GENERAL BRANCH—IMPERIAL MILITARY WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY						
<i>Accommodation for Troops.</i>						
Bangoon	65,306	12,187	77,493			
Toungoo	—21	6,717	6,696			
Thayetmyo .. .. .	..	17,703	17,703			
Allanmyo .. .. .	..	1,237	1,237			
Thandaung .. .. .	..	840	840			
Taungwaing .. .. .	..	373	373			
Moulmein .. .. .	..	2,190	2,190			
				65,374	41,344	1,06,718
<i>Commissariat</i>						
Bangoon .. .. .	..	2,004	2,004			
Thayetmyo .. .. .	..	1,840	1,840			
Toungoo .. .. .	..	1,000	1,000			
Moulmein .. .. .	..	603	603			
<i>Staff, Miscellaneous.</i>						
Bangoon	81,001	1,008	82,009			
Thayetmyo .. .. .	..	1,134	1,134			
				81,001	2,142	83,143
<i>Transport</i>						
Toungoo	2,876	..	2,876			
Bangoon .. .. .	..	610	610			
				2,876	610	3,486
<i>Fortifications</i>						
Bangoon	1,16,175	3,344	1,19,519			
Thayetmyo .. .. .	..	2,400	2,400			
Toungoo .. .. .	..	1,008	1,008			
				1,16,175	6,752	1,22,927
<i>Ordnance</i>						
Bangoon .. .. .	..	1,060	1,060			
Thayetmyo .. .. .	..	1,001	1,001			
Toungoo .. .. .	..	782	782			
GENERAL CANTONMENT WORKS.						
Bangoon .. .. .	..	2,540	2,540			
Thayetmyo .. .. .	..	2,963	2,963			
Moulmein .. .. .	..	2,346	2,346			
<i>Minor Works</i>						
Bangoon	12,130	15,914	28,044			
Moulmein	1,016	304	1,320			
Prome	1,235	144	1,379			
Toungoo	2,700	4,255	6,955			
Thayetmyo .. .. .	..	6,636	6,636			
Thandaung	6,770	507	7,277			
Allanmyo .. .. .	..	381	381			
Bassein .. .. .	..	180	180			
Shwegyin .. .. .	..	20	20			
Tavoy .. .. .	..	160	160			
Thabele .. .. .	..	1,123	1,123			
				25,170	20,754	45,924
Total Military				2,94,395	1,04,307	3,98,702
GENERAL ABSTRACT						
Military works and repairs						3,98,702
Establishment						78,126
Tools and plant						3,979
Total Imperial Military Expenditure						4,76,719
Deduct Expenditure in England						
Total as per Finance Accounts						4,76,719

IHB.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1885-86—(continued).

Details	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs	Total.	Original works	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GENERAL BRANCH--PROVINCIAL.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
CUSTOMS BUILDINGS.						
Major Works.						
Arakan	116	..	116	116	..	116
Minor Works.						
Thayetmyo	64	9	64	64	4 389	4 453
Toungoo ..	..	550	9			
Arakan	..	309	530			
Amherst	..	359	309			
Bassein	..	3 161	359			
Rangoon	3 161			
Total Customs Buildings						
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IIIB.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1885-86—(continued).

Details.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Brought forward	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS—continued.				13,390	14,452	27,842
ADMINISTRATION.						
Major Works.						
Maugoon		4,234	4,234		4,234	4,234
Minor Works.						
Maugoon	1,165	7,367	8,532			
Henzada		95	95	1,165	7,462	8,627
Total Administration				1,165	11,000	12,165
LAW AND JUSTICE.						
Major Works.						
Pegu	99,186		99,186			
Maugoon	11,677		11,677	1,10,863		1,10,863
Minor Works.						
Tavoy	472	640	1,112			
Tharrawaddy	1,931	1,960	3,891			
Pegu	2,031	401	2,432			
Arakan	643	4,250	4,893			
Nhwogyin	100	100	200			
Amherst	1,096	1,431	2,527			
Henzada	625	502	1,127			
Maugoon	954	2,371	3,325			
Civil Officers	138	662	800			
Toungoo		112	112			
Hawsein		1,526	1,526			
Thayetmyo		1,362	1,362			
Total Law and Justice				7,944	15,737	23,681
ECCLIASTICAL.				1,16,800	16,937	1,33,737
Minor Works.						
Pegu	80		80			
Maugoon	97	3,101	3,198			
Tavoy		32	32			
Toungoo		424	424			
Tharrawaddy		623	623			
Arakan		1,067	1,067			
Amherst		673	673			
Hawsein		341	341			
Thayetmyo		1,421	1,421			
Total Ecclesiastical				177	7,932	8,109
JAILS.				177	7,932	8,109
Major Works.						
Paungde	2,473		2,473			
Arakan	694		694			
Henzada	921		921			
Maugoon	2,696		2,696			
Thayetmyo	2,218		2,218			
Minor Works.						
Tavoy	471	338	809			
Henzada	70	476	546			
Maugoon	153	2,622	2,775			
Hawsein	393	965	1,358			
Toungoo		477	477			
Tharrawaddy		270	270			
Pegu		1,28	1,28			
Arakan		2,429	2,429			
Nhwogyin		413	413			
Amherst		680	680			
Thayetmyo		940	940			
Total Jail				907	10,045	11,406
Carried over				1,03,790	69,885	2,04,115

II B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1885-86—(continued).

Details.				TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
				Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Brought forward				...	...	...	1,42,700	60,353	2,04,143
CIVIL BUILDINGS—(continued).									
POLITICAL.									
Major Works.									
Rangoon	...	...	...	386	779	1,165	386	779	1,165
Total Political				...	...	...	386	779	1,165
POLICE.									
Major Works									
Pegu	...	...	...	4,033		4,033			
Minor Works.							4,033		4,033
Amlherst	...	...	...	400	296	696			
Henzada	...	...	...	53	46	101			
Rangoon	...	...	...	2,578	901	3,479			
Toungoo	...	...	...		17	17			
Arakan	...	...	...		452	452			
Bhwaygya	...	...	...		127	127			
Bassala	...	...	...		975	975			
Thayetmyo	...	...	...		1,049	1,049			
Total Police							3,033	3,128	6,161
EDUCATIONAL.									
Major Works.									
Pegu	...	...	...	305		305			
Moulmein	...	...	...	8,904		8,904			
Rangoon	...	...	...	5,392		5,392			
Minor Works.							14,591		14,591
Rangoon	...	...	...	1,032	2,735	3,767			
Tavoy	...	...	...		17	17			
Moulmein	...	...	...		545	545			
Total Educational							15,623	3,297	18,920
MEDICAL.									
Minor Works									
Pegu	...	...	...	80		80			
Rangoon	...	...	...	193	4,103	4,297			
Thayetmyo	...	...	...		155	155			
Total Medical							281	4,260	4,541
MARINE.									
Minor Works.									
Arakan	...	...	...		611	611			
Total Marine								611	611
MISCELLANEOUS.									
Major Works.									
Rangoon	...	...	...		2,370	2,370			
Miscellaneous carried over								2,370	2,370
Carried over							1,57,148	78,486	2,35,634

III.B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1885-86—(continued).

Details.	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF EACH CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Brought forward	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS—(concluded).				1,67,140	72,428	2,39,574
MISCELLANEOUS—(concluded).						
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	2,570	2,570
Minor Works.						
Tavoy	1,173	970	2,070			
Tharrawaddy	1,497	2,098	4,145			
Pegu	385	1,330	1,921			
Arakan	90	4,574	4,690			
Rangoon	1,443	5,048	7,191			
Civil Officers	120	1,131	1,251			
Toungoo	...	1,747	1,747			
Shwegyin	...	1,892	1,892			
Amherst	...	1,274	1,274			
Bassein	...	2,044	2,044			
Henzada	...	893	893			
Thayetmyo	...	1,254	1,254			
Total Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4,714	23,410	30,130
Total Civil Buildings	...	...	...	4,714	27,966	32,700
COMMUNICATIONS.				1,71,860	1,00,414	2,72,274
Major Works.						
Amherst...	17,414	17,605	35,100			
Arakan	15,307	7,570	29,877			
Henzada	70	3,135	3,195			
Pegu	5,717	37,014	42,731			
Shwegyin	29,398	...	29,398			
Tavoy	1,09,141	1,09,141	2,18,282			
Tharrawaddy	21,639	1,25,923	1,47,562			
Bassein	426	3,650	4,076			
Tavoy	...	8,096	8,096			
Toungoo	...	16,379	16,379			
Rangoon	...	4,031	4,031			
Thayetmyo	...	16,468	16,468			
Civil Officers	...	2,704	2,704			
Minor Works				1,84,754	2,81,518	4,66,272
Amherst	155	4,198	4,353			
Henzada	78	11,119	11,397			
Shwegyin	2,017	1,240	3,257			
Tharrawaddy	300	5,093	5,393			
Thayetmyo	256	18,909	19,165			
Toungoo	501	7,191	7,692			
Civil Officers	1,124	1,925	3,049			
Tavoy	...	3,056	3,056			
Pegu	...	19,572	19,572			
Arakan	...	6,327	6,327			
Bassein	...	9,177	9,177			
Rangoon	...	16,577	16,577			
Total Communications	...	...	...	5,430	80,090	85,520
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS				1,50,176	3,61,654	5,11,830
Major Works						
Arakan	779	...	779			
Rangoon	...	4,046	4,046			
Minor Works				779	4,046	4,825
Arakan	1,914	...	1,914			
Tavoy	...	263	263			
Rangoon	...	164	164			
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	...	...	1,913	4,210	6,123
GENERAL ABSTRACT				2,692	4,410	7,102
Civil buildings, works, and repairs	...	...	...			2,72,274
Communications, works, and repairs	...	...	...			5,11,730
Miscellaneous public improvements, works, and repairs	...	...	...			7,102
Total Works and Repairs	...	...	...			8,31,174
Establishment	...	...	...			4,61,801
Tools and plant	...	...	...			8,297
Profit and loss	...	...	...			701
Total Provincial Expenditure	...	...	...			12,96,274
deduct decrease in suspense balances	...	...	...			—77,892
Total as per Finance Accounts	...	...	...			12,18,382

IIIB.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 58] 1.—Statement of Expenditure incurred in the Public Works Department during the year 1885-86—(continued).

Details	TOTAL OF EACH STATION.			TOTAL OF RACE CLASS.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
GENERAL BRANCH—LOCAL EXCLUDED.						
Nil.						
Total as per Finance Accounts	..	Nil	...	...	Nil.	...
GENERAL BRANCH—LOCAL INCORPORATED.						
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Major Works						
Pegu	5,955	..	5,955	5,955	..	5,955
Minor Works						
Pegu	71	256	327			
Tharrawaddy	180	164	344			
Akyab		56	56			
				251	406	747
Total Civil Buildings	..	...	..	6,206	406	6,702
COMMUNICATIONS						
Major Works						
Akyab	9,804	...	9,804			
Bassein	12,570	..	12,570			
Henzada	19,227	...	19,227			
Pegu	30,703	..	30,703			
Rangoon	7,282	..	7,282			
Tharrawaddy	12,000	3,080	15,080			
				1,00,487	3,006	1,04,493
Minor Works						
Akyab	1,209	4,860	6,069			
Bassein	1,270	5,051	6,321			
Henzada	14	1,026	1,040			
Pegu	2,305	3,578	5,883			
Rangoon	2,000	3,888	5,888			
Tharrawaddy	1,222	..	1,222			
Tavoy	1,423	1,308	2,731			
Thayutmye		860	860			
				6,627	21,486	28,113
Total Communications	..	...	..	1,10,114	25,492	1,35,606
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Major Works.						
Andheret	5,112	..	5,112			
Akyab	13,000	..	13,000			
Bassein	3,531	..	3,531			
Pegu	8,172	..	8,172			
Rhwogyin	16,509	..	16,509			
Tharrawaddy	3,417	..	3,417			
Rangoon	3,430	..	3,430			
				53,111		53,111
Minor Works						
Akyab	1,023	311	1,334			
Bassein	3,411	658	4,069			
Pegu	—213	2,511	2,298			
Rhwogyin	1,318	..	1,318			
Tharrawaddy	1,791	328	2,119			
Rangoon	3,785	907	4,692			
Toungoo	2,242	..	2,242			
				18,653	4,548	23,201
Total Miscellaneous Public Improvements	..	..	..	71,765	4,548	76,313

GENERAL ABSTRACT.

	Rs.
Civil buildings, works, and repairs	6,702
Communications, works, and repairs	1,35,606
Miscellaneous public improvements, works, and repairs	76,313
Total Works and Repairs	2,18,619
Establishment	21,804
Tools and plant	2,000
Total Local (Incorporated) Expenditure	2,42,423
Deduct expenditure in England .. .. .	..
Total as per Finance Accounts	2,42,423

IIIB.—PUBLIC WORKS.

[No. 59] *2.—General Abstract of Financial Results showing the estimated Cost of Construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses, and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of those Works for and to end of 1885-86.*

Irrigation and Navigation (including Agricultural) Works.

Works.	Estimated cost of construction.	CAPITAL OUTLAY.				RECEIPTS DURING 1885-86.				NET RESULT EXCLUDING INTEREST.				NET RESULT INCLUDING INTEREST.			
		Direct.		Indirect.		Value, rubles, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Working expenses during 1885-86, in- clusive of indirect charges.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent.	
		During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.	During 1885-86.	To end of 1885-86.							Of excess revenue.	Of excess ex- penditure.			Of excess revenue.	Of excess ex- penditure.
Kyauhin section	155,064	1,50,220	4,814	1,22,049	4,110	1,22,049	1,08,327	3,046	1,08,327	3,046	1,08,327	29 91	29 91	196	196	29 91	29 91
	11,02,267	10,75,163	27,102	51,255	1,209	4,71,832	4,33,041	—1,05,126	5,50,167	5,50,167	1,00,287	965	965	965	965	965	965
	16,92,798	16,35,691	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Western series.	12,800	12,397	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Survey from Mingyi to Yaa. does	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	(a) 51,52,549	30,71,321	88,577	1,829	5,78,581	5,78,750	—47,750	6,67,540	21 15	6,67,540	21 15	6,67,540	21 15	6,67,540	21 15	6,67,540	21 15

(a) Sanctioned by the Secretary of State vide his despatch No. 49, dated the 21st September 1882, and Public Works Department. (Direct outlay 30,71,321; Indirect outlay 51,52,549; Total 82,23,870.)

Name of railway	Miles opened during the year	Total miles opened.	PASSENGERS DURING THE YEAR.					Total	Receipts from passengers.	Receipts from merchandise.	Receipts from railway materials.	Total receipts.	Working expenses	Net profits.	Number of European staff.	Number of Native staff	Total capital expended.
			First	Second.	Intermediate	Third	No										
Burma State Railway	73	127	844	17170	4729	531	2,801	263	10,78,490	96,906	21,09,442	17,51,526	6,47,916	309	962	9,72,08,413	

(a) Includes all receipts from coaching traffic
 (b) Includes receipts from merchandise (less railway materials), sundries, and telegraph.
 (c) Receipts from railway materials both revenue and capital

III. MARINE.

[No. 61] 1.—Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Administration of Lower Burma in the year 1885-86.

Details of vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel and horse-power of engine, if a steamer.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings of the vessels.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Sea-going vessels.</i>	Tons.			Rs.	Rs.	
S.S. <i>Enterprise</i>	640 120 H.P.	18	65	95,118	..	Tender to light-houses.
<i>Guide</i> , brig, sailing vessel	220	2	25	3,785	..	Pilot-vessel.
<i>Pharos</i> , sailing vessel	70		13	6,434	763	Buoy-vessel.
S.S. <i>Dolphin</i>	85	2	17	11,834	3,910	Buoy-vessel and tender to Savage and Oyster Islands light-houses.
<i>Alquada</i> , sailing vessel	80		11	1,682	..	
<i>River-going vessels.</i>						
<i>Irrawaddy</i> , paddle-steamer	614 150 H.P.	4	33	36,108	..	Government transport for protection of the province. Transferred to Upper Burma.
<i>Firefly</i> , ditto	127 75 H.P.	2	16	17,445	540	
<i>Retriever</i> , sailing vessel	80	1	15	6,000	..	Employed in surveying the river and shifting and laying down moorings.
<i>All other crafts, boats, &c.</i>						
Rangoon, port steam-launches			9	21,714	..	
Ditto, port cutter	..		5	1,500	..	
Ditto, sport-boats			24	..	..
Bassein, gig			6	1,248	..	
Akyab, craft boats, &c.				1,831	..	
Moulmein, port-cutter	10		10	1,464	..	For general port and river work.
Ditto, gig	4			..	..	Attached to buoy-vessel from where crew is obtained.
Ditto, port steam launch	9		1	752	..	Employed generally for river survey and conservancy work.
Hanthawaddy, district launch			4	4,935	..	
Paga, district launch			5	2,547	..	
Shwegyin, do.			4	4,374	..	
Ma-ubin do				925	..	
Amherst, do			4	2,167	..	
Paga circle, Forest launch			3	3,403	..	
Tenasserim circle, Forest launch			5	2,861	..	
Paga, P. W. D. launch			1	2,047	..	
Rangoon Division, P. W. D. launch			4	1,867	..	
L. R. & A. Department launch			4	1,573	..	

III D.—MARINE.

[No. 62] 2—Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Administration of Lower Burma in the year 1885-86.

Description of establishment.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
SUPERINTENDING ESTABLISHMENT			Rs	Rs	
<i>Port Officer's establishment—</i>					
Akyab	1	5	6,704		
Rangoon	11	32	55,592		
Bassah	1	2	5,290		
Moulmein	1	6	8,164		
Total ...	14	45	77,910		
DOCKYARD ESTABLISHMENT					
<i>Pilot establishment—</i>					
Government salaried					
Ditto free .. .					
Licensed		45			
Total .. .		45			
<i>Other establishment—</i>					
Signal establishment ...	1	7	2,548		
Wharf ditto		10	4,205		
Port Health Officer's establishment ..	2		1,300		
Coal depot establishment ...		1	120		
Marine ditto		2	1,800		
Tidal observatory establishment ..		1	748		
Total ...	3	25	10,723		

III.—AGRICULTURE.
1.—Crops Cultivated (Area in Acres).

District.	CEREALS AND PULSES					FIBRES					MISCELLANEOUS					Actual area on which crops were grown.	Remarks.				
	Rice	Wheat	Other food grains, including pulses	(Millet)	Hungarian	Cotton	Jute	Other sorts	Indigo	Coffee	Tea	Tobacco	Cinchona	Food-crops	Non-food-crops			Total area of crops.	Deduct area cropped more than once.		
Ayeyar	373,404			833	63	570		56	8		160	17		98,538	7,882	478,279		478,279	670,970		
Northern Arakan	3,255				2,224	2,855						9,000				6,706		6,706	117,228		
Kyaukpada	104,353		101	1,041	660	315	33					1,924		5,708	680	117,228		117,228	117,228		
Sandoway	43,144											1,924		1,968	2,536	61,751		61,751	61,751		
Total Arakan	527,156		101	1,874	4,154	3,140	33	56	8		160	8,900		101,885	11,098	664,924		664,924	664,924		
Bangkok Town	1,320		30,320	161	116									809		1,319		1,319	1,319		
Banbawaddy	583,577		1,544	3,680	405	1						13		14,745	3,940	592,931		592,931	592,931		
Pegu	222,696			3,001	3	2,971						2,865		21,818		237,137		237,137	237,137		
Tharawaddy	581,847											1,315		95,979		581,847		581,847	581,847		
Prasse	1,530,051		31,504	6,992	524	2,972						4,701		65,305	3,940	1,603,951		1,603,951	1,603,951		
Total Pegu	3,944,194		35,415	1,037	1,346							13		43,759	2,799	3,987,720		3,987,720	3,987,720		
Thabeiga	411,699		3,066	16	184							789		24,413	10	412,334		412,334	412,334		
Pasasin	18,230		4,069	2,018								4,775		25,426		24,413		24,413	24,413		
Houmala	61,257			11,366	3	1,022						3,890		30,541	307	88,110		88,110	88,110		
Thayethary	1,082,970		19,480	13,016	1,537	1,623						9,408		112,297	2,904	1,095,279		1,095,279	1,095,279		
Total Irrawaddy	5,513													559		5,513		5,513	5,513		
Moulmein Town	282,348				573	606								20,206	7,380	289,934		289,934	289,934		
Ambarat	68,530				69									20,130		68,530		68,530	68,530		
Taroy	38,083			2,530	100									11,097		38,083		38,083	38,083		
Mergal	33,911			153	266									6,975		33,911		33,911	33,911		
Tadego	111,289		282	1,996	3,207									20,113	4,908	112,489		112,489	112,489		
Shawga	11,419													35	1,405	12,824		12,824	12,824		
Salween	564,818		325	4,367	4,329	605						208		26,208	12,174	570,034		570,034	570,034		
Total Tenasserim	3,704,200		62,417	24,251	10,329	6,420	25	685	13		120	20,323		200,006	21,805	3,726,005		3,726,005	3,726,005		
Grand Total Lower Burma																					

III.E.—AGRICULTURE.
2.—Agricultural Stock.

[No. 64]

District.	Cows and bullocks.	Buffaloes.	Horses and ponies.	Mules and donkeys.	Sheep and goats.	* Carts.	Ploughs.	Bees.
Akyah	166,968	90,139	909	.	6,646	3,975	65,981	16,183
Northern Arakan	1,900	100	3	.	880			1,800
Kyaukpada	48,121	27,944	37	.	323	274	15,506	3,386
Sandoway	14,109	27,069	48	.	469	778	17,082	1,909
Total Arakan	227,208	125,252	297		7,838	5,027	99,069	22,478
Rangoon Town	3,266	759	1,378		2,944	789	161	969
Scutshawaddy	26,480	23,860	87		401	6,661	15,619	5,830
Pegu	24,374	62,949	378		718	13,981	11,385	3,736
Tharrawaddy	77,674	45,260	753		647	25,116	30,104	1,579
Prango	186,679	30,662	672		677	36,616	39,369	2,116
Total Pegu	679,364	163,486	3,368		5,667	64,607	96,606	13,761
Thongwa	29,114	31,746	163		941	9,706	16,064	9,964
Bassain	70,987	64,968	692		1,546	14,511	40,567	6,469
Hensada	116,794	24,710	1,173		1,630	94,912	23,466	2,760
Thayemyo	84,060	14,706	619	97	1,316	16,969	65,369	976
Total Irrawaddy	294,955	121,130	3,046	97	5,433	69,001	114,446	21,166
Moulmein Town	2,660	30	1,122	6	616	411	185	366
Amherst	73,947	64,968	97		2,616	6,006	22,069	6,468
Tavoy	9,476	27,648	39		396	690	4,265	1,966
Mesqui	543	16,140	8		749	85	2,401	2,066
Toungoo	2,369	11,176	416		1,660	2,666	5,173	3,666
Nhwayin	26,010	96,036	196		1,901	6,466	6,773	967
Halwasa	367	9,366	1			7	160	11
Total Tenasserim	169,021	174,021	1,876	6	7,602	21,462	42,977	12,162
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA	919,026	644,607	8,464	103	20,111	160,557	362,060	74,660

Irrigation

Division	Total area of crops in column II, Form B, irrigated and un irrigated.	AREA IRRIGATED						DETAILS			
		By Canal		Tanks	Wells	Other sources	Total area of crops irrigated	Wheat	Other cereals and pulses	Miscellaneous food crops	Miscellaneous non-food crops
		Government.	Private								
Lower Burma	4,307,460	798	1,480	441	98	2,746	3,286		2,836	368	96

III.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

Statement showing the Prices of Produce at the end of the year 1885-'86.

[illegible]

• Evoked.

III.—PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.
I.—Produce.

[No. 65]

Division.	District.	PER MAUND OF OILS.					Wool, per maund.	Iron, per maund.	Khapante, each.	Butter, each.	Oxen, each.	Eggs, each.	Poultry, each.	Timber, per ton.	Rum, per gallon.	Slaughter-bullocks, each.	Page.
		Mustard.	Linseed.	(Ingelly-oil.	Rebel-leaf.	Onions.											
ARAKAN.	Akyab ..	Rs. A. P. 4 0 0	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 22 6 0	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 5 0 0	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 60 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 55 0 0	Rs. A. P. ..	Rs. A. P. 15 0 0	Rs. A. P. 30 0 0
	Northern Arakan ..	..	..	..	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	70 0 0	30 0 0	100 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Kyauhyu ..	..	..	15 0 0	..	..	8 0 0	..	..	120 0 0	35 0 0	150 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
	Sadonay ..	..	..	..	..	..	5 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	40 0 0	55 0 0	..	..	10 0 0	..	..	..
	Average ..	4 0 0	..	18 8 0	..	..	6 8 0	..	2,000 0 0	66 4 0	53 12 0	136 5 4	..	43 5 4	..	14 8 6	12 14 0
Pegu.	Rangoon Town ..	..	..	13 2 10	..	..	14 0 0	..	900 0 0	80 0 0	52 0 0	..	..	60 0 0	..	..	..
	Bantheawaddy ..	..	..	20 2 0	..	..	8 6 0	..	1,150 0 0	70 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	125 0 0	..	..	..
	Pyaw ..	..	..	30 0 0	..	..	14 8 0	..	1,500 0 0	45 0 0	70 0 0	..	..	85 0 0	..	..	..
	Thabeikkyin ..	..	..	..	..	..	10 0 0	..	1,300 0 0	50 0 0	70 0 0	..	..	75 0 0	..	..	..
	Average ..	..	..	19 12 3	..	..	11 14 5	..	1,500 0 0	71 0 0	54 9 7	..	..	77 0 0	..	..	..
TANAWADY.	Thongwa ..	..	..	..	6 2 8	4 9 1	8 0 0	..	..	70 0 0	40 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bassain ..	16 10 0	..	13 1 3	..	..	8 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	100 0 0	45 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Henzada ..	..	..	21 14 6	..	..	6 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Thayemya ..	..	..	15 6 4	..	..	4 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Average ..	16 10 0	..	16 12 9	6 2 8	4 9 1	7 8 0	..	1,400 0 0	78 4 0	47 8 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
SARAWAK.	Montmain Town ..	..	..	17 0 0	..	..	12 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	35 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Amberst ..	..	..	18 6 0	..	..	15 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	45 0 0	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tavoy ..	..	..	17 8 0	..	..	9 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	40 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Magee ..	..	..	19 4 9	..	..	5 0 0	..	2,000 0 0	12 0 0	50 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Average ..	..	..	18 14 0	..	..	10 0 0	..	1,500 0 0	30 0 0	60 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
GENERAL AVERAGE.	General Average ..	10 5 0	..	16 6 11	6 2 8	4 9 1	8 15 4	7 9 7	1,577 6 0	63 5 6	48 30 6	126	..	56 7 4	..	..	..

III. PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOUR.

2 - Statement showing the Price of Labour at the end of the year 1885-86.

Division	District	Wages per day	Butcher per day	Butcher per day	Butcher per day	Butcher per day
AMRUT	Amruth	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Amruth	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Amruth	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Amruth	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
PUNJ	Punjab	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Punjab	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Punjab	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Punjab	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
BANGALUR	Bangalore	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Bangalore	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Bangalore	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Bangalore	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
TANJAVUR	Tanjavur	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Tanjavur	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Tanjavur	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0
	Tanjavur	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0	Rs 10-0

* Butcher only needed for cattle for the season.
† Butcher are only hired by cultivators at Rs 10 each for the season.

Where situated.	Mineral produce.	Number of mines.	Annual produce.	Remarks.
Kyaukpyu—				
Ngakobyin	Limestone	1	No record kept of the output.	The limestone quarries are worked only as the demand arises.
Hnomyauk		1		
Yanthit		1		
Kyaukpyauk		1		
Tbintauk		1		
Kyaukpyusung	Coal	1	No record kept.	The coal mines are not worked.
Tauhye in yoma		1		
Hnomyauk		1		
Houtauk		1		
Ngakobyin		1		
Kyaukpyauk	Petroleum	1	Wells are worked in the Seinchoyun circle. There are two large companies (European) and several small native proprietors. The output of oil by the European companies in 1885-86 was 226,715 gallons, valued at Rs. 46,234. The output of wells belonging to native proprietors has not been recorded.
Mayasin .....		.....
Seinchoyun				
Rangoon Town (Royal Lakes) ...	Laterite and gravel.	Not known	Not known ...	The northern banks of the lakes are said to be composed of laterite and gravel.
Pegu	Laterite ..	Unknown	Unknown ..	Laterite is found more or less in the district. The quarries are worked by contractors who are under agreement to supply laterite for road-metalling.
Bassein—				
Thamandawa circle	Limestone	1	Baskets 1,000	
Chaukhyia		1	" 1,000	
Kyaukthabaw		30	" 45,000	
Labukula		0	" 4,500	
Tonbaw		0	" 6,400	
Kyagon		0	" 6,400	
Ngayasaungyi		0	" 6,400	
Kwingyaung				
Yosaling				
Henzada—				
Okpo township near Kywatin village in the Arakan Yoma.	Coal ..	1		
Thayetmyo—				
Toundaung Hill, Thadaung circle, Thayetmyo township.	Coal ...	2	200 tons	Quality of coal good.
Ainherst district—				
Pagat township	Lead	2	Unknown	
Gyalang-Akaran township ..	Antimony ...	1	Do	
Mergui district—				
Bunkoni	Tin	5	The annual produce for each mine worked during the year is not given, but it is reported that of the existing 16 mines only six are not worked, and the value of the tin, as far as can be ascertained, which is usually passed through the customs-house, amounted to Rs. 22,000.	Worked.
Maliwan		12		
Rokpyin		14		
Migyaungchaung		8		
Yongaw		4		
Chyaungtaung		3		
Manoron		1		
Tawun		1		
Kalathuri		1		
Thabawleik		1		
Palaik		1		
Kyaukkyithauk		1		
Peladaw		1		
Ponasserin river		1		
Thamalia	Lead	1		Not worked.
Shwepyithar		1		
Manay island		1		
Shwegyin district—				
Thelauk	Iron.			Not worked.
Thayetundat, a stream which flows into the Shwegyin river.	Gold.			

III.—MANUFACTURES.

CLASS OF MANUFACTURES.

	Silk.	Cotton.	Wood.	Paper.	Carpenters.	Saw-pits.	Ironworkers and blacksmiths.	Brass, copper, and tin smiths.	Rice-mills.	Oil mills.	Sugar-mills.	Steam saw-mills.	Distilleries.	Builders.	Gold and silver smiths.	Rhinemakers, leather and hide dressers.	Tailors.	Masons.	Painters.	Brick and tile makers.	Carvers, engravers, and gilders.	Fishmongers.	Bakers.	Fishers.
Number of mills and large manufactories	1						3		40	1		34	3											
Number of private looms or small works	1,141	52,665	63		1,409	574	551	29	18,514	1,370	964	1	26	129	634	265	689	134	103	130	46	3,068	74	469
Number of workmen in large works	4	9			9		1,087		413	904		3,068		2,361										
Number of workmen in small works, or independent artificers	2,917	61,809	554		6,405	2,043	1,300	510	10,658	2,713	906	95	99	2,361	3,561	1,344	3,464	646	695	902	281	21,770	1,794	2,840
Number of European superintendents in large works	1						10		75	3		90												
Value of stock in large works	45,000						19,000		1,323,500	100,000		21,725	3,000											
Estimated annual output of all works	28,185	1,771,185	64,325	9,104,771	2,041,573	1,523,285	1,113,770	24,981,087	85,495	85,495	415,200	and 24,736 tons.	56,193	94,368	1,924,985	1,133,905	1,56,000	20,000	91,550	40,575	6,000	2,00,072	13,135	17,600

[No. 69] 1.—Quantities and Values of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and Value of and

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
	1864-65.		1865-66.		1864-65.		1865-66.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements Value	...	22,268	...	2,714	...	...	...	...
Animals, living No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c. Value	...	5,84,165	...	4,22,291	...	5,080	...	1,200
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military accoutrements "	...	60,068	...	59,313	...	200	...	...
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts Cwt.	804	27,704	1,183	41,087	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—								
Cement Cwt.	63,585	1,69,019	24,208	64,031	...	...	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	41,205	...	22,208	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts lbs.	644,196	2,53,217	710,520	2,14,344	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches No.	...	3,690	...	21,079	...	...	24	344
Coal—								
Coal Tons	69,795	12,11,064	60,756	9,83,005	...	...	...	...
Coke "	1,280	40,222	1,050	32,281	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel "	11,198	2,37,057	6,073	1,67,906	...	...	...	...
Corks Cwt.	87	14,447	80	14,079	...	...	...	...
Cotton—								
Raw Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn lbs.	3,012,926	94,01,081	3,698,350	28,67,697	271,200	2,40,007	120,350	1,05,402
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey Yds.	6,004,773	7,87,028	6,523,334	10,01,456	...	...	...	...
White "	10,432,040	18,54,769	15,061,169	20,70,470	1,000	850	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed "	10,694,761	22,40,744	14,861,794	31,47,028	155,760	28,968	55,050	10,370
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.	1,784,313	1,80,371	2,712,803	3,00,920	...	...	1,440	2,840
Other sorts of piece-goods Yds.	94	24	...	2,105	...	...	...	...
Lace and patent net "	123,375	5,835	208,000	94,121	...	...	...	...
Hosiery Value	...	6,732	...	1,36,360	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing lbs.	136,448	1,56,968	77,010	704	...	...	...	...
Canvas Yds.	...	...	674	91,633	...	...	...	...
Other sorts lbs.	99,009	60,628	182,944	40,640	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines Value	...	47,020	...	46,036	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials "	...	78,421	...	46,036	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain "	...	4,39,364	...	3,43,007	...	...	...	...
Fine—								
Twist and yarn lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods Yds.	7,659	4,423	1,014	1,483	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas Yds.	108,970	43,404	48,608	59,423	...	...	...	...
Other sorts lbs.	6,495	1,870	2,000	1,915	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables Value	...	340	...	1,541	...	...	...	...
Glass—								
Beads and false pearls Cwt.	151	72,668	23	17,286	6	1,080	...	...
Other ware Value	...	2,51,305	...	1,73,069	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins Cwt.	127	522	147	627	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery Value	...	9,18,237	...	4,50,493	...	6,788	...	20
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds "	...	82,100	...	53,769	...	...	...	...
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. "	...	66,505	...	47,478	...	5,408	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of "	...	1,56,387	...	1,10,484	...	1,080	...	...
Liquors—								
Alc, beer, and porter Galls.	148,583	3,57,064	181,647	4,56,220	...	710	...	...
Spirits "	99,713	6,38,115	87,425	5,60,406	...	...	...	...
Wines and liqueurs "	17,151	1,64,636	15,371	1,41,780	...	410	...	...
Other sorts "	204	826	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork Value	...	4,74,849	...	5,21,529	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other "	...	2,53,036	...	1,69,001	...	...	...	...
Metals—								
Brass Cwt.	1,819	1,06,714	1,485	78,105	...	...	...	...
Copper—								
Unwrought Cwt.	416	22,220	754	22,090	...	...	...	...
Wrought "	1,253	66,328	1,011	63,688	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—								
Wrought Cwt.	151,235	12,35,249	101,544	8,53,732	...	...	...	...
Other sorts "	8,220	17,264	2,700	12,217	...	...	...	...
Lead lbs.	3,228	46,800	...	17,567	...	...	...	...
Quicksilver "	617	653	722	670	...	...	...	...
Steel Cwt.	8,010	68,028	3,507	24,579	...	...	...	...
Carried over ... ..	...	1,00,34,800	...	1,57,54,861	...	2,20,425	...	1,22,870

Articles.	UNITED STATES.				AREA	
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements ... Value	...	25	...	...	...	...
Animals, living ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apparel, including haberdashery, millinery, &c. ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military accoutrements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts ... Cwt	1	25	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—						
Cement ... Cwt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal—						
Coal ... Tons	40	900	...	...	...	...
Coke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent fuel ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corks ... Cwt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton—						
Raw ... Cwt	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Gray ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed, and dyed ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lace and patent net ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hosiery ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufacture ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines ... Value	...	90	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain ...	...	...	...	379	...	...
Fleece—						
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods—						
Thread, sewing ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass—						
Beads and false pearls ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery ... Value	...	75	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory—						
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather, and manufactures of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—						
Ale, beer, and porter ... (galls.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits ...	1	5	...	...	...	...
Wines and liqueurs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and mill-work ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—						
Brass ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper—						
Unwrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—						
Wrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead
Quicksilver ... lbs.
Steel ... Cwt.
Carried over	1,121	...	379

Chlorine

Chlorine

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[No. 69]

Articles.	PERSIA.				STRAITS	
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements Value	880
Animals, living No
Apparel including haberdashery, millinery, &c. Value	3,76,981
Arms, ammunition, &c., excluding military accoutrements	478
Books and printed matter, including maps and charts .. Cwt.	25	1,980
<i>Building and Engineering Materials—</i>						
Cement Cwt	10,571
Other sorts Value	3,686	1,363
Candles of all sorts .. lbs	68	1,637
Clocks and watches No.
<i>Coal—</i>						
Coal Tons.	61	970
Coke "
Patent fuel "
Corks Cwt.	4	15
<i>Cotton—</i>						
Raw Cwt.
Twist and yarn lbs.	10,350	5,295
<i>Manufactures—</i>						
<i>Place-goods—</i>						
Grey Yds.	63,484	8,696
White "	58,023	12,142
Coloured, printed, and dyed	401,215	1,44,491
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece .. No	4,000	654
Other sorts of place goods .. Yds.
Lace and patent net Value	340	105
Hosiery lbs	1,004	1,026
Thread, sewing Yds.	1,232
Canvas lbs.	3,709	1,805
Other sorts Value	42,984
Drugs and medicines	21,823
Dyeing and colouring materials	1,06,800
Earthenware and porcelain
<i>Flax—</i>						
Twist and yarn Yds.
<i>Manufactures—</i>						
Place goods Yds.	3,344	1,596
Thread, sewing lbs
Canvas Yds.
Other sorts lbs.
Fruits and vegetables Value	3,40,609
<i>Glass—</i>						
Beads and false pearls Cwt	9	1,365
Other ware Value	6,641
Gums and resins Cwt.	140	6,973
Hardware and cutlery Value	47,388
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	3,800
<i>Ivory—</i>						
Unmanufactured and manufactured .. Value	3,064
Jewellery, &c.	21,972
Leather, and manufactures of
<i>Liquors—</i>						
Ale, beer, and porter Galls.	537	1,515
Spirits "	57,866	98,119
Wines and liqueurs "	10	225	4,260	32,431
Other sorts "
Machinery and mill-work Value	1,430
Matches, lucifer and other	94,691
<i>Metals—</i>						
Brass Cwt.	244	22,225
<i>Copper—</i>						
Unwrought Cwt.
Wrought "	24	2,394
Other sorts "
<i>Iron—</i>						
Wrought Cwt.	123	1,322
Other sorts "
Lead lbs.	302	2,428
Quicksilver "
Steel Cwt.	26	100
Carried over	225	..	14,33,781

ment No. I--(continued).

SETTLEMENTS.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs		Rs
	505			53	1,612		23 144	53	1,319
	3,41 598		1,354		1,859		10,63,486		6,04,676
	537		170		1 905		61,441		63,044
26	2,468	9	65		10	206	30,554	1,380	43,000
		43 830	46,160	8,578	16,530	67,444	2,15 112	22,174	40,481
5,907	19,377		70		21	1 344	51,016		42 385
16	2,032	25 783	10,900	9,063	8 650	75 054	9,06 316	725,004	2,14 378
	432					8,768	61,051	1,081	23,512
765	19,377	14,834	2,48,431	11,548	2,19 355	64 779	14,63 300	68 091	12,31 570
		19	1,140			1 344	43,022	630	24,401
						11,104	8 47 067	6,078	8,67,900
			13		30	47-60 118	14 495	21	14,393
111	10			2,400	1 531	3,394 476	26,24,371	3 304,430	20,45,343
	42								
69 052	9 078					6 128 305	7 95 768	4,692,415	11,01 576
64 082	12,721		14			10 575 643	14 001 007	15,004,244	27,00,000
385,440	1,48 957	964	404	2 47 773	67 071	11 471 620	34 27,365	18,921,977	34,44,769
254	201					1,743 005	1 61 071	3 715,145	8,04 001
600	240					24	34	300	240
						124,415	1 820	303,899	3,196
	4,4				159	11 458	11 458	303,899	28,000
944	700					174,652	1 65,004	74,548	1,29 165
								674	704
606	470					108,406	62 421	1,84,300	62,303
	36 160		120				93,045		77,045
	12 217		2,704				1 02 638		67 413
	1,19 402		11,904		7 406		5 57,123		4,71 074
1,436	447	163	73			11 164	6 091	9,360	3,370
600	109	234	250			104 970	43 404	46,404	20,421
	3,41,578		25		110	6 719	2 131	2,500	2 015
							3 45,444		3,45 344
1	140	2	240			315	61,159	50	18,691
131	7 976		12,107		15 600		2 73 217	356	1,46,388
	2,417		70	7	115	679	5,291		1,100
	24,702		10 038		11 017		9 03 1 77		4,97,130
	2 390		532		1,1 30		67,012		27,431
	10 140		450		6 881	7	71 426		65 084
	26 174		460		12		1 70 934		1,52 093
1,323	5,090	13 302	36 444	14 714	23 400	104 744	1 44 093	196,304	4 05 314
62,472	74,017	6,642	15 161	11 943	31 414	184 441	7 44 540	1,56 312	6 44 445
2,106	7,139	3,343	17,392	5 17	1 44	24 44	2,00,097	19 741	1,01 404
						264	644		
	800		1 400		9 000		4 77 649		5 43,381
	75,385		1,31,060		64,200		4 76,408		5,12,681
180	20,305	2	72			2 005	1 44 272	1,385	26,575
24	3,490					616	32 244	754	20,000
						1,207	71 343	1,046	67,139
	5,213	8,199	42,174	4 089	23,931	126 074	12,51 502	104,400	6,66,004
						4,400	17,364	6,700	13,017
	1,780					4,170	62,389	1,365	13,307
	80					617	695	746	790
	75	1,439	10,400	1,730	19,350	9 420	26,564	2,025	46,304
	12,41,397		6,01,871		5,66 740		1,44,74,732		1,89 77 24

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.		1885-86.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ...	..	1,60,86,000	...	1,67,84,351	...	2,08,465	..	1,29,876
Tin—								
Unwrought .. Cwt.	42	8,089	35	2,388	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter ..	1,490	27,934	1,004	16,739	..	..	..	..
Metals, unenumerated ..	47	2,575	91	6,400	..	..	..	..
Oils .. Galls.	18,146	32,573	20,712	39,082	..	..	..	..
Paints, colours, and painters' materials ..	Value	1,43,494	..	98,976	..	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard ..	..	81,411	..	81,801	..	..	..	..
Provisions ..	..	7,60,171	..	6,47,143	..	650	..	2,330
Railway plant and rolling-stock ..	..	1,31,332	..	53,000	..	..	..	140
Salt .. Tons	50,937	12,16,562	30,967	9,00,218	..	..	..	..
Shells and cowries ..	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk—								
Raw .. lbs.	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods .. Yds.	4,892,005	45,31,479	3,697,035	34,51,031	5,669	10,535	..	..
Other sorts .. Value	...	540	..	14	..	..	..	..
Spices .. lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, sugarandy, and other saccharine ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea .. Cwt	38	727	575	13,156	..	..	..	..
.. lbs.	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured .. lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured ..	25,095	24,101	19,237	18,013	..	..	..	..
Toys and requisites for games ..	Value	90,352	..	72,218	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas .. No	99,870	1,39,309	66,208	78,484	..	..	..	..
Wood, timber, and manufactures there- ..	Value	19,105	..	16,158	..	..	..	..
of (including firewood)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—								
Raw .. lbs.	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	..
Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods .. Yds.	678,500	11,83,560	769,392	13,69,344	813	1,056	313	1,017
Shawls .. No.	4,987	11,647	2,817	7,559	..	..	984	1,594
Brads .. lbs.	6,823	13,371	125	663	..	..	..	..
Other sorts ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated ..	Value	301,339	271,530	1,54,579	..	..	..	..
..	..	10,59,642	..	13,73,923	..	..	..	350
Merchandise—								
Free ..	..	2,33,09,685	..	2,30,35,392	..	2,10,740	..	1,34,997
Dutiable ..	..	94,15,265	..	21,22,304	..	1,380	..	..
Total ..	..	2,37,24,910	..	2,51,58,694	..	2,11,300	..	1,34,997
Treasure—								
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ..	..	2,37,24,910	..	2,51,58,694	..	2,11,300	..	1,34,997
Government—								
Stores ..	..	6,51,092	..	4,02,776	..	..	..	..
Treasure—								
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Stores and Treasure ..	..	6,51,092	..	4,02,776	..	..	..	..

APPENDICES

cvij.

met No. 7—(continued).

[illegible]

Articles	UNITED STATES.				ASA	
	1884-85.		1885-86.		1884-85.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward ..	..	1,121	..	370	..	..
<i>Tin—</i>						
Unwrought .. Cwt	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals, unenumerated .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oils .. Gall	3,453,212	16,09,943	1,387,275	5,24,420	..	..
Paints, colours, and painters' materials .. Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper and pasteboard .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Provisions .. "	..	..	..	..	..	42,530
Railway plant and rolling-stock .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..
Salt .. Tons	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shells and cowries .. Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Silk—</i>						
Raw .. lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Manufactures—</i>						
Piece-goods .. Yds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts .. Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Splees</i>						
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce .. Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tea .. lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Tobacco—</i>						
Unmanufactured .. lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactured .. Value	..	..	110	455	..	..
Toys and requisites for games .. Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
Umbrellas .. No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) .. Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Wool—</i>						
Raw .. lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Manufactures of—</i>						
Piece-goods .. Yds.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shawls .. No.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hosiery .. lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts .. Value	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated .. Value	..	..	..	300	..	..
<i>Merchandise—</i>						
Free ..	..	16,06,058	..	6,25,760	..	42,530
Dutiable ..	..	0	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	16,06,061	..	6,25,760	..	42,530
<i>Treasure—</i>						
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ..	..	16,06,061	..	6,25,760	..	42,530
<i>Government—</i>						
Stores ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Treasure—</i>						
Gold ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silver ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total of Stores and Treasure ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Articles.	PENANG.				SEPRATIS	
	1894-95		1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Brought forward	225	...	14,83,761
Tin—						
Unwrought ... Cwt.	328	20,135
Other sorts ... "	1	80
Zinc or spelter ... "
Metals, unenumerated ... "	239	20,237
Oils ... (Galls.	150,418	1,54,372
Paints, colours, and painters' materials Value	17,629
Paper and pasteboard ... *	86,611
Provisions ... "	12,54,503
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... Tons	4	122
Salt ... Value
Shells and cowries ... Value
Silk—						
Raw ... lbs.	267,506	16,70,860
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods ... Yds.	673,625	19,50,341
Other sorts ... Value	14,236
Spices ... lbs.	2,939,114	9,57,915
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ... Cwt	57,570	5,31,390
Tea ... lbs.	303,772	1,20,230
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	152,031	67,745
Manufactured ... Value	5,805
Toys and requisites for games ... No	618,763	2,67,312
Umbrellas ... Value	61,054
Wood, timber, and manufactures thereof (including firewood) Value
Wool—						
Raw ... lbs.
Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods ... Yds	9,633	11,152
Shawls ... No	1,406	2,767
Brands ... lbs.
Other sorts ... Value	18,397	19,096
All other articles unenumerated Value	7,96,004
Merchandise—						
Free	225	...	80,92,580
Dutiable	1,22,623
Total	225	...	82,14,963
Treasure—						
Gold	1,74,084
Silver	1,75,047
Total	3,49,931
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	225	...	85,64,946
Government—						
Stores
Treasure—						
Gold
Silver
Total Treasure
Total of Stores and Treasure

[illegible]

[No. 70] 2.—Quantities and Value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and Burma during the official

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				AUSTRIA.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.								
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.)		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Canes and rattans	Cwt.	8,922	99,199	3,667	32,254	..	..	..
Cotton—	lbs	41,199	36,556	109	81	..	..	..
Twist and yarn								
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey	Yds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coloured, printed, or dyed	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of piece-goods	Yds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
Gums and resins	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware and cutlery (including plated ware)	Value	..	10,380	..	1,166	..	..	..
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured	Value	..	7,790	..	1,500	..	..	..
Machinery and mill-work, &c.	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metals—								
Brass	Cwt	..	2	60	..	..	..	..
Iron	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zinc or spelter	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All other sorts unenumerated	"	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tallow	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool—Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods (including shawls)	Yds.	..	..	415	934	..	..	..
Other sorts	lbs	..	..	8	8	..	..	..
All other articles unenumerated	Value	..	28,573	..	14,045	..	..	..
Total of Foreign Merchandise			1,84,012		52,748			
Indian Produce and Manufactures—								
Animals, living	No	9	10	2	2,600	..	..	..
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.)	Value	..	2,162	..	14,780	..	..	..
Cacoucheous, raw	Cwt	411	36,483	100	14,312	..	..	..
Coffee	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cotton—								
Raw	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Twist and yarn	lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods	Yds	30	2	5	3	..	..	..
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece	No.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs and medicines	"	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo	Cwt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram	Cwt	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rice in the husk (paddy)	"	135	222	3,000	6,000	..	..	..
Do. not in the husk	"	6,534,315	1,34,31,714	8,364,662	3,37,30,836	..	..	..
Do. flour	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other sorts	"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gums and Resins—								
Gutah	Cwt.	194,666	13,63,106	95,331	11,03,310	..	..	..
Hemp—								
Raw	Cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manufactures of (excluding cordage)	Value	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw	Cwt. equal to No	30,914—224,772	8,55,100—12,801—136,739	4,05,900	121—1,500 3,998	..	..	..
Do. dressed or tanned	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Skins, raw	Ditto	1—11	35	..	..	..	..	..
Do. dressed or tanned	Ditto	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jewellery and precious stones, &c.	Value	..	8,490	..	1,409	..	..	..
Carried over		..	2,04,95,333	..	2,42,80,330	..	3,998	..

Articles	UNITED STATES.				ARA	
	1864-65.		1865-66.		1864-65.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c) Value						
Canvas and rattans .. Cwt						
Cotton—						
Twist and yarn .. lbs.						
Manufactures						
Piece-goods—						
Grey .. Yds.						
White ..						
Coloured, printed, or dyed ..						
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No						
Other sorts of piece-goods .. Yds.						
Other sorts of manufactures Value						
Gums and resins .. Cwt						
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) .. Value						
Levy—						
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value						
Machinery and millwork ..						
Metals—						
Brass .. Cwt.						
Iron ..						
Tin ..						
Zinc or spelter ..						
All other sorts unenumerated ..						
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce ..						
Tallow ..						
Wool—Manufactures of—						
Piece-goods (including shawls) .. Yds						
Other sorts .. lbs						
All other articles unenumerated .. Value						
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..						
Indian Produce and Manufactures—						
Animals, living .. No						
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) Value						
Caoutchouc, raw .. Cwt.						
Coffee ..						
Coir, unmanufactured and manufactured ..						
Cotton—						
Raw .. Cwt.						
Twist and yarn .. lbs						
Manufactures—						
Piece-goods .. Yds						
Handkerchiefs & shawls in the piece No						
Other sorts .. Value						
Drugs and medicines ..						
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—						
Indigo .. Cwt						
Other sorts ..						
Grain and Pulse—						
Grain .. Cwt.						
Rice in the husk (paddy) ..						
Do. not in the husk ..						
Do. flour ..						
Wheat ..						
Other sorts ..						
Gums and Resins—						
Cutch .. Cwt						
Hemp—						
Raw .. Cwt						
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) Value						
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, raw .. Cwt. equal to No.						
Do. dressed or tanned .. Ditto						
Skins, raw .. Ditto						
Do. dressed or tanned .. Ditto						
Jewellery and precious stones, &c. Value						
Carried over ..						

note No. 3—(continued).

[illegible]

Articles.	PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.								
Apparel (including haberdashery, &c.) ... Value		...				6,342		5,638
Canes and rattans ... Cwt.	
Cotton—								
Twist and yarn ... lbs.		...		4,000		1,745		2,340
Manufactures—								
Piece-goods—								
Grey ... Yds.			1,728		955
White		22,268		3,870		22,900
Coloured, printed, or dyed		84,738		35,007		7,658
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.		...		4,024		637		605
Other sorts of piece-goods ... Yds.	
Other sorts of manufactures ... Value.			668		...
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	
Hardware and cutlery (including plated-ware) ... Value			15,613		7,004
Ivory—								
Unmanufactured and manufactured Value			600		...
Machinery and millwork, &c.
Metals—								
Brass ... Cwt.		...		86		1,740		192
Iron		419		1,957		1,930
Tin		7		405		65
Zinc or spelter
All other sorts unenumerated		32		74
Sugar, sugarcandy, and other saccharine produce		943
Tallow
Wool—Manufactures of—								
Piece-goods (including shawls) ... Yds.		...		90		202		19,363
Other sorts ... lbs.		...		3,502		4,152		8,649
All other articles unenumerated ... Value			28,880		82,925
Total of Foreign Merchandise		1,01,640		1,33,136
Indian Produce and Manufactures—								
Animals, living ... No.		...		430		78,455		186
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, &c.) ... Value			4,070		4,400
Caoutchouc, raw ... Cwt.	
Coffee
Oil, unmanufactured and manufactured		1
Cotton—								
Raw ... Cwt.		...		78,503		16,75,150		69,779
Twist and yarn ... lbs.		...		2,552		943		4,850
Manufactures—								
Piece goods ...				2,045		2,110		12,538
Handkerchiefs and shawls in the piece No.		...		2,559		878		808
Other sorts ... Value			11,720		18,079
Drugs and medicines
Dyeing and Colouring Materials—								
Indigo ... Cwt.	
Other sorts		1,810		95
Grain and Pulse—								
Gram ... Cwt.		...		95,387		54,603		27,944
Rice in the husk (paddy)		1,720		3,536		8,129
Do. not in the husk		1,945,203		84,63,343		2,000,689
Do. flour
Wheat		1,667		5,082		12,654
Other sorts		10,377		33,573		12,753
Gums and Resins—								
Gutta ... Cwt.		...		12,753		1,17,147		9,541
Hemp—								
Raw ... Cwt.	
Manufactures of (including cordage) Value	
Hides and Skins—								
Hides, raw ... Cwt. equal to No.		...		23,515—115,758		5,07,913		20,321—212,779
Do. dressed or tanned ... Ditto		...		117—415		3,948		129—529
Skins, raw ... Ditto	
Do. dressed or tanned ... Ditto			1—70
Jewellery and precious stones, &c ... Value	
Carried over		60,58,379		1,38,45,792

Table No. 2--(continued).

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
224	750 9,100		5,300	0,845	10,478 1,00,307	5,897	14,088 83,354
20	20			45,149	80,341	8,080	2,481
				22,280 114,350 4,024	2,675 44,618 827	2,028 22,000 14,400 606	481 5,804 7,844 110
					910		80
	220		8,748		26,374		12,080
			500		6,880		2,180
26	110			20 454 7	1,740 2,187 405	192 1,340 65	5,804 5,900 3,300
				41	76	74	1,074
						245	2,150
108	180 11,400	20	20 6,720	80 3,580	202 4,202 84,172	10,706 10	9,808 8 1,04,484
	22,278		15,804		5,16,596		9,08,788
4	750	500	75,000	447	80,115	601	1,00,888
29	2,215 2,500 50	199	2,780 20,740	440	4,477 26,704 50	800	21,000 26,008
						1	12
				14,065 2,582	19,10,674 643	57,497 4,880	17,20,092 981
				2,065 2,579	2,112 878	12,563 606	4,819 185
	1,880				12,600		19,879
		2	66		1,519	97	641
97	120	10	5	26,753 89,703	92,497 1,10,254	22,369 101,895	66,424 2,42,905
4,896,881	1,27,89,239	7,376,279	2,07,80,405	13,506,012	2,05,31,732	19,064,280	5,40,36,323
				2,397 11,324	4,564 7,550	10,276 26,165	57,144 70,808
96,209	2,80,008	40,120	4,44,891	187,761	17,64,269	146,720	10,91,366
14,770-178,244	2,16,870	2,842-27,728	2,08,711	64,278-545,397 177-815 1-11	17,79,803 2,946 6,400	55,804-646,770 120-200 1-70	15,29,334 9,880 5,879
	1,45,98,488		2,16,81,268		4,54,31,371		4,01,28,084

Articles.	UNITED KINGDOM.				ASIA	
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brought forward		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
		2,04,95,322		2,43,80,539		
Jute—						
Raw						
Manufactures of—Gunny-bags (power-loom) Cwt			7,500	1,500		
Gunny cloths (power-loom) Yds						
Rope and twine Cwt						
Lac—						
Dye Cwt	—	—				
Shell "	—	—				
Other kinds "	—	—				
Oil—						
Vegetable (not essential) Galls	2,184	9,579				
Other kinds "						
Opium, chests weighing Cwt						
Provisions Value		1,203		1,464		
Saltpetre Cwt						
Seeds—						
Linseed Cwt						
Mustard and rape "						
Poppy "						
Til or gingelly "						
Other sorts "	1	40				
Silk—						
Raw lbs						
Manufactures Value						
Spices lbs						
Stone, jade Cwt						
Sugar, refined and unrefined lbs	107	122	173	182		
Tee						
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured lbs						
Manufactured "	5,383	6,559	2,000	2,699		
Wax (excluding candles) Cwt	21	300	3,045	52,361		
Wood—						
Tonk C tons	23,319	30,01,749	36,573	41,83,350		
Other kinds Value		2,029		1,692		
Wool—						
Raw lbs						
Manufactures of—						
Shawls No						
Other sorts lbs						
All other articles unenumerated Value		1,56,537		54,718		
Indian Produce and Manufactures	{ Free	61,44,450		58,40,431		
	{ Dutiable	1,84,31,936		2,27,36,833		
Total		2,45,76,386		2,85,77,264		
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian		2,47,40,404		2,86,30,204		
Treasure	{ Gold					
	{ Silver					
Total						
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		2,47,40,404		2,86,30,204		
Government						
Stores		285		14,700		
Treasure—						
Gold						
Silver						
Total Treasure						
Total Stores and Treasure		285		14,700		

Form No. 2--(continued).

[illegible]

Articles	UNITED STATES				1904-05	
	1904-05		1905-06		1906-07	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Brought forward		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk—						
Raw						
Manufactures of—Gunny-bags (power-loom) No.						
Gunny cloths (power-loom) Yds.						
Rope and twine Cwt.						
Lac—						
Dye						
Shell						
Other kinds						
Oil—						
Vegetable, not essential						
Other kinds						
Opium, sheets weighing						
Provisions						
Saltpetre						
Seeds—						
Linseed						
Mustard and rape						
Poppy						
Til or gingelly						
Other sorts						
Silk—						
Raw						
Manufactures						
Spices						
Stone, jade						
Sugar, refined and unrefined						
Tea						
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured						
Manufactured						
(Wax (excluding candles)						
Wood—						
Teak						
Other kinds						
Wool—						
Raw						
Manufactures of—						
Shawls						
Other sorts						
All other articles unenumerated						
Indian produce and manufactures						
Free						
Dutiable						
Total						
Total of merchandise, Foreign and Indian						
Treasure						
Gold						
Silver						
Total						
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure						
Government						
Stores						
Treasure—						
Gold						
Silver						
Total Treasure						
Total Stores and Treasure						

[illegible]

Articles.	PENANG.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.		1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brought forward						69,93,979		1,35,45,797
Jute.								
Raw	Cwt.							
Manufactures of—Gunny bags (power-loom) No					9,480	1,975	15,110	3,524
(Gunny cloths (power-loom))	Yds				350	95		
Rope and twine	Cwt.				241	4,351		
Lin.								
Dye	Cwt.							
Other kinds							436	0,015
Oils.								
Vegetable, not essential	Gals.						115	226
Other sorts					27,224	17,352	19,072	10,346
Opium, chests weighing	Cwt.							
Provisions	Value					3,13,494		2,60,326
Saltpetre	Cwt.							
Seeds.								
Linseed	Cwt.							
Mustard and rape								
Poppy								
Til or gingelly								
Other kinds					93	730	109	3,146
Silk.								
Raw	lbs.							
Manufactures	Value					4,100		9,080
Spices	lbs.				630,606	62,702	1,197,180	1,34,400
Stones, jada	Cwt.				3,617	5,40,080	8,641	4,05,000
Sugar, refined and unrefined					25	490	49	126
Tea	lbs.				114,363	29,344	169,026	36,896
Tobacco.								
Unmanufactured	lbs.				91,415	14,489	122,392	20,085
Manufactured					25,606	27,104	58,068	28,636
Wax, excluding candles	Cwt.				70	4,200	113	5,040
Wood.								
Teak	C. ton				108	12,440	126	11,900
Other sorts	Value					17,932		5,915
Wool.								
Raw	lbs.							
Manufactures of—								
Shawls	No.							
Other kinds	lbs.							
All other articles unenumerated	Value					6,79,074		9,89,965
Indian Produce and Manufactures...	Free					62,82,422		42,71,796
	Dutiable					64,95,090		1,08,26,112
Total						1,07,21,521		1,49,20,904
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian						1,08,29,170		1,47,54,040
Treasure	Gold					8,800		4,500
	Silver					1,100		4,500
Total						4,700		4,500
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure						1,08,27,870		1,47,29,540
Government								
	Stamps					66		200
	Treasure—Gold							
	Silver							
Total Treasure								
Total Stamps and Treasure						66		200

III. 1. TRADE.

(No. 71) 3.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Import and Export at Ports in Lower Burma during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

Articles.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
IMPORT.				
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Arms, ammunition, &c.	18,188 8 0	6,817 1 0	22,158 10 0	7,880 1 0
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	9,998 8 0	9,998 8 0	12,941 9 0	12,941 2 0
Spirits	7,14,808 14 8	7,14,808 10 0	6,88,708 6 0	6,88,808 10 0
Wines and liqueurs	23,878 4 0	22,878 4 0	23,118 5 0	23,118 5 0
Other sorts	18 8 0	18 8 0	...	...
Salt	2,30,788 8 0	2,30,808 0 0	1,80,137 11 0	1,80,800 3 0
Total duty on Imports	Including salt ...	10,08,648 14 0	9,88,886 12 0	8,77,881 2 0
	Excluding do. ...	7,78,077 8 0	7,58,848 12 0	7,18,213 7 0
EXPORT.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	21,214 0 0	21,214 0 0	20,800 1 0	20,800 15 0
Do. not in the husk	38,38,118 1 0	34,87,087 11 0	48,87,882 13 0	48,70,400 0 0
Total duty on Exports	38,57,432 1 0	34,88,401 11 0	50,07,111 14 0	48,88,802 15 0
Grand Total duty on Imports and Exports ...	48,88,977 15 0	44,88,888 8 0	58,94,888 0 0	57,88,888 4

1884-85] 4.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country from Foreign) and Treasure imported and reported Coastwise into and from Lower Bureau in the 17 years ending 1884-85 and 1885-86.

Port.	Merchandise.									
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.		Treasure.			
	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.
Imports only Lower Bureau.										
From British Ports in other Provinces.—Total	1,17,20,960	1,36,00,280	41,97,361	46,39,394	1,59,18,321	1,82,39,674	30,00,000	1,79,40,000	1,89,18,321	1,99,39,674
From Ports within the Province.—Total	5,00,000	4,00,000	—	—	5,00,000	4,00,000	—	—	5,00,000	4,00,000
From British Ports not British.—Total	1,17,20,960	1,36,00,280	41,97,361	46,39,394	1,59,18,321	1,82,39,674	30,00,000	1,79,40,000	1,89,18,321	1,99,39,674
From all Ports.—Total	1,22,20,960	1,40,00,280	41,97,361	46,39,394	1,64,18,321	1,86,39,674	30,00,000	1,84,40,000	1,94,18,321	2,03,39,674
Exports from Lower Bureau.										
To British Ports in other Provinces.—Total	1,17,20,960	1,36,00,280	41,97,361	46,39,394	1,59,18,321	1,82,39,674	30,00,000	1,79,40,000	1,89,18,321	1,99,39,674
To Ports within the Province.—Total	5,00,000	4,00,000	—	—	5,00,000	4,00,000	—	—	5,00,000	4,00,000
To British Ports not British.—Total	1,17,20,960	1,36,00,280	41,97,361	46,39,394	1,59,18,321	1,82,39,674	30,00,000	1,79,40,000	1,89,18,321	1,99,39,674
To all Ports.—Total	1,22,20,960	1,40,00,280	41,97,361	46,39,394	1,64,18,321	1,86,39,674	30,00,000	1,84,40,000	1,94,18,321	2,03,39,674
Treasure.										
From British Ports in other Provinces.—Total	30,00,000	—	—	—	30,00,000	—	30,00,000	—	30,00,000	—
From Ports within the Province.—Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
From British Ports not British.—Total	30,00,000	—	—	—	30,00,000	—	30,00,000	—	30,00,000	—
From all Ports.—Total	30,00,000	—	—	—	30,00,000	—	30,00,000	—	30,00,000	—

[No. 73] 5.—Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, in the official year 1885-86, compared with the same in 1884-85.

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	...	Steam Sailing	22	20,414	7	10,000	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	Steam Sailing	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	1	1,254	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa, Eastern Coast	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	86	110,171	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	1	490	...	...	...	...
Reunion (Bourbon)	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	1	705	...	...	...	...
United States	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	21	13,570	...	...	...	...
Arabia	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	7	10,000	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	1	1,000	...	...	...	...
„ Treaty Ports	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	2	2,191	...	...	...	...
Java	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	Steam Sailing	130	130,007	100	130,010	1	107	...	...
Sumatra	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	307	...	...
Australia	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Countries	...	Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1885-86	...	Steam Sailing	161	149,501	307	200,700	2	204	...	...
Total, 1884-85	...	Steam Sailing	175	143,113	240	175,001	5	674	...	...

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			OTHER NATIONALITIES (INCLUDING FOREIGN INDIAN).				TOTAL FOREIGN (INCLUDING FOREIGN INDIAN).			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	...	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,140	23	10,804	2	2,681	126	117,659
Austria	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,041	3	3,817
Holland	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	1	760	...	...	2	1,151
Africa, Eastern Coast	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	6	7,379	...	...	23	20,578
Mauritius	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	451
Réunion (Bourbon)	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	1,280	...	...
Arabia	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hongkong	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
“ Treaty Ports	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	918
Java	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,066	1	935	5	3,944	4	3,938
Sumatra	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	{ Steam Sailing	1	628	1	628	1	1,493	1	628
Other Countries	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	5	5,637	...	...	7	5,635
Total, 1894-95			1	1,140	12	14,009	10	9,738	35	48,317
			6	2,047	24	21,392	24	20,121	123	124,424
Total, 1894-95			1	500	2	2,312	3	2,494	26	21,312
			7	6,122	26	27,222	27	20,222	123	124,424

sheet No. 5--(concluded).

[illegible]

[No. 74] 6.—*Number and Tonnage of Sailing and Steam Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality in the official year 1885-86, compared*

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom	{ Steam Sailing	3	2,660						
Austria	{ Steam Sailing								
France	{ Steam Sailing								
Germany	{ Steam Sailing								
Holland	{ Steam Sailing								
Italy	{ Steam Sailing								
Russia	{ Steam Sailing								
Spain	{ Steam Sailing								
Africa, Eastern Coast	{ Steam Sailing	1	705						
Egypt	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,192						
Mauritius	{ Steam Sailing	2	2,479						
Reunion (Bourbon)	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,140						
Central and South America	{ Steam Sailing	14	13,579						
United States	{ Steam Sailing								
Arabia	{ Steam Sailing	19	17,392						
Ceylon	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,035						
China—Hongkong	{ Steam Sailing	33	39,751						
China—Hongkong	{ Steam Sailing	10	12,959			6	1,062		
China—Treaty Ports	{ Steam Sailing	1	1,478						
China—Treaty Ports	{ Steam Sailing	2	2,251						
Java	{ Steam Sailing								
Maldives	{ Steam Sailing	3	2,997						
Philippines	{ Steam Sailing	3	2,855						
Persia	{ Steam Sailing								
Siam	{ Steam Sailing								
Straits Settlements	{ Steam Sailing	43	53,094	1	462				
Sumatra	{ Steam Sailing	21	25,763						
Australia	{ Steam Sailing	1	357						
Australia	{ Steam Sailing	1	2,080						
Australia	{ Steam Sailing	20	21,081						
Other Countries	{ Steam Sailing	21	26,821						
Other Countries	{ Steam Sailing	11	8,135						
Total, 1885-86	{ Steam Sailing	110 102	125,929 105,510	1	462	6	1,062		
Total, 1883-84	{ Steam Sailing	75 51	84,708 69,882	5	4,021	3	335		

WATER

which entered and cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in Lower Burma
with the date of the year 1884-85.

[illegible]

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.			OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.	V.	T.
United Kingdom ...	Steam Sailing									
Austria ...	Steam Sailing									
France ...	Steam Sailing									
Germany ...	Steam Sailing						1	1,190		
Holland ...	Steam Sailing									
Italy ...	Steam Sailing									
Russia ...	Steam Sailing									
Spain ...	Steam Sailing									
Africa, Eastern Coast...	Steam Sailing									
Egypt ...	Steam Sailing						1	1,578		
Mauritius ...	Steam Sailing		1	843			4	2,798		
Reunion (Bourbon) ...	Steam Sailing						9	1,136		
Central and South America ...	Steam Sailing		8	2,592			7	5,971		
United States ...	Steam Sailing									
Arabia ...	Steam Sailing									
Ceylon ...	Steam Sailing		4	4,445			6	6,719		
China-Hongkong ...	Steam Sailing						4	4,498		
„ Treaty Ports ...	Steam Sailing									
Java ...	Steam Sailing		6	4,305			16	12,908		
Maldives ...	Steam Sailing									
Philippines ...	Steam Sailing		1	1,072			2	1,801		
Persia ...	Steam Sailing									
Siam ...	Steam Sailing									
Straits Settlements ...	Steam Sailing		4	4,812			10	16,875		
			6	5,693			57	54,491		
Sumatra ...	Steam Sailing		8	2,705			3	2,705		
Australia ...	Steam Sailing		4	3,337			1	1,798		
							6	3,864		
Other Countries ...	Steam Sailing		2	2,618			4	7,016		
			2	1,731			14	11,584		
Total, 1895-96 ...			10	11,876			93	28,973		
			22	22,467			115	108,591		
Total, 1894-95 ...			4	4,445			15	26,992		
			22	18,654	1	1,864	84	77,693	1	1,791

VERBODEN

Serial No. 64-1001240

[illegible]

III.—TRADE.

[No 76] 7.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, employed in the interportal Trade, which entered and cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in Lower Burma in the official year 1885-86, compared with the totals of the year 1884-85

Port of Origin	British				British Indian				Foreign and Foreign Indian				Native Craft				Total, 1884-85				Total, 1885-86			
	Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared		Entered		Cleared	
	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T	V	T
From or to—																								
Bengal	143	121,925	144	145,065	20	6,319	41	3,045	1	1,383	2	388	144	4,195	5	284	204	130,778	165	130,308	217	144,099	172	139,084
Bombay	18	2,012	48	61,610																	15	80,018	48	64,010
Madras	61	100,759	73	80,567	42	10,445	93	21,500			1	838					105	89,178	168	94,717	150	111,304	178	108,149
And																								
British Ports in other Presidencies—Total	226	262,705	270	291,282	72	16,764	114	24,943	1	1,503	2	948	144	4,195	5	284	433	244,597	257	264,464	429	273,519	508	307,277
Ports within the Province	731	814	16	731	7	2,297	10	9,546	5	4,957	4	3,680	622	20,272	295	18,203	1,297	320,675	1,316	341,751	1,205	343,000	1,240	348,281
Indian Ports not British	1	951	3	4,414	5	1,270	1	286			1	93					4	971	4	2,206	6	2,594	5	4,778
Total 1884-85	970	569,746	1,034	607,219	84	30,291	125	27,715	6	6,520	8	4,931	706	24,596	600	19,406					1,696	601,265	1,727	609,201
Total 1885-86	896	512,296	923	553,004	82	31,059	114	29,026	4	1,217	5	1,786	763	26,661	637	21,925	1,754	569,583	1,676	606,921				
From or to—																								
Bengal	11	13,814	9	9,806	21	3,906	2	267			2	1,099	26	617	139	3,799	42	10,520	146	14,080	63	70,425	128	14,261
Bombay	20	56,080															18	28,005	8	4,206	40	50,251	1	1,040
Madras	22	54,531	1	1,040	32	8,024	6	1,446	3	2,943							49	20,685	9	4,206	67	66,488	1	1,040
And	7	9,000																			7	9,000		
British Ports in other Presidencies—Total	69	117,775	10	11,006	53	11,649	2	237	4	3,494	2	1,099	26	617	139	3,799	59	14,080	146	14,080	172	128,425	128	15,021
Ports within the Province	105	50,707	113	20,099	4	624	6	1,446	3	1,533	5	1,988	22	518	150	5,106	111	20,643	168	24,008	119	50,493	278	50,607
Indian Ports not British	2	3,284			1	154			3	1,818							5	2,926			7	2,926		
Total 1885-86	200	141,758	123	31,073	57	14,927	8	1,673	9	4,775	5	2,026	48	1,425	289	8,426					314	168,283	286	168,283
Total 1884-85	118	70,691	85	28,694	26	12,120	7	1,379	4	2,308	4	4,398	47	1,520	219	6,369	225	84,799	315	41,399				

K.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

[No. 76]

1.—Coinage.—Blank.

[No. 77]

2.—Paper Currency.

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1885-86. NUMBER AND VALUE OF				IN CIRCULATION AT END OF THE YEAR 1885-86. NUMBER AND VALUE OF				RESERVE AT END OF THE YEAR STATED IN RUPEES						Description, class of security being stated.
Small notes under Rs. 50.			Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Notes of Rs. 20 and under Rs. 500.			Total value of notes issued during the year.	Coin			Bullion			
Rs.	No.	Rs.		Rs.	No.	Rs.		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.		No.
Value	Rs. 2,300	No. 1,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 6,00,000	Rs. 1,20,000	No. 1,00,000	No. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Treasury's security, Rs. 50,000 in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes
	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	No. 1,000	

Treasurer's security, Rs. 10,000 in 4 per cent. Government promissory notes

Class and object of institution.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Number aided in the year.	Income.			From other sources.			In what shape relief is given.	
				Paid by Government.	From other sources—		Subscriptions and donations.	From other sources—			
					In kind.	In money.		In kind.	In money.		General.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Government Institutions.											
1—Dispensaries	22	1,000	188,943	1,40,280 0 0	1,55,301 0 0	12,418 0 0	2	20			
2—Lunatic asylum	1	191 15	264	21,973 10 7	....	454 8 0	1	..		

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

[No. 79] Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in Lower Burma in the year 1885-86

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denominations.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	A. Natives.	B. Others.				
Church of England	3,189	6,791	14	15	20,204	
Church of Scotland	119	636	1	2	240	
Protestant Dissenters	55,651	1,536	303	324	...	
Roman Catholics	12,471	3,510	43	100	3,383	
Greek Church	10	86	...	...	...
Armenian	15	116	1	1	...	
Syrian ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Jews	304	...	1	1	...	
Parais	62	...	...	...	...
Hindus	98,177	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans	108,351	...	...	...	...
Buddhists and Jains	2,251,535	...	...	...	...
Sikhs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Other sects	142,613	...	...	...	...
Total	2,752,507	12,204	323	519	24,229	

1.—Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in Lower Burma at the end of the official year 1895-96.
(For details, see General Table III.)

Area and Population.		Public Institutions.										Private Institutions.		Percentage of	Total
Number of towns and villages.	Population.	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.		Advanced.	Elementary.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total area in square miles.	Towns .. 28 Villages .. 14,867 Total .. 14,895	Males .. 1,894,805 Females .. 1,744,999 Total .. 3,639,804	Institutions For males .. For females .. Total ..	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.	50	..	..	5,398	..	1573
				20	..	1	70	4,117	8	11	4,194	..	200	4,394	
				20	..	1	70	4,117	8	11	4,194	..	200	4,394	
				20	..	1	70	4,117	8	11	4,194	..	200	4,394	
Total .. 14,895	Total .. 14,895	Total .. 3,639,804	Subtotal .. Males .. Females .. Total ..	..	..	1,711	13,367	26	..	13,405	..	134	13,539	..	4974
				..	..	1,711	13,367	26	..	13,405	..	134	13,539	..	4974
				..	..	1,711	13,367	26	..	13,405	..	134	13,539	..	4974
				..	..	1,711	13,367	26	..	13,405	..	134	13,539	..	4974
Total .. 14,895	Total .. 14,895	Total .. 3,639,804	Total ..	..	..	9,891	144,766	303	216	145,085	..	9,208	154,293	..	4974
				..	..	9,891	144,766	303	216	145,085	..	9,208	154,293	..	4974
				..	..	9,891	144,766	303	216	145,085	..	9,208	154,293	..	4974
				..	..	9,891	144,766	303	216	145,085	..	9,208	154,293	..	4974

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants. A Municipality, wherever the population should be entered as a town.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

IVB.—EDUCATION.
3.—Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the official year 1885-86.
(For details, see General Table IV.)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
1.	University educa- tion.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional col- leges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other schools.																			Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furni- ture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1. Institutions	For males	For females	Total	For males	For females	Total	For males	For females	For males	For females	For males	For females	For males	For females	For males	For females	For males	For females	For males	For females	For males	For females	For males	For females	For males	For females
2. (a) Percentage of provincial expenditure in- cluded in columns 9-17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	8.14	...	19.35	4.36	13.13	2.13	47.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) Percentage of local fund expenditure in- cluded in columns 9-17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	2.39	84.56	...	...	36.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) Percentage of municipal expenditure in- cluded in columns 9-17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	39.66	26.37	...	23	66.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(d) Percentage of total expenditure in columns 9-17 to total expenditure on public instruc- tion	5.45	...	33.34	93.34	9.76	38	84.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Provincial institutions.	1,060 10 8	...	68 11 2	14 14 7	108 8 5	37 8 7	96 7 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local fund	1,106 13 8	...	106 15 8	23 4 3	168 8 5	43 12 11	107 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	...	...	16 0 1	...	...	16 0 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial revenues	...	...	...	16 15 9	...	...	16 15 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local revenues	...	...	...	41 11 1	...	...	57 3 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal revenues	...	...	...	54 13 6	...	...	68 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local funds	...	...	...	5 5 10	...	...	0 9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal funds	...	...	...	7 12 0	...	...	3 1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial revenues	...	...	...	29 15 11	...	...	5 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local revenues	...	...	...	45 9 0	...	...	19 1 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal revenues	...	...	...	6 1 7	...	...	23 0 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provincial funds	...	...	...	15 15 10	...	...	3 10 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Local funds	...	...	...	38 10 7	...	...	40 4 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																			
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT										UNDER PRIVATE									
		Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Local Fund and Municipal Boards.				Maintained by other Departments of Government or in other ways.				Maintained by Native States.		Aided by the Department or by Local Fund or Municipal Boards.					
Class of Institution.		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
University education.	Art Colleges—																				
	English	1	20	21	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Oriental	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																				
	Law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	1	20	21	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
School education. general.	Secondary Schools—																				
	For boys	9	232	245	189	16	2,130	2,127	1,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	3,343	3,197	2,641
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	1,800	1,808	1,794
	For girls	1	..	..	..	1	86	69	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	983	933	781
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	165	156	123
	Total	9	232	245	189	17	2,216	2,196	1,848	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	6,269	6,085	5,365	
School education. special.	Primary Schools—																				
	For boys	4	209	223	224	16	907	906	707	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,269	68,754	68,765	59,594
		..	..	..	..	8	470	424	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	985	280	211
	For girls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	4	209	223	224	24	1,407	1,420	1,107	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,276	69,699	69,045	60,811
School education. special.	Schools for Special Instruction—																				
	Training schools for masters	3	107	120	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Do for mistresses	9	23	27	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Schools of art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law schools	1	6	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering and Surveying schools	7	64	140	69	1	18	14	10	1	52	48	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	18	299	308	255	1	18	14	10	1	52	48	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		20	706	617	664	42	3,712	3,630	3,055	1	52	48	46	..	..	..	..	1,285	69,696	69,190	59,411

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

- Advanced Teaching—
 - Arabic or Persian
 - Sanskrit
 - Any other Oriental classics
- Elementary
 - Teaching a vernacular only or mainly
 - Mahomedan schools for religious instruction only
- European and Eurasian schools not conforming to departmental standards
- Other schools not conforming to departmental standards

Schools, and Scholars in Lower Burma for the official year 1885-86.

[illegible]

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Objects of expenditure.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.															
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by Local, Fund and Municipal Boards.							Maintained by	
	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Taxes.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Taxes.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local rates or cesses or other sources.
	2a.	2b.	2c.	2d.	2e.	2f.	2g.	3a.	3b.	3c.	3d.	3e.	3f.	3g.	4a.	4b.
University education—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges—	22,974	...	...	1,819	...	...	23,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	22,974	...	...	1,819	...	...	23,993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary Schools—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys—English ...	20,961	...	...	5,704	...	...	25,965	...	...	57,847	27,964	...	374	1,15,900	...	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For girls—English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,918	437	...	48	4,397	...	...
Vernacular ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	20,961	...	...	5,704	...	...	25,965	...	...	61,839	28,221	...	422	1,20,308	...	...
Primary Schools—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For boys ...	4,220	...	...	2,968	...	...	6,588	...	5,215	19,027	2,403	...	176	28,981	...	...
For girls ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,059	153	...	...	3,212	...	...
Total ...	4,220	...	...	2,968	...	...	6,588	...	5,215	22,086	2,556	...	176	30,193	...	...
Schools for Special Instruction—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ...	22,229	...	...	...	...	...	22,229	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto mistresses ...	3,558	...	...	...	...	...	3,558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of art ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Law schools ...	600	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools ...	5,418	...	...	1,188	...	...	6,606	19	...	900	...	...	...	819	...	...
Industrial schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	41,716	...	...	1,188	...	...	42,907	19	...	900	...	...	...	819	...	...
University Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arts colleges ...	4,762	...	...	...	...	...	4,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges ...	7,940	...	...	...	...	...	7,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secondary schools ...	930	189	1,188	...	...	...	2,975	...	...	7,222	...	...	...	7,222	...	...
Primary schools ...	489	...	...	...	...	...	489	...	...	3,522	...	...	...	3,522	...	...
Special schools other than training schools ...	3,180	...	...	...	...	...	3,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buildings	12,639	...	...	...	...	...	12,639	...	...	42,779	...	...	...	42,779	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	1,573	...	...	...	...	...	1,573	...	...	1,577	...	...	...	1,577	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	3,159	...	...	3,712	...	24,289	24,289	...	...	3,522	110	...	729	3,522	...	...
Total ...	49,898	282	1,188	5,712	...	24,289	51,189	...	429	4,855	79,729	110	...	729	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	1,27,729	282	1,188	11,976	...	24,289	1,73,863	429	25,200	1,24,178	20,297	...	1,229	1,24,178	...	...

REMARKS:

Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the official year 1885-86.

TUITION:

[illegible]

IVB.—EDUCATION.
A.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Lower Burma at the end of the official year 1895-96.

No. 84] 8.—Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in Lower Grades at the end of the year 1907																				
Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	HIGH STAGE.			MIDDLE STAGE.			UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.						Total.		
			COMPARING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER SECONDARY (MIDDLE) STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER SECONDARY (MIDDLE) STAGE.			COMPARING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE UPPER PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE UPPER PRIMARY STAGE.			COMPARING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.			COMPARING ALL PUPILS WHO HAVE PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE, BUT HAVE NOT PASSED BEYOND THE LOWER PRIMARY STAGE.								
			Reading printed books.			Reading printed books.			Reading printed books.			Reading printed books.								
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.			
			1			2			3			4			5					
			6			7			8			9			10					
			11			12			13			14			15					
			16			17			18			19			20					
			21			22			23			24			25					
			26			27			28			29			30					
			31			32			33			34			35					
			36			37			38			39			40					
			41			42			43			44			45					
			46			47			48			49			50					
			51			52			53			54			55					
			56			57			58			59			60					
			61			62			63			64			65					
			66			67			68			69			70					
			71			72			73			74			75					
			76			77			78			79			80					
			81			82			83			84			85					
			86			87			88			89			90					
			91			92			93			94			95					
			96			97			98			99			100					
			101			102			103			104			105					
			106			107			108			109			110					
			111			112			113			114			115					
			116			117			118			119			120					
			121			122			123			124			125					
			126			127			128			129			130					
			131			132			133			134			135					
			136			137			138			139			140					
			141			142			143			144			145					
			146			147			148			149			150					
			151			152			153			154			155					
			156			157			158			159			160					
			161			162			163			164			165					
			166			167			168			169			170					
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			176			177			178			179			180					
			181			182			183			184			185					
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			221			222			223			224			225					
			226			227			228			229			230					
			231			232			233			234			235					
			236			237			238			239			240					
			241			242			243			244			245					
			246			247			248			249			250					
			251			252			253			254			255					
			256			257			258			259			260					
			261			262			263			264			265					
			266			267			268			269			270					
			271			272			273			274			275					
			276			277			278			279			280					
			281			282			283			284			285					
			286			287			288			289			290					
			291			292			293			294			295					
			296			297			298			299			300					
			301			302			303			304			305					
			306			307			308			309			310					
			311			312			313			314			315					
			316			317			318			319			320					
			321			322			323			324			325					
			326			327			328			329			330					
			331			332			333			334			335					
			336			337			338			339			340					
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			531			532			533			534			535					
			536			537			538			539			540					
			541			542			543			544			545					
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			671			672			673			674			675					
			676			677			678			679			680					
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			726			727			728			729			730					
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			736			737			738			739			740					
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			761			762			763			764			765					
			766			767			768			769			770					
			771			772			773			774			775					
			776			777			778			779			780					
			781			782			783			784			785					
			786			787			788			789			790					
			791			792			793			794			795					
			796			797			798			799			800					
			801			802			803			804			805					
			806			807			808			809			810					
			811			812			813			814			815					
			816			817			818			819			820					
			821																	

APPENDICES

CLIV.

Primary Schools												
	4	5	11									
Departmental	282	323	664									
Local fund												
Municipal												
Native States												
Aided	1,969	58,754										
Unaided	3,813	88,957										
Total	5,102	148,000										
Departmental												
Local fund												
Municipal	6	479										
Native States												
Aided	7	285										
Unaided												
Total	15	765										
Total Primary Schools	5,117	148,765										
GRAND TOTAL	5,117	148,006	164	21	166	1,685	599	1,756	1,899	2,168	136,775	24,378

IVB.—EDUCATION.

6.—Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in Lower Burma during the official year 1885-86.

Nature of examination.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.								NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED EXAMINEES.				
	Institutions under pub- lic management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.*	Institutions under pub- lic management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under pub- lic management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Euro- peans.	Burmese.	Karens.	Chinese.	Native of India.	Others.	
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Arts Courses—																						
1. Bachelor of Arts ..	1			1																		
2. B. Sc. ..																						
3. B. A. ..																						
4. First B. Sc. ..																						
5. First B. A. ..																						
6. Previous examination ..																						
Courses for PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																						
Law—																						
1. Doctor of Law ..																						
2. Bachelor of Law ..																						
Medicine—																						
1. M. D. ..																						
2. M. B. ..																						
3. L. M. B. ..																						
4. First M. B. ..																						
5. First L. M. B. ..																						
Engineering—																						
1. M. E. ..																						
2. B. C. E. ..																						
3. B. C. E. ..																						
4. First L. C. E. ..																						
Schools of general education—																						
Matriculation ..	4	1	1	6	40	3	1	44	7	17	3		20	3			13		1	3	1	
Public Service Certificate examina- tion ..																						
Boys ..																						
Girls ..																						
English ..																						
Vernacular ..																						
Details of special instruction—																						
1. Training school examination for Lower ..																						
2. Training school examination for Upper ..																						
3. School of Art examination ..																						
4. Vernacular Medical examination ..																						
5. Examination in engineering ..																						
6. Examination in surveying ..																						
7. Technical school examination ..																						

[No. 86]

7.—Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure

Objects of expenditure.		EXPENDITURE OF LOCAL FUND BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.													
		In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards.										In Institutions maintained by—			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total	The department.	Municipal boards.	Private persons or associations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Arts Colleges.</i>															
University education	English .. ..	..	..	..	..	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Oriental .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	<i>Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.</i>														
	Law .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medicine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Secondary Schools</i>															
School education, general	For boys { English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,536	2,536
	{ Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	For girls { English	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,536	2,536
<i>Primary Schools</i>															
School education, general	For boys	5	333	332	277	..	5,315	325	..	..	5,640	..	..	81,566	89,991
	For girls .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		5	333	332	277	..	5,315	325	..	..	5,640	..	..	81,566	89,991
<i>Schools for Special Instruction</i>															
School education, special	Training schools for masters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Training schools for mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Schools of art	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Law schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medical schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Engineering and Surveying schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Industrial schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Inspection</i>															
Scholarships held in—	Arts colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Professional colleges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Secondary schools	..	..	..	..	..	180	..	..	..	180	162	144	252	738
	Primary schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	3,380	3,380
	Special schools other than training schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Buildings</i>															
<i>Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)</i>															
<i>Miscellaneous</i>															
Total		..	..	..	..	..	6,409	..	..	..	6,409	162	216	7,012	12,774
GRAND TOTAL		5	333	332	277	..	11,724	325	..	..	12,109	162	216	94,328	1,08,991

EDUCATION.

on Public Instruction in Lower Burma for the official year 1885-86.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
In Institutions maintained by Municipal Boards.										In Institutions maintained by -					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fees.	Subscription.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The department.	Local fund boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of local fund and municipal boards on public instruction.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
..
..
..
16	2,130	2,127	1,704		97,647		27,661		374	1,15,905			91,811	1,09,658	1,09,458
1	8	60	54		3,912		437		4	4,397			11,653	11,653	14,089
													10,136	14,008	14,008
													1,900	1,900	1,900
17	2,227	2,190	1,814		91,530		24,321		422	1,20,302			44,720	1,36,284	1,36,494
11	664	664	520		19,027		2,078		176	21,281			66,040	85,076	1,75,507
6	470	424	400		8,050		153			3,219			1,849	4,904	4,904
19	1,154	1,094	920		22,086		2,321		176	24,463			69,494	90,564	1,80,465
..
..
..
1	18	14	10	10	600					619				600	600
1	18	14	10	19	600					619				600	600
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,400	2,400
..
..	..	..	..	..	7,393	144				7,430	1,163		6,560	15,016	15,786
..	..	..	..	..	3,806	72				3,978			5,306	9,012	12,664
..
..	..	..	..	413	56,775					56,190			19,745	76,325	86,815
..	..	..	..	..	1,067					1,067			946	3,008	3,301
..	..	..	..	1	8,602		116		734	9,697				8,908	9,809
..	..	..	..	413	79,736	316	110		734	81,191	1,163		58,480	1,15,661	1,39,726
27	2,379	2,366	2,379	693	1,94,123	224	20,088		1,232	2,36,606	1,163		1,46,977	3,62,382	4,69,514

IVC.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

[No. 87]

1.—Scientific and Literary Societies.

Name.	Object.	INCOME FROM 1ST APRIL 1895 TO 31ST MARCH 1896.				NUMBER OF VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.	Remarks.
		From Government.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Juveniles.	Total.			
Young Men's Institute.	To afford facilities for mental culture and self-improvement.	Rs. 300	Nil.	Rs. 1,533	Rs. 1,833	816*	Nil.	Nil.	816	Registered in September 1893.	June 1877.	* This number includes only subscribers who visited the Institute from 1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.

IVC.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.
2.—Press.

[No. 88]

APPENDICES.

District	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Akyab	Arakan Weekly News Press Amahour Press	Hla Paw Thu J. Simeon	"Arakan Weekly News" "Akyab Weekly Advertiser"		Weekly. Circulation, 180 copies. Weekly. Circulation, 120 copies.
	Rangoon Gazette Press	J. A. Hannay and D. M. Gray	"Rangoon Gazette"		Daily. Circulation, 600 copies.
	British Burma Press	ditto	"Rangoon Weekly Budget"		Weekly. Circulation, 184 copies.
	Burma Herald Steam Press	Maung Po Oh	"British Burma Advertiser"		Daily. Circulation, 160 copies.
	British Burma News Press	H. Aikio	"Friend of Rangoon"		Daily. Circulation, 80 copies.
	Rangoon Central Press	R. O. Edge	"Burma Herald"		Daily. Circulation, 200 copies.
	G. W. D'Vaur's Press	G. W. D'Vaur	"British Burma News"		Bi-weekly. Circulation, 200 copies.
	American Baptist Mission Press	F. D. Phinney	"Rangoon Friend"	"Burma Evangelist"	Weekly. Circulation, 200 copies. Monthly. Circulation, 400 copies.
	Rangoon Times Press	W. H. Wootton	"Rangoon Times"	"Burmese Messenger"	Monthly. Circulation, 400 copies.
	Government Press	J. F. Began, Superintendent	"British Burma Gazette"	"Karn Morning Star"	Monthly. Circulation, 1,200 copies.
	Rangoon Express Press	Maung Oh	"Express Advertiser"	"Burma Sunday School Paper"	Monthly. Circulation, 600 copies.
	Okta-labe Press	S. J. Seth		All Government publications	Daily. Circulation, 450 copies.
	Central Jail Press	Ko Hnoin		"Our Monthly"	Weekly. Circulation, 600 copies.
	Bengali Job Printing Press	J. F. Began, Superintendent			Monthly. Circulation, 800 copies.
		Shalbh Goelbas			Daily. Circulation, 600 copies.
					Job work executed according to requirements. Ditto ditto.
Bassien	St. Peter's Institute Press Bassien Sga-w-karen Press	Roman Catholic Mission Bassien Sga-w-karen Baptist Mission	"The Bassien Weekly Advertiser"		Ditto ditto.
Thayetmro	The Fishers	The 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers	"The Bassien Weekly Advertiser"		Weekly. Circulation, 120 copies.
	Advertiser Press	Mrs. J. D. Bayley	"Karn National News"		Weekly. Circulation, 120 copies.
	Tonassarim Press	W. S. Sandys	"The Fraser"		Fortnightly. Circulation, 480 copies.
			"Mountain Advertiser"		Bi-weekly. Circulation, 180 copies.
			"Merantile Gazette"		Four times a week. Circulation, 120 copies.
			"Tonassarim News"		Bi-weekly. Circulation, 180 copies.
			"Savanna Bhumi"		Weekly. Circulation, 150 copies.
	Bamrapura Press	Maung Htan Byn			Job work executed.
	Mingall Ghurein Press	Maung Chun			Ditto.
					Job work executed.
	Roman Catholic Mission Press	Rev. Father T. Conti	"K pah Yab Tin" or "Morning Star"		Weekly. Circulation, 120 copies.
	English Church Mission Press	Rev. A. Salmon			Monthly. Circulation, 500 copies.
	Baptist Karen Mission Press	Rev. A. Bunler		"The Toungoo Teacher"	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

[No. 89] 1.—Return showing the Marriages, Births, and Deaths among the population of any place or in any class in respect of which particulars may have been ascertained and the average age at which deaths occurred in Lower Burma for the year 1885.

District			Population	Number of marriages during the year	Number of births during the year	Number of deaths during the year	Average age at the time of death.
ARAKAN	Akyab Town	31,989	..	657	866	N.B.—The greatest mortality was amongst children under one year and the lowest between the ages of 10 and 15 years.
	Akyab .. ..	..	323,717	..	7,004	6,066
	Northern Arakan ..	..	14,499	..	..	..
	Kyaukpyu .. ..	..	149,303	..	4,083	2,600
	Sandoway .. ..	..	64,010	..	2,181	1,421
Total Arakan			547,518	..	14,015	11,253	
PEGU	Bangoon Town ..	..	134,176	..	1,910	3,357
	Pegu .. ..	..	225,532	..	4,798	4,226
	Pegu Town .. ..	..	6,891	..	140	403
	Hanthawaddy ..	..	202,925	..	6,078	1,216
	Tharrawaddy ..	..	278,155	..	9,366	5,761
	Prome Town ..	..	28,813	..	876	1,203
	Shwedaung Town ..	..	11,373	..	626	800
	Paungde Town ..	..	6,727	..	240	105
	Prome .. ..	..	274,429	..	6,730	5,452
Total Pegu			1,160,041	..	30,613	24,124	
IRRAWADDY	Yandoon Town ..	..	12,673	..	99	175
	Pantauw Town ..	..	6,174	..	168	149
	Thongwa .. ..	..	265,216	..	5,005	4,284
	Bassein Town ..	..	28,147	..	863	876
	Lemyethna Town ..	..	5,755	..	229	166
	Bassein .. ..	..	365,917	..	8,086	6,480
	Henzada Town ..	..	16,724	..	638	605
	Myanaung Town ..	..	5,416	..	213	176
	Kyangu Town ..	..	7,565	..	310	209
	Henzada .. ..	..	298,372	..	9,088	6,187
	Thayetmyo Town ..	..	16,067	..	437	520
	Allanmyo Town ..	..	8,629	..	239	370
	Thayetmyo .. ..	..	141,814	..	4,696	3,875
Total Irrawaddy			1,161,110	..	30,762	24,152	
TENASSERIM	Moulmein Town ..	..	53,107	..	1,181	1,455
	Amherst .. ..	..	301,086	..	6,620	3,892
	Tavoy Town .. ..	..	13,372	..	436	245
	Tavoy .. ..	..	71,615	..	1,823	744
	Mergui Town ..	..	8,633	..	353	277
	Mergui .. ..	..	47,925	..	826	567
	Toungoo Town ..	..	17,190	..	306	600
	Toungoo .. ..	..	111,649	..	1,732	1,537
	Shwegyin Town ..	..	7,319	..	223	160
	Shwegyin .. ..	..	156,997	..	4,328	3,547
	Salween .. ..	..	30,008	..	..	..
Total Tenasserim			619,113	..	17,332	12,744	
GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA			3,788,771	..	93,222	78,072	

[No. 90]

2.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and Outdoor Patients

No.	Name of dispensary	GENERAL DISEASES.													Inflammation of the external ear.	
		Order A.—Feverish Zymotic diseases.				Order B.—Constitutional diseases.										
		Smallpox.	Malarious fever, ague, and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anemia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.		
Arakan Division.	1 Akyab	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	16	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	800	...	...	30	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	11	108	65	8	1	10	...	...	...	17	5	3	...	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	1,536	10	2	75	04	...	...	2	12	33	37	26	...
	2 Maungdaw	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	...	2	...	...	51	12	1	67	4	1	61	257	10	7
		Outdoor do. ..	...	271	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3 Paletwa	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	...	105	...	2	10	7	1	2	...	1	3	5	3	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	647	...	7	104	6	1	4	3	1	9	4	10	17
4 Kyaukpau	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do. ..	...	217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	...	33	1	...	11	1	...	...	...	3	4	1	1	...	
	Outdoor do. ..	1	446	7	...	61	5	...	...	...	3	6	...	39	28	
5 Sandoway	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	...	28	1	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do. ..	...	1,033	7	1	136	9	8	1	2	4	4	1	254	69	
6 Taungup	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	...	223	6	3	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Arakan		...	12	5,046	95	23	520	160	13	124	11	25	130	306	400	181
Pegu Division.	7 Rangoon	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	8	140	...	...	42	37	2	3	4	2	3	5	9	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	1,037	...	...	340	203	4	8	3	...	4	...	14	6
	Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	20	293	25	24	203	73	4	20	13	1	80	31	19	...
		Outdoor do. ..	1	1,185	...	14	1,087	130	7	69	35	1	76	17	297	408
	8 Pegu	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	2	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
		Outdoor do. ..	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	2	30	42	2	27	21	...	...	...	2	11	9	...	...
		Outdoor do. ..	1	609	310	30	212	132	12	3	1	7	14	261	122	47
	9 Kyauktan...	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	...	2	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	...	6	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	24	...	...	73	24	2	15	...	3	6	2	46	52
	10 Tharrawaddy	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	2	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	17	3
		Outdoor do. ..	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	...	33	1	...	6	5	...	...	...	2	1	1	46	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	244	...	...	71	19	10	4	1	1	...	2	206	54
	11 Mingyi	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	155	5	...	23	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	221	17
	12 Thonse	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
		Outdoor do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	...	590	6	1	102	25	4	22	7	4	4	65	521	29
		Outdoor do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 Gyobingauk ...	Europeans { Indoor patients ..	...	14	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Outdoor do. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives ..	Indoor patients ..	...	19	4	1	5	7	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1
		Outdoor do. ..	...	1,022	10	...	151	47	...	6	7	1	7	4	225	22
Carried over		...	27	5,325	408	72	2,428	1,006	47	157	74	24	225	325	424	...

OF LIFE.

treated in the Dispensaries of Lower Burma during the year 1885.—(continued).

DISEASES.																	Total number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in each dispensary.	OPERATION.	
LOCAL DISEASES.																		Major.	Minor.
Cotere.	Respiratory affections.	Heart disease.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	Worms.	Liver disease.	Spleen disease.	Gonorrhoea and its complications.	Abscesses, boils, and whitlows.	Skin diseases.	Ulcers.	Labour—premature, natural, and difficult.	Other local diseases.	Debility and old age.	Fetors and poisoned wounds.	Injuries.			
...	1	...	10	23	17	3	12	8	10	1	3	...	3	...	...	1	26	...
...	100	...	25	10	...	3	11	7	7	6	7	...	30	18	3	207	618	...	
...	791	10	111	72	173	15	157	134	129	620	263	...	1,143	111	26	164	3,322	...	
...	
...	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	30	...
...	74	...	78	53	42	3	141	4	9	648	61	...	790	3	2	62	2,714	...	
...	3	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	11	4	...	4	43	...
...	41	1	14	15	...	6	9	4	19	9	20	...	23	8	0	20	266	...	
...	217	9	63	80	52	6	25	9	37	92	127	1	451	27	11	122	2,115	...	
...	12	...	2	6	6	...	35	...	3	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	3	...	4	...	...	...	2	9	1	1	6	...	8	...	...	60	139	...
...	107	12	41	64	127	15	105	31	41	84	123	1	275	20	...	32	1,002	...	
...	
...	6	...	2	...	...	...	3	1	13	1	1	...	15	2	2	16	101	...
1	430	...	77	201	200	3	14	24	120	248	165	1	1,084	47	3	110	5,015	...	
...	
...	80	...	6	27	450	1	7	1	43	52	36	...	180	67	4	94	1,323	...	
1	1,279	25	483	652	1,778	80	564	321	495	1,779	822	3	4,034	206	55	692	21,394	17	
...	24	3	14	28	2	5	5	23	26	7	14	26	69	19	20	64	619	20	
...	362	8	118	222	63	17	23	330	119	6	230	...	120	20	...	225	3,615	...	
...	84	...	69	306	...	6	6	18	53	23	140	62	210	126	13	209	2,340	110	
...	578	8	191	469	1,376	48	126	433	721	1,746	2,175	...	5,030	756	129	2,103	19,394	944	
...	11	...	13	18	53	...	...	6	32	12	54	...	12	2	...	8	7	...
...	8	1	84	26	...	1	1	3	3	49	49	...	14	26	2	127	405	7	
...	158	1	111	154	170	17	19	136	143	191	600	...	789	41	16	243	4,029	301	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	86	...	31	34	60	1	2	33	49	80	250	6	276	43	22	125	1,265	...	
...	7	3	9	7	11	3	...	13	2	22	5	...	45	2	...	3	172	...	
...	1	5	13	3	...	4	1	3	9	3	6	...	20	4	...	77	249	18	
...	94	6	76	64	53	7	22	26	77	75	126	...	423	55	26	65	1,266	...	
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[No. 90]

3.—Statement showing the Diseases of the Indoor and the Outdoor Patients

No.		Name of dispensary.		GENERAL DISEASES.														Inflammation of the external ear.	
				Order A.—Febrile Erythematous diseases.				Order B.—Constitutional diseases.											Ophthalmia.
				Smallpox.	Malarious fever, acute, and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Abscesses.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.				
		Brought forward		97	5,885	406	73	2,488	1,006	47	157	74	24	235	335	2,294	684		
Pegu Division—old.	14 Prome	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15 Paungda	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	16 Shwedaung	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Pegu		33	8,060	474	77	2,861	1,191	83	185	81	37	248	519	6,450	800		
Irrawaddy Division.	17 Ma-ubin	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18 Yandoon	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19 Pantanaw	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20 Bassein	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21 Ngathaing-gyaung.	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22 Honsada	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Myanaung	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Thayetmyo	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Irrawaddy		31	6,937	36	30	1,687	1,008	32	255	51	64	98	43	2,962	362		
Tenasserim Division.	25 Moulmein	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26 Thaton	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27 Tavoy	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28 Mergui	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	29 Toungoo	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30 Shwegyin	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Papun	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Kyaikto	Europeans	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Natives	Indoor patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Tenasserim		12	12,397	121	240	1,413	898	71	216	21	47	225	21	2,890	406		
		GRAND TOTAL LOWER BURMA		55	22,454	767	370	6,461	3,494	240	781	174	175	567	60	12,242	1,452		

FOR LIFE

treated in the Dispensaries of Lower Burma during the year 1885—(continued).

[illegible]

[No. 90]

c.—Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Disease in the

DEATHS

		DEATHS														
		ORDER A.—FEB- BIL OR ZOMO- TIC DISEASES.				ORDER B.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.									LOCAL	
No.	Name of dispensary.	Smallpox.	Malarious fever, ague, and re- mittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Scrofula.	Anemia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.	
Arakan Division.	1 Akyab	Europeans { Indoor patients	
		Outdoor do.	
	2 Maungdaw	Europeans { Indoor patients	
		Outdoor do.	
	3 Paletwa	Europeans { Indoor patients	
		Outdoor do.	
	4 Kyaukpau	Europeans { Indoor patients	
		Outdoor do.	
	5 Sandoway	Europeans { Indoor patients	
		Outdoor do.	
6 Taungup	Europeans { Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		2	8	47	1	...	...	2	...	...	9	1	...	...
Pegu Division.	7 Rangoon	Europeans { Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8 Pegu	Europeans { Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9 Kyauktan	Europeans { Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	10 Tharrawaddy	Europeans { Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	11 Mingyi	Europeans { Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	12 Th nse	Europeans { Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Outdoor do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13 Gyobingauk	Europeans { Indoor patients ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outdoor do. ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried over		2	48	40	2	20	4	1	5	2	2	43	10	1		

Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1885—(concluded).

DISCLAIMER.

41

[No. 90]

3.—Statement showing the Deaths from each class of the Disease in the

			DEATHS													
No.	Name of dispensary		ORDER A.—FEBRILE OR ZOOPTIC DISEASES.				ORDER B.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.								LOCAL	
			Smallpox.	Malarious fever, acute, and remittent.	Cholera.	Other diseases of this order.	Rheumatic affections.	Syphilitic affections.	Beriberi.	Anemia.	Leprosy.	Phthisis.	Dropsy.	Other diseases of this order.	Ophthalmia.	Inflammation of the external ear.
Brought forward ...			8	48	40	2	39	4	1	5	8	8	48	10	1	...
Pegu Division—old.	14	Prome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Paungde ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Irrawaddy Division.	16	Shwedaung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			4	52	56	2	39	4	1	5	8	4	47	10	1	
Tensasserin Division.	17	Ma-nbin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	18	Yandoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	19	Pantanaw ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	Bassein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tensasserin Division.	21	Ngathaling-gyaung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Hensada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Myanaung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Thayetmyo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			3	14	17	...	1	1	...	1	1	4	3	...	...
Tensasserin Division.	25	Moulmein ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	26	Thatou ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	27	Taroy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	28	Mergui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tensasserin Division.	29	Toungoo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	30	Shwegyip ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31	Papan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Europeans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Kyaikto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Natives ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			1	32	24	3	2	8	...	8	...	11	24	2	...	
GRAND TOTAL			10	107	144	5	42	13	1	16	4	19	73	13	1	

Dispensaries of Lower Burma for the year 1885—(concluded).

EXHIBIT

1

[illegible]

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE. *
3.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Lower Burma during the year 1885-86.

No. 91]

Division.	District.	Number of operators	PERSONS TREATED.			Total number of successful operations recorded to date.	Remarks.
			Successful.	Unsuccessful, including doubtful.	Total.		
ARAKAN	Akyab	4	2,325	841	3,166	Rs. 928	2,325
	Hill Tracts, Northern Arakan	1	245	296	541	508	245
	Kyaukpadaung	2	2,325	216	2,541	725	2,325
	Sandoway	1	2,760	308	3,068	639	2,760
	Total	8	7,655	2,359	10,014	2,803	7,655
MAGU	Haithawaddy including Rangoon Town	9	9,163	216	10,079	8,965	9,163
	Pegu	3	1,381	1,730	3,111	1,325	1,381
	Tharawaddy	3	688	223	1,260	604	688
	Prome	8	6,306	1,104	7,510	2,431	6,306
	Total	23	17,838	4,082	21,920	12,978	17,838
MAGAWADDY	Thongva	4	3,314	519	3,833	1,671	3,314
	Bassala	0	5,464	2,212	7,676	1,966	5,464
	Henzada	4	1,765	797	2,492	1,308	1,765
	Thayetha, &c.	2	2,667	824	3,491	1,680	2,667
	Total	16	13,210	4,352	17,492	6,406	13,210
TANABURU	Ambert including Moulemein Town	8	6,872	1,224	8,096	3,796	6,872
	Tavoy	2	492	818	1,310	797	492
	Mergal	1	2,814	59	2,873	543	2,814
	Shwegyin	3	986	123	1,109	837	986
	Yongoo	2	509	247	756	662	509
GRAND TOTAL	Salween	1	404	16	420	175	404
	Total	17	11,791	2,459	14,250	6,419	11,791
	GRAND TOTAL	64	50,394	13,212	63,606	26,517	50,394

APPENDIX TO PART III.

RETURNS OF THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(Referred to in paragraph 152, page 46. of Part II.)

[No. 22] *Statistics of Telegraph Lines and Offices in the Province of Burma for the year 1885-86.*

LINE.

MILEAGE OF LINES				MILEAGE OF WIRES			
At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.	At the end of previous year.	Added during the year.	Dismantled during the year.	Remaining at the end of the year.
1,503	497		2,000	3,580	579	.	4,159

OFFICES.

	Number of Telegraph Offices open at end of previous year.	Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open at the end of the year.	Number of messages despatched during the year from Government Offices.	Increase or decrease over previous year.	Indian share of collections.
Government Offices	33	14	8	49	128,092	27,305	Rs. A. P.
Licensed Offices	40	10	1	49			2,00,100 14 9
Offices not open for paid messages	47		11	36			
Total	120	24	19	124			

Names of Offices Opened and Closed during the year.

OPENED		CLOSED	
GOVERNMENT OFFICES.		GOVERNMENT OFFICES	
Maubin	Myotha	Lingha	
Yandonn	Ava	Camp Office (Tavoy Blat Line)	
Daingwunkwin	Mandalay	Amva	
Hittang	Zagyo		
Allanmvo	Kvaunggaung		
Simbaungwe	Shwabo		
Minbia	Taung Iwingyi		
Yonangyaung	Gaobin		
Pagga	Nagayan		
Myingyan			
LICENSED OFFICES		LICENSED OFFICES	
Nayaungbyidaik	Okwin	Strand Road	
Iainzalk	Pyn		
Panwgon	Toungoo		
Kya-bwe	Kyauktaga		
Kanvuthwin	Rangoon Boco Foramin		

PART IV.

UPPER BURMA.

REPORT

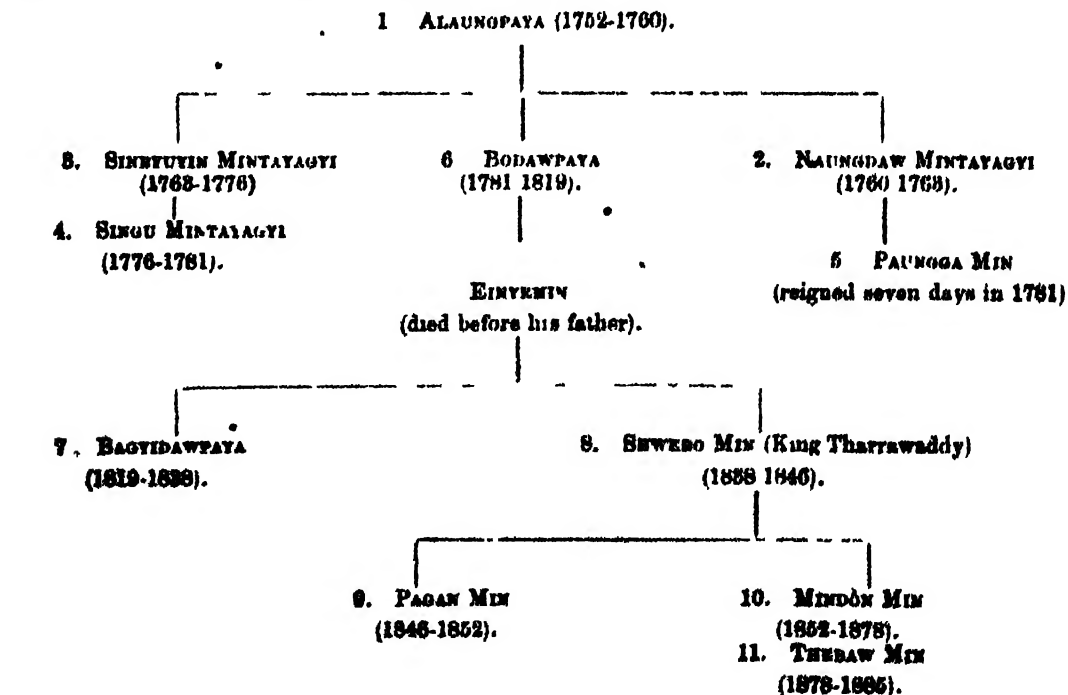
ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF UPPER BURMA

For the year 1886.

THE territory of Upper Burma, including the Shan States, covers nearly 200,000 square miles, of which area, approximately, one-half pertains to the Shan States and one-half constitutes Upper Burma proper. On the south Upper Burma is bounded by the British province of Lower Burma. On the west and north-west the maps show Upper Burma to be bounded by the British provinces of Arakan, Chittagong, Assam, and the feudatory State of Manipur. But, as a matter of fact, there lie between Burma and India in this direction semi-civilized tribes, such as Chins, Lushais, Singphos, and others, who have never come really under the control either of the British or of the late Burmese Government. To the north and north-east Upper Burma is bounded by China and tribes subordinate to China. Concerning the people on the northernmost border at present hardly anything is known. But between Upper Burma and Chinese territory proper on the north-east extends a belt of country inhabited by predatory clans of Kachins, who may be geographically within the Empire of China, but who in reality pay no allegiance to anybody. Along the eastern border of Upper Burma proper, from Bhamo to Toungoo, lie the Shan States, which used to be dependencies of the Ava dynasty, but which in the late King's time had more or less thrown off Burman domination.

2. The dynasty which till recently reigned in Upper Burma was founded in the year 1752 A.D. by Alaungpaya, who, in early life a hunter, then a dacoit leader, established himself on the throne and extended his authority over the whole of Burma, including Arakan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, to the sea and the borders of Siam. The subjoined table shows the succession of kings of Burma from the time of Alaungpaya to the time of the downfall of his dynasty:—



The early relations of the House of Alaungpaya with the Indian Government are matters of history. In the reign of Bagyidawpaya, the seventh king and fourth in descent from Alaungpaya, occurred the first war between England and Burma, terminated in 1826 by the treaty of Yandabo, whereby the provinces of Arakan and Tenasserim were ceded to the British. In the reign of Bagyidawpaya's nephew, Pagan Min, occurred the second Burmese war, at the conclusion of which in December 1852 Lord Dalhousie by proclamation annexed to the Indian Empire the province of Pegu, including the deltas of the Irrawaddy and the Sittang, and the valleys of those rivers as far north as the parallel of latitude six miles north of the fort at Myedè. The territory which remained to the Burmese King was the country now known as Upper Burma. The pacification of the newly acquired province of Pegu was a work of much labour and was not satisfactorily completed till ten years after the annexation.

8. Almost immediately after the end of the second war Pagan Min was deposed by his brother, thenceforward known as

Reign of Mindôn Min.

Mindon Min or King Mindôn. Mindôn Min was an

enlightened Prince who, while professing no love for the British, recognized the power of the British Government, was always careful to keep on friendly terms with them, and was anxious to introduce into his kingdom, as far as was compatible with the maintenance of his own autocratic power, Western ideas and Western civilization. He sent envoys to Europe to study the arts and manufactures of European nations; and throughout his reign young representatives of the families of leading men about the Court were sent to England, France, and Italy to study the languages and manners of those countries. Though the King's zeal was not always tempered by discretion, he did much to increase the revenue of the Crown and to promote the commercial prosperity of his country. In 1867 a treaty was concluded at Mandalay between the British and Burmese Governments, providing for the mutual extradition of criminals, the free intercourse of traders, and the establishment of permanent diplomatic relations between the two countries. So long as Mindôn Min lived, though he clung to the obsolete ceremonials to which he was accustomed and thus debarred the British Resident at Mandalay in his later years from access to his presence, there was no reason to apprehend the occurrence of a breach in the friendship between England and Burma.

4. In October 1878 Mindôn Min died and was succeeded by his son the Thebaw Prince. Early in 1879 the execution of a

Accession of King Thebaw.

number of the members of the royal family at Man-

dalay excited much horror in Lower Burma. Executions of this kind were the usual incidents of a change in the occupancy of the throne of Ava. But hitherto, owing to the remoteness of the capital of the Burmese kingdom from our own territories and to difficulty of communication, these relics of barbarism had not been forcibly presented before the eyes of the civilized world. In 1879 a British Resident was stationed at Mandalay, telegraphic communication was open between Upper and Lower Burma, and trading steamers passed constantly between Mandalay and Rangoon. The cruelties which marked the accession of the new monarch attracted more notice than on previous similar occasions. The British Resident was instrumental in securing the escape of some members of the royal family and was energetic in his protests against the barbarities with which the new reign was ushered in. Indignation among Englishmen at the state of affairs in Mandalay and resentment in the minds of the courtiers of the King on account of the attitude of the Resident combined to render imminent a breach of the friendly relations between the two countries. The immediate apprehension of war passed away; but throughout the year the tension continued, and in October 1879, in view of the passive unfriendliness of the Burmese Government and the unsatisfactory nature of the position of the British Resident in Mandalay, the Government of India withdrew their representative from the Burmese Court, and as long as the Native Government continued to exist no fresh agent was appointed.

5. These occurrences were sinister omens for the reign of King Thebaw.

Relations between England and Burma from 1878 to 1885.

Nor did the progress of events afford prospect of the re-settlement of the relations between the Indian and Burmese Governments. Although on two occa-

sions—once in 1879-80 by means of an envoy who, not being accredited with full powers, was not permitted to proceed beyond Thayetmyo, and once in 1882, when an Embassy visited Simla—attempts were made to re-establish cordial relations on a satisfactory footing, there was no real restoration of confidence and good feeling between 1879 and 1886. The action of the Burmese Government gave much reason for complaint. The Resident had been withdrawn from Mandalay because the Burmese monarch had persistently refused to accord him treatment compatible with his dignity and security. In the absence of the Resident matters gradually drifted from bad to worse. British subjects, travellers and traders from Lower Burma, were subjected to insult and violence by local officials in Upper Burma, and representations to the central administration were often fruitless in obtaining redress. In contravention of the express terms of the treaty of 1867 monopolies were created to the detriment of the trade of both England and Burma. Owing to the weakness and corruption of the Burmese Government, society became thoroughly disorganized and the elements of disorder on our frontier became a standing menace to the peace of the British provinces. At the same time the Burmese Government showed a marked and persistent anxiety to enter into alliances with foreign powers, in such a manner and to such an extent as to give ground for apprehension that grave political trouble might hereafter result. While the Indian Government was unrepresented at Mandalay, representatives of Italy and France were welcomed, and two separate embassies were sent to Europe, one under the guise of a merely commercial mission for the purpose of contracting new and if possible close alliances with sundry European powers. Neither of these missions visited England or showed any desire to win the friendship of the representatives of the British Government residing at the Courts to which the Burmese envoys were accredited.

6. Notwithstanding these grounds of complaint, though frequently and vehemently urged to interfere in the interests of the peace and commerce of British Burma, the Government of India from time to time, on review of the situation, found it unsatisfactory, but not yet intolerable, and decided that interposition in the domestic administration of Upper Burma was not necessary. Such was the state of affairs at the beginning of 1885. Early in that year the Burmese Government found or made reason for complaint against the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, a company of merchants, chiefly British subjects, who had extensive dealings in Upper Burma. The claim which the Government advanced against the Corporation was for several lakhs of rupees. In view of the magnitude of the interests which the Corporation had at stake, the Chief Commissioner addressed the Burmese Government for the purpose of securing an impartial investigation of the cause of complaint. Disregarding this attempt at mediation, the Burmese Council decided the case against the Corporation without giving them reasonable opportunity of being heard and condemned them to pay a fine amounting to £280,000. Acting under the orders of the supreme Government, the Chief Commissioner protested against this arbitrary act of the Burmese authorities and invited them to stay proceedings against the Corporation, and to refer the matter to an arbitrator appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy. The reply of the Burmese Foreign Minister was that on no account should proceedings against the Corporation be suspended. In view of this decisive and discourteous refusal to accept the mediation of the British Government in a case where the interests of British subjects were largely involved, and bearing in mind the accumulated causes of dissatisfaction with the existing state of things, the Government of India decided once for all to adjust the relations between the two countries. The Chief Commissioner was therefore instructed to send to the King of Burma an ultimatum requiring him to suspend action in the execution of the decree against the Corporation, to receive at Mandalay an envoy from the Viceroy with a view to the settlement of the matter at issue, and hereafter to permit the residence at the capital of an agent of the Indian Government, who should be received and treated with the respect due to the Government which he represented. It was further intimated that the Burmese Government would in future be required to regulate the external relations of the country in accordance with the advice of the Govern-

ment of India and to afford facilities for opening up British trade with China. A letter embodying these terms was despatched by special steamer to Mandalay on the 22nd October 1885. The Burmese Government were informed that a reply must be received not later than the 10th November and that, unless the conditions laid down were accepted without reserve, the Indian Government would deal with the matter as it thought fit. In view of the possible refusal by the Burmese Government of the terms offered to them, preparations were made for the despatch to Rangoon of a military force of 10,000 men. On the 9th November a reply amounting to an unconditional refusal of the terms was received in Rangoon. On the 7th November, three days after the date of the reply from the Burmese Minister and two days before the receipt by the Chief Commissioner of that reply, the King of Burma issued a proclamation calling on his subjects to rally round him and to resist the unjust demands of the British Government, and expressing his determination to efface these heretic foreigners and conquer and annex their country. In accordance with the terms of the ultimatum, and in view of the hostile tone of the King's proclamation, the Expeditionary Force was ordered to advance. The frontier was crossed on the 14th November 1885. On the 17th Minhla, on the 28rd Pagan, and on the 25th Myingyan were successively occupied. Except at Minhla scarcely any resistance was encountered. Before the Expeditionary Force reached Ava an envoy from the Burmese Court arrived and after some negotiation the unconditional surrender of the capital and of the royal family was arranged. On the 26th and 27th November the forts at Ava and Sagaing were surrendered, and on the 28th General Prendergast and his force occupied Mandalay. The King and his two Queens, with their mother, were at once sent down to Rangoon, whence the former were afterwards transferred to India, the latter to Tavoy. Simultaneously with the advance on Mandalay operations were undertaken with success on the Thayetmyo and Toun-goo frontiers.

7. Immediately after the occupation of Mandalay a provisional administration was constituted. All the members of the Hlut-daw, or great Council of State, professed themselves willing to continue to take part in the government. They were therefore retained in office, under the guidance of Colonel (now Sir E. B.) Sladen and the control of General (now Sir Harry) Prendergast. Theoretically there was to be no breach of continuity. The State Council was to continue to discharge all its functions and all Civil Officers, whether British or Burmese, were to work under its direction. The Council began by issuing proclamations to this effect and ordering Burmese officials to continue in the regular performance of their duties.

8. On the 15th December the Chief Commissioner arrived at Mandalay and assumed charge of the civil administration. On his way to Mandalay he visited Minhla, Pagan, and Myingyan, where Civil Officers and British garrisons had been placed to restore confidence among the people, to receive the submission of the local authorities, and to pacify the surrounding country. Soon after the Chief Commissioner's arrival at Mandalay it was decided that these three districts, inclusive of the subdivision of Taungdwingyi on the eastern frontier of Lower Burma, should be administered by the Civil Officers already stationed there, in direct subordination to the Chief Commissioner without reference to the Council. The town and district of Mandalay were also removed from the control of the Council and placed under a Deputy Commissioner, who received orders from Colonel Sladen, acting in subordination to the Chief Commissioner without the Council's intervention. It was considered desirable to effect the removal from power and the temporary transfer to India of the Taingda Mingyi, one of the chief ministers, who was believed to be responsible for much of the maladministration of the late King's reign and to be very hostile to British interests. On the 1st January 1886, by the Viceroy's Proclamation, Upper Burma was declared to be part of Her Majesty's dominions and placed under the direct administration of the Governor-General. The shape which the settlement of Upper Burma should take was not at that time finally determined. In February His Excellency the Viceroy visited

Mandalay himself, examined all the factors of the problem concerning the destiny of the newly acquired province, and consulted all whose advice was entitled to consideration. After this it was resolved to incorporate Upper Burma in British India, and this was effected by command of Her Majesty with reference to the Statute 21 and 22 Vic., Chapter 106. From the 1st March Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States, was constituted a scheduled district under the Statute 35 Vic., Chapter 8.

9. Early in March the Chief Commissioner, who had accompanied His Excellency the Viceroy to Rangoon, returned to Mandalay and resumed charge of the personal direction of the administration. Soon afterwards the Hlutdaw ceased to exist as a Council of State and to exercise any executive or administrative functions. But some of the Burmese ministers were retained as advisers of the Chief Commissioner in matters connected with the late Government.

Measures adopted for pacification of the country.

10. At this time a great part of the country had not been occupied or visited. The following districts had been constituted and placed in charge of Civil Officers:—

Mandalay.	Bhamo.
Katha.	Shwebo.
Ava.	Kyaukse.
Chindwin.	Sagaing.
Myingyan.	Pagan.
Minbu.	Ningyan.

The number of districts was soon increased to 14 by the addition of Ye-u and Yamethin, and recently the number of districts has been increased to 17 by the constitution of the districts of Taungdwingyi, Meiktila, and the Ruby Mines.

The boundaries of these districts were not closely defined. They were supposed to correspond as far as possible with the old civil divisions of Burmese times. But the extension of our influence and the reduction to order of parts of districts remote from headquarters has been only gradually effected.* The plan adopted has been to place in charge of each district a Deputy Commissioner assisted by a Police Officer and supported by adequate military force and by police. The Deputy Commissioner has, as far as possible, enlisted the services of loyal and capable local officials, and has devoted his energies to stamping out dacoit bands and to introducing settled administration. As circumstances have permitted, military and police posts have been pushed forward, and the area under settled government has been extended. The despatch of flying columns to move through a part of the country and to return leaving the people without protection has been discouraged. Vigorous operations have been pursued throughout the year against dacoit and rebel bands which have infested the country, but every indulgence has been shown to villagers who have been compelled to afford assistance and shelter to dacoits in the absence of protection from the local authorities. In March strict orders were issued forbidding the burning of villages as a punitive measure, though the destruction of dacoit strongholds was necessarily permitted and encouraged.

One of the first acts of the Chief Commissioner after his return to Mandalay was to publish instructions to Civil Officers. The constitution of Upper Burma into a scheduled district removed it from the operation of the statute law, which applies to the rest of the Empire. It was clearly impossible that, under the conditions subject to which the administration was being carried on, the whole body of the Indian civil and criminal law should be at once introduced into Upper Burma. The provisional instructions were necessary for the guidance of officers serving in the newly acquired territory during the interval which must elapse before suitable regulations could be framed and issued, and such Acts of the Legislature as seemed applicable could be extended to the province. The instructions which were issued were approved by the Government of India and subsequently validated with retrospective effect by the Legislature. They formed the law of Upper Burma from March to the end of November in the year of report, and

the parts relating to excise and revenue administration are still in force. By these instructions each district was placed in charge of a Civil Officer, who was invested with the full powers of a Deputy Commissioner and, in criminal matters, with power to try as a Magistrate any case and to pass any sentence. The Deputy Commissioner was also invested with full power to revise the proceedings of any subordinate Magistrate or official and to pass any order except an order enhancing a sentence. In criminal matters the Courts were to be guided as far as possible by the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Penal Code, and the Evidence Act. But dacoity or robbery was made punishable with death, though Magistrates were instructed to pass capital sentences only in very heinous cases. In order to provide a safeguard against undue severity in the infliction of punishments, it was ordered that no capital sentence should be carried out except after confirmation by the Chief Commissioner. No regular appeals were allowed from any decision; but it was open for any one who felt aggrieved by the decision of a subordinate officer to move the Deputy Commissioner to revise the order, and for any one who demurred to an order passed by a Deputy Commissioner to bring the matter to the notice of the Chief Commissioner. In revenue matters the customs of the country were as far as possible to be observed, save that no monopolies (except that of precious stones) were allowed, and no customs or transport duties were levied. As regards excise administration, in accordance with the custom of the country, the sale of opium and of intoxicating liquors to Burmans was prohibited. But a limited number of licenses were issued for the sale of liquors to persons not of Burmese race, and the Chinese were specially exempted from the restrictions imposed on the traffic in opium. In carrying out these instructions Deputy Commissioners worked for some time directly under the orders of the Chief Commissioner. In June, however, a Commissioner was appointed for the remote districts of Ningyan and Yamethin on the south-east of the province, and in August and September the remainder of the province was divided into three Commissionerships. At the present time of writing (December 1886) the distribution of divisions and districts is as follows:—

The Northern division	(Mandalay.
	Bhamo.
	Katha.
	Ruby Mines.
	(Shwebo.
The Central division	Ava.
	Sagaing.
	Kyaukse.
	Ye-u.
	Chindwin.
The Southern division	(Myingyan.
	Pagan.
	Minbu.
	Taungdwingyi.
	Meiktila.
The Eastern division	Yamethin.
	Ningyan.

As soon as Commissioners were appointed, the Chief Commissioner delegated to those officers the functions of confirming capital sentences in their divisions and of revising and superintending the proceedings of District Officers, thus making them responsible chiefs in all departments for their respective divisions.

History of each district during the year.

11. It will be convenient to sketch briefly the history of each district during the past year.

Mandalay.—Immediately after the occupation the town of Mandalay, with so much of the surrounding district as could be controlled from the capital, was placed in charge of Mr. T. F. Fforde, District Superintendent of Police, assisted in the administration of the town by two Myowuns [or Town Magistrates], who had long been connected with the local Government of Mandalay and who from the

first loyally aided the British officers under whom they were placed. For a short time the State Council under Colonel Sladen's Presidency exercised control over the Mandalay officials. But, as already noted, towards the end of December 1885, the capital and the adjacent districts were removed from their charge and placed directly under Colonel Sladen. Early in January Captain C. H. R. Adamson, Deputy Commissioner, assumed charge of the Mandalay district. Throughout the year the efforts of the district authorities have been chiefly directed to the introduction of order in the town and city of Mandalay. In the time of the late Government the population of the city and much of the population of the town consisted of officials, hangers-on of the Court, and soldiers. The great majority of these were thrown out of employment by the change in the form of the administration; and, as a natural consequence, many elements of disorder existed and much intrigue was secretly carried on. Dacoities and robberies, which had been prevalent in the time of the Burmese Government, continued to be committed. But by degrees the police of the town were able to detect and break up many gangs of robbers, and to reduce the place to order. The hot months of March and April were marked by the occurrence of destructive fires in the town and in the walled city. Some of these, no doubt, were the work of incendiaries, but many were certainly accidental. As far as can be ascertained fires were not more frequent or destructive last hot weather than in some previous years. Approximately 800 houses were burnt during the year 1886 out of a total of 5,800 houses inside the city walls, and about 2,000 to 2,500 houses were burnt out of a total of 24,000 houses in the town outside the walls. Most of the houses burnt are built of mats and worth about Rs. 50 apiece. Some few of the destroyed houses were, however, much more valuable. Many of the buildings which were destroyed have been replaced by substantial masonry houses. In April occurred the only attempt at an organized outbreak which has been committed during the year. Some 30 or 40 persons, who professed to be adherents of the Myingun Prince, were concerned in it. Some of them rushed a police station and cut down two or three of the policemen, killed an unarmed European who was walking in a street, and set fire to some houses in the city; others set fire to some houses outside the city wall. The troops and police were quickly in pursuit of the dacoits, who fled immediately. The result of this attempt was considerable destruction of property by fire and some lamentable loss of life. But from a political point of view the affair was of no importance. Some of the ringleaders were afterwards arrested and punished. The early fall of rain at the end of April stopped fires, and from that time there was little or no difficulty in keeping the town in fair order. In August a serious disaster occurred. The part of the town of Mandalay which adjoins the river Irrawaddy is protected from floods by an earthwork embankment. In spite of the precautions which were taken by the local Civil and Public Works Officers, the river, which rose to a height unapproached for the past 60 years, broke through the embankment at a place where the Engineers and local Burmese officials had not anticipated danger and inundated all the low-lying parts of the town. Much destruction of property and some loss of life resulted. Arrangements were made the day after the occurrence of the breach to provide food for those absolutely destitute, and soon afterwards a regular system of relief distribution was organized under the Chief Commissioner's orders. Relief works were opened and all that was possible was done to mitigate the sufferings of those who had undergone loss. The fact that the night on which the inundation occurred was not marked by the slightest disturbance is an indication of the state of order to which the town had been reduced. Much of the credit of this is due to the firm and judicious administration of Captain Adamson, the first Deputy Commissioner, who was compelled by ill-health to accept a transfer to a less laborious charge. More recently efforts have been made to enlist the sympathies of the people on the side of order by use of the system of appointing responsible headmen over small sections of the town. The result of this plan has been satisfactory. With a view to the imposition of a house-tax to provide funds for the necessary local expenditure, a detailed survey of the town is being undertaken. A proposal to appoint a Municipal Committee in Mandalay is now before

the Government of India. Much has been done to improve the roads in the town and city, and arrangements are being made for repairing the embankment. But the sanitary improvement of Mandalay has yet to be begun. The charge of the town and city has left the Deputy Commissioner but little time to visit the interior of the district, which extends to the borders of the Shan States on the east, to the Myitngè river on the south, and to the Shan State of Mainglôn and the Ruby Mine country on the north. In order to bring under control as much of the district as possible, posts were established at Madaya on the north, at Yankintaung on the east, at Lamaing on the north-east, and at Kywethnape on the south-east on the Myitngè river. These posts had some effect in quieting the neighbouring country; but it was not found practicable before the rainy season to occupy the country lying beyond the hills to the east of Mandalay. The result was that, towards the end of the wet season, Shan dacoits from the villages on this plateau caused considerable trouble by dacoiting villages at the foot of the hills. The occupation of this part of the district was effected as soon as the season permitted. At the time of writing, except tracts on the north-east and east beyond the line of outposts, the whole of the district is getting into order.

Bhamo.—The Bhamo district consists of the country round about the town of Bhamo, on both sides of the Irrawaddy river, the township of Mohnyin, and the great tract of Mogaung towards the headwaters of the river. It nominally includes a large extent of country inhabited by Kachins and other wild tribes, who have never paid any but nominal allegiance to a superior authority. Bhamo was occupied without opposition in December 1885 and the civil administration was at once organized. Trade soon began to revive, the Kachins of the neighbouring hills tendered their submission, and with two exceptions, briefly noticed below, the district has been quiet throughout the year. The Mohnyin township has, however, not yet been brought under control. The first exception to the general tranquillity which has prevailed at and near Bhamo was the commission of dacoities by Kachins from the Hill State of Katran. Two punitive expeditions were sent against Katran. The first met with stubborn resistance and returned without reaching Katran. The second, despatched in May, was withdrawn before reaching the village of the chief by the advice of the Political Officer, who considered that sufficient punishment had already been inflicted. The other occurrence to which reference has been made was an attack on the town of Bhamo, early in November, by a band of dacoits. The assailants were easily put to flight, but not before they caused the loss of three lives and set fire to some buildings near the town gate.

The northern part of the Bhamo district consists of the extensive tract known as Mogaung. This is valuable on account of the jade and amber mines which are there, and on account of the quantities of India-rubber extracted from the forests. The town of Mogaung was visited by a small force in February last. No opposition was encountered and the people received the troops and Civil Officer with professions of loyalty. Although it has not yet been found possible to place troops permanently at Mogaung, the people have continued loyal and have effectually defended themselves against treason in their midst and hostile attempts from without. It is proposed to place in the Mogaung subdivision a levy of 500 men consisting of Gurkhas and other hill tribes. Almost all the revenue yet collected in the Bhamo district is from the lease of the right of extracting jade, amber, and India-rubber in Mogaung.

Katha.—The Katha district lies to the south of Bhamo and nominally includes a considerable extent of country on both sides of the Irrawaddy river. It comprises the townships of Myadaung, Manlè, Shwe ashe chaung, Moda, Katha, and Kyundaung. Early in the year steps were taken to establish British authority in this tract and a garrison with a Civil Officer was placed at Tigyaing and afterwards moved to Katha. For great part of the year the energies of the Deputy Commissioner were directed to the maintenance of peace in the immediate neighbourhood of the post and to efforts to induce the powerful Sawbwa of Wundwin to submit to the British Government without having recourse to arms. Some of the local officials, among whom may be mentioned the Wuns of Myadaung and

Mohs, and the Shwe ashe chaung Wun, gave in their adherence to the Deputy Commissioner early in the year and have since done good service. The parts of the district not immediately adjacent to the military post have been much disturbed by dacoits and by raids the result of feuds between the Wuntho Sawbwa and the local officials of the townships and circles on his borders. It was not till August that an outpost towards Wuntho was established at Nahakaung, west of Katha.

But the most important part of the work of the Deputy Commissioner of Katha has been the conduct of negotiations with the Sawbwa of Wuntho, a Shan State of considerable extent lying to the west of the Katha district. During the past year the Sawbwa and his father, known as the Mogaung Wun and one of the most faithful servants of Mindôn Min, have maintained themselves in Wuntho. The wish of the British Government has been throughout to conciliate the Sawbwa and to treat him as a friend, to leave him undisturbed in the possession of all rights and privileges which he has hitherto enjoyed, and to interfere in no way with the internal administration of the State. The Sawbwa has not responded to the advances made to him by the local officers; he has declined to meet the Deputy Commissioner, or to pay the revenue due from his State; and he has at times treated the communications of the Deputy Commissioner with some want of courtesy. More recently he has harassed the outlying part of the country administered by the Shwe ashe chaung Wun and has burnt the town of Mawnaing. On the other hand, since the beginning of the dry season, steps have been taken to consolidate our power in Katha, and throw out posts, which will probably overawe the Sawbwa. Within the last six weeks posts have been established at Malè, Kyundaung, Manlè, and Mawlu, with the result that the extent of country under effective control has been much increased and facilities have been afforded for a march against Wuntho should such a march be necessary. Good work has recently been done in the collection of revenue in the Katha district, the amount collected to date being over £2,000.

On the east of Katha lie the independent Shan States of Mahlaing and Momeik. These have been much disturbed during the year of report by rival claimants to the Sawbwaship. Efforts have been made to establish a settled administration at Momeik, which borders on the Ruby Mines country as well as on Katha. It is thought likely that peace will be restored in Momeik as soon as we are firmly established at Mogôk.

Ruby Mines.—This district is to consist of the country round about Mogôk, Kyatpyin, and Katte, as well as certain tracts which have hitherto been held to form part of the Katha and Mandalay districts. The importance of this tract consists in the existence there of the most valuable ruby mines in the world. Up to the present time only the outskirts of the district have been visited by British officers. The past six weeks have been spent in preparations for an advance to the mines, near which it is proposed to establish the headquarters of the new district. The expedition was on the 15th December within 40 miles of the centre of the ruby tract, it had met with some opposition, and was likely to meet more from persons who had been formerly interested in the ruby trade and desired to keep the English away from the mines.

Shwebo.—The district of Shwebo, so called from the chief town of that name, lies to the south of Katha and Wuntho. It extends southward to the borders of Sagaing and westward from the Irrawaddy to the Mu river. Early in December last Maung Hmat and Maung Thein, cousins of King Thebaw, effected their escape from Mandalay and raised a party of rebels at Shwebo. A column was sent against them and before the end of the month a permanent post was established in Shwebo town, which was taken by assault from the rebels. The whole surrounding district was teeming with dacoits, and the Civil and Military authorities had the difficult task of reducing it to order. From the first the Deputy Commissioner was loyally supported by the Burmese Kayaing Wun (Divisional Commissioner) and his son Maung Tun, a man of much influence. Through their agency a section of the population readily submitted and companies of loyal villagers were raised to accompany the troops on expeditions against dacoits. The history of the year is chiefly a record of successful action taken against strong bands

of dacoits and rebels. Among the chief dacoit leaders may be mentioned Hla U, the noted Bo, who has till lately held his own on the borders of the Ye-u, Sagaing, Shwebo, and Chindwin districts; Pyan Gyi and Nga Yaing; and Aung Myat. All these leaders suffered defeat more than once with severe loss. Early in May the disarming of the district was begun and has since been carried out with much success. By the end of August the whole district, except the northern part and a small corner in the south-east, was in order or in satisfactory process of settlement. The northern township of Pyinzala has since been taken in hand and a post has been established at Tantabin with good effect. There is little doubt but that Maung Hmat, the only pretender of royal blood who has been in the field in Burma since the Myinzaing Prince's death, has lately died, and Shwebo may be looked upon as fairly settled. Side by side with the military operations measures for establishing local officials, for collecting the revenue, and for improving communications have been undertaken. The amount of revenue collected up to the present time is about £8,000.

Ye-u.—The Ye-u district, which lies on the west of Shwebo, across the Mu river, was constituted in April last. From the first certain villages threw in their lot with the new administration, having combined to resist the attacks of rebels and dacoits under Hla U and Maung Hmat. Some local police were at once organized and the troops, with the aid of the police and of local auxiliaries, vigorously operated against the dacoits and constantly undertook marches for the protection of loyal villages threatened with attack. The result was that, when a post towards the north was established at Nabeikkyi, the whole of the district had submitted and was ripe for the introduction of settled administration, with the exception of the southern part, where Hla U was still in power in spite of more than one defeat. Even the villages in the south were anxious to submit and many of them gave in their adhesion even before the establishment in September of a post at Myagôn. Early in November active operations, in which the Ye-u military and civil officials took a conspicuous part, were begun against Hla U. The result has been that, though the leader himself has hitherto eluded capture, his power has been entirely broken. The Deputy Commissioner of Ye-u has within the last few weeks received the submission of many dacoit leaders and their followers, who have come in and surrendered their arms. The disarmament of the whole district is being rapidly and effectively carried out. The operations for the purpose of ridding the district of dacoits and affording protection to the loyal inhabitants have left but little time for the organization of the civil administration and the collection of revenue. These matters are now being taken in hand and it is hoped that a fair amount of revenue will be realized before the end of the current financial year.

Sagaing.—The fort at Sagaing was occupied as early as the 14th December 1885, but regular administration was not introduced till some little time later. At first Sagaing, which lies between the Shwebo and Alôn districts on the north and south, and between the Irrawaddy river and the Alôn and Ye-u districts on the east and west, was one of the most turbulent districts in the province. Towards the end of December dacoits held in strength a pagoda in the attack on which Lieutenant Cockeram was killed. Throughout January military operations were continued. Early in February the district was constituted under the charge of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun. The principal dacoit leader was Hla U, who in March dominated the country round Myinmu to the south of Sagaing at the mouth of the Mu river. Active operations were carried on in March; but though the dacoits were more than once defeated with some loss, no notable leaders were captured and the defeated bands collected again as soon as the attacking party withdrew. At the end of April Myinmu itself was attacked, but the assailants were beaten off without difficulty. Throughout the rains the troops and police continued active, and several successful actions were fought. The establishment of posts held by troops at Samôn and Magyizauk and by military police at Ôndaw contributed much to the settlement of the country. By the end of August the Deputy Commissioner was able to report that almost the whole district was in hand and preparations for revenue collection were being made. At the same time Hla U, Min O, and Tha Pwe continued to trouble parts of the district. The last named

was killed at Pothungyi pagoda in August. But a little later, during a time when owing to the unfavourable nature of the climate active operations were suspended, Hla U made head in the Myinmu subdivision and committed many dacoities. Among the worst features of this period was the murder of Thugyis and other local officials who had taken service under the British Government. The establishment of strong police posts at Chaungu and Gwebindaw on the road which is being constructed between Myinmu and Alón did much to relieve that part of the country from the terror inspired by these dacoit leaders, and as soon as the rains were at an end active operations were again begun and two columns, one from Magyizaik and another from Myinmu, joined in the movement against Hla U. The result has been that the power of this redoubtable leader has been broken in the Sagaing district; and many minor leaders and their followers are coming in and submitting to the Deputy Commissioner, giving up their arms as a pledge of their good faith. The disarmament of the district is being rapidly pushed on and the outlook is promising.

Ava.—The Ava district lies on the left bank of the Irrawaddy river, separated from the Mandalay district on the north by the Myitngè river. It adjoins the Kyaukse district on the east and the Myingyan district on the south. It was early visited by British troops, who marched through it in December; and in January the late Mr. R. H. Pilcher took charge as Deputy Commissioner. The central parts of the district were then much disturbed by dacoits, who professed to be under the leadership of the Chaunggwa and Kyinyindaing Princes. The Chaunggwa Princes are believed to be two young grandsons of Mindôn Min, who were supported by a somewhat noted robber chief named Shwe Yan. The Kyinyindaing Prince is, no doubt, a mere pretender. Probably he is not the same as the pretender to the same name, who later in the year gave trouble in Yamèthin and Ningyan. Towards the end of January a post was established at Myotha on the road from Ava to Myingyan. Operations were carried on with some effect in February and March, in which months Mr. Pilcher was transferred to Kyaukse. A little later a military post was established at Myinthè between Ava and Myotha. In April feeble attacks were made by dacoits on the posts at Myotha and Myinthè, and villages were burnt and a bridge partly destroyed in the immediate neighbourhood of the post at Ava. This was the last time that any dacoit band gave much trouble in the Ava district. Active operations were undertaken against the dacoits and in the middle of June a post of Gurkhas was established at Chaunggwa with the best results. The dacoits under Shwe Yan were compelled to retire to the forests on the borders of the Panlaung stream and have since given little trouble. Later in the year the Myinthè post was taken over by Indian police, and the garrison moved to Ngazun in the south-west of the district, which had continued disturbed. The effect of the establishment of this post and of expeditions undertaken against dacoit villagers between Ngazun and Myotha, and in conjunction with troops from Myingyan against dacoits on the borders of the two districts, was apparent in the improvement of the condition of that part of the country. A combined expedition was also undertaken from Ava and Kyaukse posts against Shwe Yan. Although the result was less decisive than could have been desired, a combination which was being formed was effectually broken up and Shwe Yan was forced to remain passive. By the end of August the Deputy Commissioner was able to report that much of the district was in hand and to begin the collection of revenue. The collection of revenue has been continued with much success, the amount realized amounting now to over £8,700. The Ava district is a conspicuous instance of the value of the system of establishing a number of posts strong enough to hold their own and to send out small columns when required.

Kyaukse.—The Kyaukse district is bounded on the north by the Myitngè, on the east by the Shan hills, on the west by the Samôn stream, and on the south by the Wundwin township of the Meiktila district. When the Myinzaing Prince was driven out of Zibingyi in the Mandalay district in January he fled to Kyaukse. He was driven thence again and fled to Yakainggyi, some 28 miles south-east of Kyaukse. A permanent post was established at Kyaukse early in February and the Prince was soon after driven out of Yakainggyi. In March Mr. Pilcher assumed

charge of the district and continued in charge till his death in October. The Myinzaing Prince above mentioned was a younger son of Mindon Min, a boy of about 17 years of age. He was supported by some influential ex-officials of the late Government. The record of the Kyaukse district during the early part of the year is a history of the gradual suppression of the Myinzaing Prince's rebellion. In March the country was in a deplorable state. It had been for some time the prey of dacoits and rebels, who held their own even within a few miles of the post at Kyaukse. Active operations were undertaken against them. The road from Kyaukse to Myitngè was protected and the surrounding country brought into order by the establishment of posts at Paleik and Talòksu. In May a post was formed at Yewun, south of Kyaukse, with the effect of pacifying the whole of the intervening country. In July another post was formed at Kumè, south of Yewun. For some time before this the Myinzaing Prince had been forced to retire to Ywangan, a small Shan State on the border of Kyaukse, where he remained till his death, which occurred in August. Although the Prince had not for some months headed any large gathering, yet the fact that he was really a legitimate member of the house of Alaungpaya rendered him always an important potential centre of disaffection. In various parts of the country rebel and dacoit leaders professed to be fighting in his interests. Although he at no time headed any national movement his death removed a possible source of future danger. As soon as he died his followers quarrelled over the division of his property, killed the Sawbwa of Ywangan, who had afforded them an asylum, and dispersed. On the 1st September the occupation of Wundwin, south of the Kyaukse district, completed the chain of posts from Kyaukse to Ningyan. Since then the greater part of the country has been quiet. In a few isolated parts order is not entirely restored, and on the borders of the Meiktila and Kyaukse districts a formidable gathering has recently been collected. Action is now being taken against this band. The chief task now before the Kyaukse District Officers is the realization of some part of the revenue of the current year. Kyaukse is a fertile plain watered by well-devised irrigation works, the maintenance, repair, and improvement of which are to be begun this season. The total revenue amounts to £50,000 or £60,000, of which it is hoped that perhaps nearly half may be realized this year.

Chindwin.—The vast tract under the control of the Deputy Commissioner of the Chindwin district includes the whole of the valley on both sides of the Chindwin river. In November 1885 the Burmese authorities of the Chindwin made prisoners of seven English gentlemen, who were residing there in the employ of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. Three of these gentlemen were barbarously murdered by their captors; the rest were rescued and sent to Mandalay by the friendly action of the Wun of Mingin, who has since rendered loyal service to the British Government. Other Europeans were also held captive at Kindat. Towards the end of December a force was despatched from Mandalay to rescue the Kindat captives. But the prompt action of Colonel Johnstone, C.S.I., Political Agent at Manipur, who marched on Kindat with 50 sepoys and a Manipuri Contingent, forestalled the arrival of the Mandalay column. The troops returned to Mandalay and it was at first proposed to divide the Chindwin valley into two districts, placing the Manipur Agent in charge of the upper part with headquarters at Kindat, and constituting the Lower Chindwin district under a separate Deputy Commissioner with headquarters at Alón. The plan, however, was found to be impracticable. Colonel Johnstone went back to Manipur by way of Tamu; but on the outbreak of disturbances between Tamu and Kindat he returned. He attacked a body of rebels in a strong position at Pontha, about 18 miles from Tamu, and drove them out, but was himself severely wounded. He was succeeded as Agent and as Deputy Commissioner of the Upper Chindwin by Major Trotter. In May Major Trotter attempted to march from Tamu to Kindat to effect a junction with a force which was to come up the river from Alón. He was attacked at Pantha near Tamu and received a wound from the effects of which he eventually died. He was succeeded for a time by Major Hailes, who commanded at Tamu and was severely wounded in an action near there. In July the whole of the Chindwin country was placed under the control of a Deputy Commissioner whose headquarters were at Alón. Meanwhile, early in February, arrangements had

work made for settling the Lower Chindwin district and a Deputy Commissioner was established at Alón. The attention of the local authorities was for some time devoted to the settlement of the country in the neighbourhood of that post. In April the garrison intended for the occupation of the whole district arrived and preparations were made for an advance to Mingin and Kindat in order to meet the Tamu force at the latter place in the middle of May. Mingin was occupied on the 26th April; but difficulties of transport delayed the advance to Kindat, which was not occupied till the 10th June. No resistance was encountered at Kindat, but the force had a trifling skirmish with dacoits at Balet on the river bank. The advance from Tamu was for the time abandoned, and the country between the Chindwin and Manipur was left untouched till towards the end of the rains. The Tamu force, which had been considerably strengthened, then took the field and gained signal successes over strong bodies of dacoits, thereby reducing to order the whole of the Kubo valley. As regards the part of the district adjacent to the Chindwin river the following results had been attained by the end of August. The Chindwin military police levy, over 500 strong, arrived in July and was soon distributed in posts in the Alón subdivision, which comprises the part of the district towards the mouth of the river. The part on the east bank of the river was in fairly good order, though Hla U still gave trouble and occupied the country to the north-east of the police posts. On the west of the river the Pagyi township was still uncontrolled and much of it was in the hands of a pretender known as the Shwegyobu Prince. North of Alón but little progress had been made in the settlement of the country, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the river. The independent State of Kalè, on the right bank below Kindat, was disturbed by internal dissensions, but had shown no signs of hostility to the British Government. North of Kindat the Deputy Commissioner, who steamed up and explored the river for 150 miles above Kindat, had visited the Sawbwa of Thaungthut, and had been well received. The Sawbwa was keeping order in his territory and desired no assistance. Notwithstanding his alliance or kinship with the Sawbwa of Wuntho he has continued on friendly terms with the local authorities. The Deputy Commissioner had also received the submission of a Burmese Wun of the country lying between the Chindwin river and Mogaung. But no posts had been established north of Kindat, and the revenue and other interests of the Government in that part of the country are so slight that it is not proposed at present to push forward posts in that direction. Further south the Wun of Kani had given many proofs of loyalty. Practically, except on the borders of the river and in the Alón subdivision, but little progress had been made in the settlement of this difficult and extensive country. Since the close of the rains the garrison on the Chindwin has been strengthened by the addition of another regiment. Part of the Alón force has lately been occupied in the pursuit of Hla U and his followers. In October Mr. Gleeson, Assistant Commissioner of Mingin, was treacherously killed at a village some miles above his headquarters. Later the loyal Wun of Kani was murdered by dacoits. Punitive expeditions have been sent to the scene of the Wun's death and some measure of success has been attained. The brother of the late Wun has been established in his place. More troops from Assam have been brought into the Upper Chindwin for service there, and it is proposed to strengthen the police force in order to secure the early settlement of the whole district south of Kindat. Regarding the progress of revenue collection no recent reports have been received. The estimate at one time was £14,000, but it is doubtful whether any considerable portion of this will be realized during the current year.

Myingyan.—The Myingyan district was constituted as the Expeditionary Force moved up the Irrawaddy towards Mandalay. It comprises a considerable extent of country on both sides of the river, and at one time included part of the recently formed district of Meiktila and the township of Pakokku afterwards transferred to Pagan. The local officials soon submitted and the settlement of the country in the neighbourhood of Myingyan was speedily accomplished. Early in January the Kayaing Wun (local Governor) gave in his adhesion to the British Government and continued to serve for about six months. He then absconded and joined a rebel *sei-déant* Prince in Pakangyi on the west of the

Irrawaddy. Dacoit leaders, partizans of the Chaninggya Princes, for some time disturbed the peace of the eastern and northern parts of the district, and the local official in charge of the Welaung tract, on the borders of Pagan, still holds out. The early establishment of posts at Sameikkyon and Natogyi, on the north and east of Myingyan, contributed much to the settlement of the adjacent country. The part of the district adjoining Ava was disturbed as late as July by a pretender, who assumed the title of Thukayaza. His following was dispersed by a combined movement from Ava and Myingyan, to which reference has already been made, and he himself disappeared. In May a pretender called the Shwegyobu Prince, with the support of the *ex*-Wun of Myingyan, raised a rebellion in Pakangyi on the right bank of the river. A column marched through that part of the country the same month with temporary success. Civil officials were established in Pakangyi and for a time there seemed reason to hope that the township would become settled. But the small posts at Pakokku and Yetagyo, which constituted the only force available in Pakangyi, were during the rainy season unable to act in the interior, and peace was not maintained throughout the township. Through the rains the Shwegyobu Prince held his own and dominated, but did not greatly disturb, most of Pakangyi and Pagyi. It was not till the establishment of a post at Pakangyi itself that the Prince's power was broken. He himself has recently disappeared.

Throughout the year the Deputy Commissioner devoted much attention to the establishment of local officials, the collection of revenue, and the encouragement of trade. Arrangements were made for building bazaars at Myingyan and at Pakokku. Arrears of revenue for 1885-86, amounting to nearly £4,000, were collected, and up to the end of August about £1,500 had been realized on account of the current year.

Pagan.—The Pagan district was constituted in November 1885 as the Expeditionary Force moved up the river towards Mandalay. At first it included, on the left bank of the river, the whole country from the Myingyan district on the north to the limits of the Taungdwingyi subdivision on the south, taking in the Pin and Mahlaing townships on the south and south-east. It nominally included a considerable tract on the right bank of the Irrawaddy, taking in the whole of the Yaw country, which stretches to the foot of the Arakan hills. Subsequently Mahlaing and the country to the east and south-east were made over to the lately formed district of Meiktila, and more recently the Pin township was made over to Taungdwingyi. The local officials early submitted to the Deputy Commissioner. But before long dacoits under leader named Maung Cho in the east of the district about Sè, and under the Kyimyindaing Prince and his adherents in the south-east near Mahlaing, began to give trouble. On the west of the river also dacoits collected in considerable numbers. Active steps were taken to deal with these gatherings. In January Maung Cho was successfully attacked, but not subdued. In February a post was established at Kyaukpadaung, south of Pagan, for the purpose of supporting the local Burmese official who has done conspicuously good service throughout the year, and a dacoit gathering in that direction was dispersed. In March a force marched from Pagan south-east through Mahlaing, Meiktila, and Yindaw to Yamethin, encountering the followers of the Kyimyindaing Prince on the way and inflicting much loss on them. A Civil Officer was established at Mahlaing and a military post was left at Meiktila, which was made over to the Yamethin district. In June the formation of a post at Sè to the south-east of Pagan, in the country up to that time frequented by Maung Cho, had some effect in diminishing the influence of that leader; but he continued to commit dacoities from time to time. Early in July an attack was made on Pin, which had been successfully held by the loyal thugyi without assistance from the Government. A force was sent to drive out the dacoits, and their leaders surrendered without assistance. By August the district was in fair order except on the right bank of the river, where only a narrow strip of country was held in the immediate vicinity of the posts at Myitgyi and Pakokku. Early in the year the Deputy Commissioner had entered into communication with the local officials of the Yaw country, an extensive inland tract on the right bank of the Irrawaddy peopled partly by Burmese and partly by indigenous tribes. In

the time of the Burmese Government the people of Yaw seem to have enjoyed some approach to local autonomy under their own officials. The leading men sent in offers of submission to the Deputy Commissioner early in January last and it was proposed to send a force thither in that month. In view of the impossibility of establishing posts at that time the despatch of the post was postponed. Throughout the year the Deputy Commissioner continued to keep himself informed concerning the state of affairs in Yaw and to maintain friendly communication with the leading officials. An expedition is now marching to Yaw for the purpose of establishing settled administration, confirming the local officials in their posts, and forming such military and police stations as may be found necessary for the protection of the people. It is hoped that no resistance will be encountered.

Minbu.—The Minbu district at first consisted of the country on the north of the old frontier line on both sides of the river Irrawaddy between the Arakan hills and the continuation of the Pegu Yoma. It extended on the north to the borders of the Yaw country and on the left bank of the river as far as the Pin township of the Pagan district. The Taungdwingyi subdivision, which has lately been constituted a separate district, comprised the whole of the eastern part of the country subject to the Deputy Commissioner of Minbu. As practically the Deputy Commissioner of Minbu never exercised any real control over the Taungdwingyi subdivision the latter will be separately dealt with. The Minbu (at first called Minhla) district was constituted under the charge of Mr. R. Phayre immediately after the occupation of the town of Minhla in November last. The Deputy Commissioner at once began to invite the submission of the local officials and succeeded in inducing many of them to take service under the new Government. By the 15th December all the officials on the right bank had submitted and there was every promise of a speedy settlement of the district. Outposts were established at various suitable places and small columns were sent out as occasion demanded to break up dacoit gatherings. The garrison left at Minhla was supported by a small force from Thayetmyo, which was operating in Taungzin, the western part of the Minbu district bordering on the Arakan hills. Enquiries concerning revenue matters were at once instituted by the Deputy Commissioner and within a month from the date of the occupation of Minhla £1,000 of revenue were paid in. The earth-oil wells at Yonangyaung, which had yielded a considerable revenue to the late Government, were held to be within the Minhla district, and early in January arrangements were made for the resumption of work and the realization of a moderate revenue. In spite of the peaceful appearance of the greater part of the district there were, however, indications of future trouble. Maung Swè, the hereditary thugyi of Mindat, had declined to submit and was holding out in the Taungzin township. This man, who has since attained considerable notoriety, had long been known to the authorities of the British district of Thayetmyo. For many years he had been a constant source of annoyance owing to the support and encouragement afforded by him to dacoits on the frontier. More than once he had been re-called to Mandalay at the representation of the British Government, but had been permitted to return. At the time of the outbreak of hostilities he was sent down by the Mandalay authorities to his former jurisdiction on account of his known hostility to the English. Early in the year, and as long as the Thayetmyo frontier force occupied posts in Taungzin, Maung Swè, though at times giving indications of hostile intentions, was comparatively powerless. It was not till after the withdrawal of the Thayetmyo troops that he made head and gathered a formidable following. In the latter part of February an insurrection broke out in the Legaing township on the Môn creek, and the post at Sagu was attacked and burnt. This rising was promptly suppressed by the military authorities acting at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner, and the chiefs were driven to the hills. The leader of the rising was found to be a pôngyi named Oktama, who up to the present time has continued to give serious trouble in the district. In March he fomented serious disturbances in Salin and Salè, but the dacoits were again dispersed by the troops acting in conjunction with Mr. Phayre. About this time the headquarters of the district were transferred from Minhla to Minbu. Revenue continued to come in steadily notwithstanding these

disturbances, and in the first fortnight of April as much as £2,000 were realized. Early in the same month the transfer of part of the Minbu district to Thayetmyo was provisionally effected. The transfer was made for the sake of administrative convenience and with a view to obliterating the old border line between Upper and Lower Burma. The final transfer under legislative sanction has not yet been effected. At the close of April Maung Swè occupied much of the country to the west of Minbu and Minhla. He was attacked in the middle of May and forced to retreat to Ngapè, a strong position due west of Minbu commanding the An pass. But at the close of May the whole western part of the district was in a ferment and dacoit bands were active on the Salin and Môn creeks, and in the Salé and Yenangyaung townships. Early in June great encouragement was given to the disaffected by the death of Mr. Phayre, who was killed in action near Padein, south of Ngapè. The dacoits were encountered in strength at Salin, where Captain Dunsford was killed on the 12th June, and at Ngapè, where a stubbornly contested action was fought on the 19th of the same month. Ngapè was then occupied in strength, but the extreme unhealthiness of the climate necessitated the withdrawal of the garrison at the end of July. At the same time Salin was attacked by Ôktama. The dacoits were repulsed and finally driven off by reinforcements under Captain Atkinson, who however was killed in the engagement. Ngapè was occupied by Maung Swè as soon as it was evacuated by the garrison, and by the end of August the whole of the western part of the district was in the hands of the rebels except a narrow strip along the river bank. Operations have since been carried on for the pacification of the country as far as the nature of the climate and the season permitted. But it was thought better to await the end of the rains and of the unhealthy season, which immediately succeeds, before undertaking operations on an extended scale. Within the last few weeks a contingent of the Naval Brigade has been working with launches for the purpose of repressing river pirates and clearing the river bank. The An pass, which is almost the only practicable route through the hills into Arakan, is now held by a detachment of Gurkha police, and preparations have been made for a simultaneous advance westward in order to completely clear the country of rebels and dacoits, and disarm the population with a view to the permanent settlement of the district. The advance is now (December 15th) beginning. Minbu is one of the three districts in which after obtaining a hold over the country we have been forced to recede. The climate and the nature of the country have contributed to this unsatisfactory result. Up to the end of August the revenue collected in Minbu (exclusive of Taungdwingyi) amounted to about £12,500.

Taungdwingyi.—Soon after the Expeditionary Force crossed the frontier it was found necessary for the protection of the eastern part of the Thayetmyo district to send forward a column towards Taungdwingyi, an important town north of the Myedè subdivision. On the 30th November this force encountered a considerable body of the enemy at Thitkôkhwîn and on the 2nd December inflicted a decisive defeat on them at Nyadaw. Taungdwingyi was occupied without further opposition on the 12th December and Captain Raikes, Deputy Commissioner of Thayetmyo, who had accompanied the column, at once set to work to organize the civil administration. Soon afterwards he returned to Thayetmyo, leaving Taungdwingyi in charge of an Assistant Commissioner. Until lately Taungdwingyi was treated as part of the Minbu district. It has recently been formed into a separate district with the addition of the Pin township of the Pagan district. Arrangements were made to carry on the administration with the aid of the local officials who had submitted and to raise and train a force of local police. In the early part of the year the subdivision remained quiet though threatened by dacoits from the east and disturbed by a rising in February under the Myobin Thugyi, which was however promptly dealt with. Somewhat later dacoities occurred from time to time and in August a few houses were burnt in Taungdwingyi itself. But the disturbances have been insignificant and satisfactory progress has been made in the settlement of this part of the country. The severe loss inflicted on the Burmese at the beginning of the operations in December last no doubt contributed to keep the district quiet.

Ningyan.—A column started from Toungoo to occupy Ningyan on the 24th November 1885; the country was in a somewhat unsettled condition, but no organ-

ised opposition was encountered, and Ningyan was reached* during the first week in December. Neighbouring villages were soon afterwards occupied and by the close of the month the country about Ningyan was believed to be rapidly settling down. Early in January the country towards the north* began to be disturbed by the Lè Wun and the Theingón Thugyi, who have continued to give trouble up to the present time. The local Wuns did not in many cases submit, but Myodks were appointed and local police were raised and distributed. In February the limits of the district were roughly defined and it was separated from the Yamèthin* district on the north. The district thus formed lies between Yamèthin and Ningyan, and is bounded on the east by the Shan hills, on the west by the Taungdwingyi district. Through the early months of the year the district continued fairly quiet and revenue was collected. But towards the end of April large bands of dacoits under pretended Princes, who styled themselves Buddhayaza and Thinkayaza, and the Kyimyindaing Prince began to give trouble and continued to disturb the peace of the district till the end of the wet season. Throughout these months, in spite of frequent military movements and the establishment of numerous posts on the chief lines of communication, the greater part of the district was in the hands of Jacoits. Communications were interrupted, launches on the river between Sinthowa near Ningyan and Toungoo were attacked, and dacoities were committed and houses burnt not only in outlying villages, but even in the town of Ningyan itself. The garrison of the district was much weakened by sickness, and the nature of the country and the climate entirely prevented the undertaking of any sustained military operations. Towards the end of the rainy season the garrison was largely increased and within the last few weeks active operations have been undertaken under the energetic guidance of General Lockhart, with the result that the district is now in a fair way to settlement. As might be expected from the above account but little revenue has been collected, the total realizations up to the end of August amounting to not quite £2,000.

Yamèthin.—The Yamèthin district consists of the country to the north of Ningyan between the Pagan and Myingyan districts on the west and the Shan hills on the east. It at one time extended as far as the borders of Kyaukse; but lately the new district of Meiktila has been constituted, comprising the northern parts of Yamèthin and some parts of the Myingyan and Pagan districts. Yamèthin was occupied by a force from Ningyan after some opposition on the 18th February last. From the first the greater part of the district has been in a disturbed state, the principal elements of disorder consisting of large dacoit gatherings under the pretended Princes Buddhayaza and Thiba Yaza, the Kyimyindaing Prince, the Lè Wun, the Theingón Thugyi, and the Myinzaing Prince's leaders U Paung and Nga Maung Gyi. The establishment of posts at Meiktila and Mahlaing, and later at Wundwin in the north, contributed to the pacification of the country in their immediate neighbourhood. But though the tactics adopted in Ningyan were as far as possible pursued, owing to the unfavourable causes described in connection with the latter district, the result of operations in Yamèthin has till recently been unsatisfactory. The record of the greater part of the year is merely an account of dacoities and of expeditions, more or less temporarily successful, but never decisively so, against dacoit bands. It is unnecessary to enter into the details of these matters. At the end of the rainy season the garrison, which had been strongly reinforced, undertook active operations, with considerable success, against the more important bands. A large part of the district is now in fair order, and there is reason to expect that by the end of the present open season the whole of this tract will have been settled. The latest reports received from the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. de la Courneuve, show that the outlook has greatly improved all round. The prospects of the rice harvest are good and revenue is steadily coming in. The amount collected up to the end of November was over £3,500.

Meiktila.—The Meiktila district, formerly a subdivision of the Yamèthin district, with the addition of outlying parts of Myingyan and Pagan, was constituted an independent charge in October last. For the first two or three weeks afterwards it continued fairly quiet; but it has of late been disturbed by formidable gather-

ings, in the north and south-west. Active operations are being undertaken against them.

12. *The Shan States.*—The great group of semi-independent States which lie to the east of Upper Burma, on both sides of the

The Shan States.

Salween river, stretching to the confines of China, Tonkin, and Siam, have not yet been visited. It is proposed that these States should continue to be administered by their own Chiefs or Sawbwas, and that the British Government should interfere as little as possible with their internal economy so long as they keep the peace among themselves and pay a moderate tribute. Notices proclaiming these intentions were sent early in the current year to the Shan States and special communications have been addressed to the principal Sawbwas. It was intended that a Political Officer, with a suitable escort, should visit the Shan country last cold weather for the purpose of meeting with the Sawbwas, receiving their submission, and confirming them in their chieftainships, assuring them of the good will and friendly intentions of the British Government, and fixing the revenue payable by each State. It was further proposed that the Political Officer should, with the consent of a friendly Sawbwa, fix his headquarters in a healthy place in one of the principal States and remain there as permanent resident and Superintendent. It was found impossible to carry out this programme in the early part of the current year. Meanwhile the shock of the overthrow of the Burmese kingdom has been felt in the Shan States. In some, such as Nyaunggywè, the rulers have been deposed and replaced by successful rivals; in others, such as Thibaw, Monè, and Yatsauk, former rulers, dispossessed of their territories in the time of the late king, have made efforts more or less successful to regain their ancient dignity; in others, such as Thònzè, anarchy prevails. Some Sawbwas have joined the Linbin Prince, a son of the late Einsheimin and therefore a first cousin of the *ex*-king, and propose to form a confederacy under his sovereignty. Two powerful chiefs, those of Thibaw in the north and of Nyaunggywè in the south, have given in their unqualified submission to the British Government and may be depended upon to render us active assistance. Other States are wavering. It is possible that, when an English force visits the Shan States, opposition will die away and order will be restored without difficulty. A Political Officer supported by a sufficient armed force will reach the Shan plateau before the end of January 1887. Our main interests in respect of the Shan States are the maintenance of peace on our borders, and among the Shan States themselves the opening out of the trade routes and the realization of a moderate tribute in return for the abolition of the import and transport duties formerly levied on merchandize brought into Upper Burma. The attention of the Political Officer will be devoted to these matters.

13. From the above sketch it will be seen that the year which has elapsed

Military operations.

since the occupation of Mandalay has been devoted to the gradual extension of British influence by means of military operations. As has been already stated the plan on which the military operations of the year have been conducted has been the gradual advancement of outposts, the suppression of large bands of dacoits, and the pacification of the country covered by military stations. With these objects in view about 180 encounters, of more or less importance, have been fought. In few of these have the dacoits offered any strenuous resistance, in scarcely any have the troops failed in accomplishing their purpose. The total number of killed and died from wounds on our side from the 17th November 1885 to the 31st October 1886 has been—

Officers	...	11
Soldiers	...	80
		<hr/>
Total	...	91

The average number of troops employed in Upper Burma during the year may be stated at, about 14,000. At the present time of writing there are about 25,000 troops in the country. The chief difficulties with which the troops have had to contend have been the dense nature of the jungle through which they have often had to march, the want of roads and facilities of communication, the unfavourable

ble, in some instances the deadly, nature* of the climate. Where loss of life has occurred it has usually been in bush or jungle fighting, where the dacoits have had the immense advantage of an intimate knowledge of the country. The extent to which the system of pushing forward outposts has been pursued may be judged from the fact that on the 1st December 1886 there were 99 stations in Upper Burma held by British troops. In addition to the garrisons of these posts movable columns are operating in almost every district in order to thoroughly complete the pacification of the country before the end of the open season. The command of the Expeditionary Force sent last year against Mandalay was entrusted to Major-General (now Sir Harry) Prendergast, v.c., under whom were Brigadier-General White, v.c., c.b., Brigadier-General Norman, c.b., and Brigadier-General Forde. On the 1st April 1886 Sir Harry Prendergast vacated the command of the Upper Burma Field Force and was succeeded by Major-General (now Sir George) White, v.c. In September His Excellency Sir Herbert Macpherson, v.c., Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, assumed command of the Forces in Burma; but his lamented death deprived the province of the advantages of his experience and capacity. Early in November His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India, arrived in Burma and established his headquarters in Mandalay. The Chief Commissioner desires to record his appreciation of the cordial assistance rendered to him and to the civil administration of the province by the distinguished officers who have successively commanded the Forces in Upper Burma and by the officers serving under them. The chief work of the year has fallen upon the officers and soldiers of the army; and it is satisfactory that during all these arduous operations Military and Civil Officers have worked heartily together, without friction, towards the pacification of the country.

14. The necessity for supplementing the work done by the troops and providing permanently for the civil administration engaged the attention of the Chief Commissioner as soon as the pleasure of the Government of India was known in respect of the permanent incorporation of Upper Burma in the Indian Empire. In February proposals were framed and submitted to the Government of India for the enlistment of two military police levies each to consist of 561 officers and men, and of 2,200 military police to be recruited in Northern India; in addition to these it was proposed to raise a small force of Burmese police for detective and purely police work. The enlistment of this force was sanctioned, and steps were at once taken to enlist and train the men. The two levies were speedily raised and consisted of men who had already received military training. Both were in the province by the beginning of July. One was told off for service in the Mandalay district, with the intention that it should eventually take up the posts required for the protection of the Shan border; the other was sent for service in the Chindwin valley. The military police began to arrive somewhat later and were for the most part untrained men. These had all to be drilled and disciplined at Mandalay and other headquarter stations before being sent to outposts or on active service. The local police were raised by District Officers as occasion required and

* Note.—The climate and the hard work have not been without their effect upon the Army. From the 17th November 1885 down to the 31st October 1886 the regimental returns show—

				Died from disease.	Invalided (exclusive of the 11th Bengal Regiment in- valids).
Officers	...	...	...	11	76
Soldiers, British and Indian	...	...	...	919	1,956
		Total	...	930	2,032
				Total wastage	...
					8,053

Many of the invalided men return to the ranks after a shorter or longer sojourn in India. Some stations, such as Bhamo and Katha, and some posts, such as Ngapè and Thabyebin, were found much unhealthier than others. It is proposed to hold the more feverish places with local levies for the future. And it is confidently expected that when good barracks are built, when sanitary arrangements are made, and when troops are kept in quarters during the trying months of the hot and rainy seasons, the death-rate and sick-rate will be very greatly reduced. Every effort is and will be made to secure this end.

as circumstances permitted, and received such training as the local officers could supply. The men of the levies have done excellent service in the Mandalay, Sagaing, and Chindwin districts; but the men of the Mandalay levy suffered severely from the effects of the climate at Kywethuapa, an outpost on the Myit-nge in the Mandalay district. The rest of the military police have had few opportunities of actual service. They have behaved well on the few occasions on which they have been in action and they are now being distributed in considerable numbers in various parts of the country.

As the situation and the circumstances of the province became more thoroughly realized, and as the extent of territory under administration increased, it became evident that the numbers of the police force would have to be considerably augmented. Two fresh levies were sanctioned some months ago. One, consisting of men from Northern India, is already complete and in position. It is to be employed solely in guarding the railway line from Toungoo to Mandalay during and after its construction. The other, which is to consist of Gurkhas and other hill tribesmen, has been found more difficult to enlist. It has been necessary to take many untrained recruits and to subject them to a course of drill. The members of this levy are now arriving in Mandalay. They are intended for service in the frontier subdivision of Mogaung, and the first party of them, 190 strong, will be sent to Bhamo during the current month. The levies and military police now hold 46 posts throughout Upper Burma. On a review of the requirements of the province in November 1886 it was found desirable to provide for further increase of the police force. The final recommendations now before the Government of India provide for the enlistment of a force, including the police already sanctioned, of 16,000 men. Of those it is proposed that at first 9,000 shall be recruited from India and 7,000 from Burma. In the course of time the foreign and local police will each consist of 8,000 men. The whole of this force will be subjected to military drill and discipline, and will be enrolled for service for three years. For each district a separate battalion will be formed consisting of a fixed number of foreign and local police, under the command of a Military Officer for the purposes of training and discipline, and under the orders of the local Police Officers for ordinary police work. The attempt to drill and discipline Burmans, Shans, Karens, Kachins, and other natives of the province has not hitherto been systematically made. The experiment is being tried in Mandalay and so far the result is promising. There seems no reason why the natives of Burma should not in time provide a valuable contingent for military police purposes.

15. Among the steps which have been taken for the permanent pacification of the province the disarmament of the population

Disarmament of the country.

requires some special mention. Orders have been issued for the disarmament of the whole population, but practically what is required is a re-distribution of arms under proper safeguards. Firearms are being carefully collected and marked with distinctive marks and numbers. In the case of dacoit leaders and their followers, or of rebel villages, the surrender of a certain number of firearms is made a condition of the grant of pardon. Persons of proved loyalty are allowed to retain their arms, after they have been numbered and under special license from the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the condition that the holders live in a village which is defensible and possesses a fixed minimum number of arms, so as to be capable of self-protection. It is found that the possession by a village of one or two muskets is a source of danger and a temptation to dacoits, whereas the possession by loyal householders of a moderately large supply of arms affords them means of self-defence. Except in special cases, such as that of foresters working in parties of some strength in remote parts of the country, licenses to carry firearms are not granted; the licenses issued only authorize the holders to possess arms for self-protection. The policy sketched above has for some months past been followed with success in the Taungdwingyi, Myingyan, and Shwebo districts. Of late it has been prescribed for general adoption and has been pursued with conspicuously good results, especially in the Ye-u and Sagaing districts, where numbers of dacoits, the followers of noted leaders, are daily surrendering to the Deputy Commissioners and giving up their arms.

16. The public works undertaken in Upper Burma during the past year consisted chiefly of military buildings and improvement of existing roads. The principal military works

Public works. undertaken since the occupation are the conversion and adaptation of the buildings in the palace at Mandalay for the use of civil and military officers, and troops; the construction of barracks and hospitals for European and Native troops, officers' quarters, and commissariat buildings at Mandalay; and of barracks at Bhamo, Ningyan, Yamèthin, Alon, Myingyan, Pagan, and Minbu. Most of these works are completed or approaching completion. Among the more important civil works may be mentioned the commencement of a jail at Mandalay, which when finished will accommodate from 1,600 to 2,000 convicts; the building of barracks for the Mandalay levy; and of a strong block-house which is held by police in Mandalay town. Defensible police posts have also been built at Kywet-hnava, Myinmu, Pakòkku, and in other places. Fifteen miles of roads in Mandalay have been re-formed, re-bridged, and metalled. Various district roads have been taken in hand. Of these the most important are the Myinmu and Chindwin road (88 miles); the Kyaukmyaung, Shwebo, and Ye-u road (45 miles); the Myingyan and Yamèthin road *via* Mahlaing and Meiktila (105 miles); the road from Pagan to Sè; a small length of road from Ningyan to Sinthewa constructed for the purpose of connecting Ningyan with the waterway to Toungoo; and an important road from the Thayetmyo frontier *via* Taingda to Ngapè and on to Minbu, which has been undertaken for the purpose of opening out the western part of the Minbu district. None of these roads are yet finished, but work has been done on all of them. At the close of the rainy season much attention was paid to the clearing of tracks 100 feet in width from post to post and in other convenient places in order to allow the free movement of troops. These jungle clearings, though perhaps not strictly speaking public works, are yet of much importance. Attention has also been drawn to the irrigation systems of Kyaukse and Salin. These works are some hundreds of years old; and much may now be done in the way of draining the hollows between the canals; strengthening and reducing the number of the weir and main canals; strengthening the banks of the larger channels and digging out the smaller; improving the distribution openings so as to prevent wastage; making the larger canals more thoroughly navigable; and bringing a largely increased area under irrigation. Funds for these works have been allotted; but unless the services of a skilled Irrigation Engineer can be obtained, it is improbable that they will be expended during the current year. One of the largest and most important works which will have to be taken in hand at once is the repair and partial re-construction of the Mandalay embankment. The expenditure on public works from the 1st December 1885 to the 30th November 1886, as far as can be ascertained, was approximately—

	£
Military (war)	... 68,000
Military works	... 72,500
Civil works	... 45,000

Total	... 185,500

17. But the most important of the works undertaken or projected during

Toungoo and Mandalay Railway. the current year is the railway from Toungoo to Mandalay. Some years back, when the railway was first made to Prome, it was intended to carry the line on to Allanmyo, and it was expected that the railway of the future to Mandalay would be carried up the Irrawaddy valley. But we have now learnt more of the country beyond Toungoo, and we have ascertained that the hill range known as the Pegu Yoma sinks almost to nothing about Yamèthin. For some time most people acquainted with Burma have been satisfied that the Mandalay Railway ought to start from Toungoo rather than from Prome. The arguments in favour of the Toungoo route are briefly as follows. The distance from Toungoo to Mandalay is, probably, about 60 miles less than from Prome to Mandalay; the country and the marts along the Irrawaddy valley are adequately served by the Irrawaddy river with its steamers and boats, whereas the tract from Ningyan to Kyaukse and Mandalay

is absolutely without any means of through communication whatever; it is much better to carry a railway through a land-locked tract without communications than to put it down alongside a fine navigable river; the Toungoo route serves the passes and caravan paths into the Shan States, some of the stations will be within a dozen miles or so of the mouths of the Shan passes, whereas the Irrawaddy Valley route would be scores of miles from the nearest of the passes into the Shan hills; the Toungoo route is more likely to go near coal* sources than the Prome route. For these reasons it seems clear that the Toungoo route is preferable to the Prome and Irrawaddy Valley route.*

Beyond Toungoo the first obligatory point is Ningyan, a town of about 12,000 inhabitants, a place of considerable timber trade, and a mart to which Shan caravans much resort. The line from Toungoo to Ningyan has been surveyed and aligned by the Railway Engineers. The distance is 59 miles; the levels show a rise of 140 feet between Toungoo and Ningyan; the only large stream is the Swa, which will perhaps require 850 feet of waterway with two openings of 100 feet. Beyond Ningyan the line must go up the valley, at places barely 15 miles broad, between the Shan hills on the east and the Pegu Yoma range on the west. This valley leads straight to Yamèthin, which is the largest trade mart between Ningyan and towns on the Irrawaddy river. Yamèthin is at the water-parting† between the Irrawaddy and Sittang rivers. Yamèthin is, probably, the highest point on the line to Mandalay; according to barometrical readings it is about 800 feet above rail-level at Ningyan, or 440 feet above Toungoo. This section from Ningyan to Yamèthin is about 55 miles in length; it crosses two considerable streams, the Ngaleik, close to Ningyan, and the Sindhé, which will require respectively about 600 and 1,000 feet of waterway. The line has been reconnoitred and a traverse has been made from Ningyan to Yamèthin, and the survey of that part of the line is now being pushed on.

North of Yamèthin the line will take the best and straightest route for Kyauksè. Notes taken from the mouths of Natives who know this route seem to show that the line would go by Pyawbwè, Nyaungyan, Wundwin, to a point on the Panlaung river near Myitha, whence it would run straight into Kyauksè. A reconnoissance of the route from Pyawbwè to the Panlaung river has been made and no high ground has been encountered. This section, from Yamèthin to the Panlaung, may be about 55 miles; it will have to cross the Samôn river, and may have to cross it twice. The Panlaung bridge will not be a formidable affair. The section from the Panlaung river to Mandalay is about 50 miles. This length, from Mandalay to Kyauksè, has been surveyed and the site for the bridge over the Myitngè has been selected.

The several sections stand thus—

	Miles.
I.—Toungoo to Ningyan, already surveyed ..	59
II.—Ningyan to Yamèthin, being reconnoitred, well known	55
III.—Yamèthin to Panlaung river, about ..	70
IV.—Panlaung river to Mandalay, surveyed and reconnoitred	50
Add for possible under-estimate of deflections ..	6
Total	240

The cost of the line is estimated at about 183 lakhs of rupees or, at an exchange of 1s. 6d. per rupee, about £1,872,000. Sanction to its construction was received early in November, and work was at once begun at Toungoo and Ningyan, and a little later at Mandalay. It is hoped that rails will be laid from Toungoo to Ningyan and from Mandalay to Kyauksè before July next. But the achievement of this result depends much on the early arrival of rails from England.

*Note.—It is not possible to be confident about coal sources until they have been examined and tested by competent professional men. Circumstantial reports have been made by Burmese and Shan informants of coal in the Shan States about 20 miles from Hlaingdet and of coal on the river Panlaung within moderate distance of the proposed railway alignment. The truth of these reports will be investigated in February 1887 by an officer of the Geological Survey. A Shan Sawbwa and a Burmese thugyi both declared to the Chief Commissioner at Yamèthin, on the 26th May, that they saw large specimens of coal taken from a pit on the Panlaung river and carried to Mandalay in the time of King Mindôn Min.

†Note.—The spill from a tank on the north of the Yamèthin rampart goes into the Irrawaddy via the Samôn, the Panlaung, and the Myitngè rivers, while the spill from a large tank under the southern rampart of Yamèthin makes its way into the Sittang via the Sindhé river.

18. In connection with the subject of the improvement of communications may be mentioned the steps taken to open up new lines of communication by water. The water routes of

Water communications.

Upper Burma consist mainly of the Irrawaddy river and its tributaries; the river Sittang is for a part of the year navigable through a part of the Ningyan district in the extreme south-east corner of the country. The Irrawaddy Flotilla Company have for many years kept a fleet of fine river steamers plying on the upper and lower waters of the Irrawaddy. They enjoy a Government subsidy for carrying the mails and maintaining a regular packet service to Mandalay and Bhamo. The amount of the subsidy was reduced by 80 per cent. in December 1885. Notwithstanding this reduction, the Flotilla Company have done much more for the country since annexation than they did before. They have put on express single-handed steamers to run, once a week each way, between Lower Burma and Mandalay; they run regular weekly steamers to and from Bhamo instead of monthly or fortnightly steamers as stipulated in the former contract; they have put steamers on short intermediate runs from Mandalay to Kyaukmayung and from Mandalay to Myinmu; they have begun to ply regularly on the Myitngé river; and during the rainy season they ran steamers on the Chindwin. All these additional lines are newly established since annexation; they are of great benefit to the country; in process of time the Flotilla Company will probably make a profit by them; and two of them are perhaps already paying their way. For these new lines the Company have up to the present time received no subsidy; but they get, as a matter of course, a good deal of Government custom; and a subsidy is to be paid when steamers are run regularly throughout the year on the Chindwin river. A small guard of troops or disciplined police is placed on every steamer. So far not a single steamer has been attacked either when plying or when anchored for the night. No steamer on the Irrawaddy or its tributaries has been fired upon since the Expedition came up in November last, except the first few steamers that took troops to the Upper Chindwin. Even on that river no steamer has been fired on since the 8th June, two days before British troops occupied Kindat. To patrol the rivers, to keep down river piracy, to prevent armed bands of rebels or dacoits crossing the rivers, and to facilitate the movement of troops from place to place, there are on the Irrawaddy and its tributaries three large Government steamers and a number of smaller armed launches. Additions to this armed flotilla will soon be made, for at present the Native boat trade on the Irrawaddy is by no means safe from river piracy, and the river trade has in consequence declined greatly.

On the short reach of the Sittang, which is navigable from Toungoo to Ningyan for a few months of the year the Bombay Burma Corporation, in return for a considerable subsidy, maintained during the wet season a service of light draught launches. But the depth of river is not constant and the service worked irregularly.

19. The establishment, improvement, and extension of telegraphic communication were among the earliest matters to which

Telegraph.

attention was directed after the fall of Mandalay. The

first object was to restore and maintain telegraphic communication between Mandalay and Rangoon. A line from Mandalay to the Lower Burma frontier was already in existence, but it was necessary to re-construct it and to provide for its regular maintenance. This has been done with no small measure of success in spite of frequent interruptions occasioned by dacoits and at times by natural causes. A second wire was laid later in the year from Mandalay and Myingyan; and the great pressure of traffic, chiefly caused by the large number of official messages, has recently rendered necessary the prolongation of the second wire from Myingyan to the frontier. This extension is now almost complete. A line from opposite Minhla to Taungdwingyi, which existed in the time of the late Government, has been kept open with some unfrequent interruptions throughout the year. Telegraphic communication has also been open for some months between Myingyan and Yaméthin; and a line was constructed from Toungoo to Yaméthin, but the section between Yaméthin and Ningyan has never been open for regular traffic. The opening of through communication between Myingyan and Toungoo

by this line will soon be effected. A new line has been laid from Mandalay to Shwabo and Ye-u, and it is proposed to open communications from Ye-u to the Chindwin stations. Recently a permanent line has been constructed to Kyaukse and a flying line to Tōnbo in the Mandalay district. For some months past the construction of a line from Mandalay to Bhamo has been in progress, and this line will, it is hoped, be completed early next year. As soon as a garrison is firmly established at the headquarters of the Ruby Mines, telegraphic communication will be established between Mogōk and Mandalay. In view of the proposed expedition to the Shan States arrangements have been made for carrying a line from a convenient station on the Myingyan-Yamethin line to Hlaingdet, and thence as soon as the expedition starts to Nyaunggywè or Inleywa, where it is probable that the Superintendent of the Shan States will take up his residence. The work done by the officers of the Telegraph Department has contributed much to the convenience of the civil and military administration in Upper Burma.

20. Some mention is required of the natural resources of the country.

Resources of the country.

Besides agricultural products, such as rice, wheat, maize, and other cereals, which are grown in many parts of Upper Burma in large quantities, the country was believed to be rich in mineral wealth. A scientific examination of the mineral resources of the province has been begun by the Geological Survey. Pending the completion of that examination, some ascertained facts bearing on the subject may be provisionally recorded. The country about Mogōk to the north-east of the Mandalay district is the richest, if not the only ruby-producing tract yet discovered. The ruby mines and the produce thereof are, and always have been, a State monopoly. The inhabitants of this tract are said to have certain undefined rights of working for rubies subject to their selling all the output to Government or its nominees. A force with a Civil Officer is on its way to the Ruby Mines which will, it is hoped, be occupied by the close* of the current month. One of the first duties of the Deputy Commissioner of the new district will be to verify what the rights of the people really are and how far they are supported by acknowledged custom or concession by past rulers of Ava. The late King claimed as royal perquisites all the rubies above a certain weight. This claim caused the finders either to secrete or break up the large and more valuable stones. Still the King used to get from the monopoly a yearly revenue of considerable amount. Arrangements are now under consideration for working the mines either by the agency of lessees or otherwise and for realizing a revenue therefrom.

Of gold and silver mines nothing trustworthy is known. Gold-washing is practised in the Katha district; but as far as can be ascertained the result is of no great value.

Jade is found in large quantity, and amber in small quantities, about the head-waters of the Chindwin, the Mogaung, and other higher affluents of the Irrawaddy. The dealers in and the users of jade are Chinese merchants. The stone is a Government monopoly, and the farmer of the monopoly has in past times paid as much as £5,000 a year. The jade exported through Lower Burma seaports used to be valued at £60,000 or £70,000 a year, and a good deal went to China *via* Bhamo. Very small pieces of jade of the best quality sometimes fetch enormous prices; but, on the other hand, great blocks which do not meet the connoisseur's views go for next to nothing; and the only markets for jade are China and Japan.

But the most valuable of the Upper Burma minerals is likely to be coal, which is found in quantity at—

- (i) the Thingadaw coal-field on the left bank of the Irrawaddy, some 70 miles above Mandalay, and within a few miles of the river;
- (ii) the Kalè coal-field, about 150 miles up the Chindwin river, and 8 miles from the main stream;
- (iii) the Panlaung coal-field, with the most accessible known outcrop at Myittha near Hlaingdet;
- (iv) more than one place on the Shan plateau.

* Note.—While these pages were passing through the Press tidings reached Rangoon that the expedition had occupied Mogauk, the headquarters of the Ruby Mines, on the 27th December.

Coal-field No. 1 was examined and reported upon by Dr. Oldham, and a consignment of the coal was tried on the King's steamers. Coal from the Kalè field has been burnt this year and in past years on the Chindwin steamers, and is pronounced to be excellent fuel. The seams are thick and the dip of the strata is moderate. Several tons from the Panlaung outcrop were brought some years ago to Mandalay for trial; but no account of the result of the trial can be found. It may be hoped that, after these coal sources have been inspected and reported on by the officer of the Geological Survey, who has lately arrived, capitalists will before long come forward to work the coal. When the railway opens to Mandalay there should be an annual demand for 20,000 or 30,000 tons of the Thingadaw coal, if it proves to be good fuel. If a branch railway ever comes to Myingyan, there ought to be an active demand for the Kalè coal. Meanwhile arrangements have been made for raising and stocking 1,000 tons of the Kalè coal on the Chindwin, 8 miles from the quarry, for the use of steamers on the Chindwin. It may be hoped that before long the extraction of coal will be started at one or more of the coal-fields described above.

21. Allusions have been made in a previous paragraph of this report to the collection of revenue during the past year, but the subject requires somewhat fuller notice. The principal sources of revenue in Upper Burma in the time of the late Government were—

Revenue and finance.

- (i) capitation-tax or thattameda;
- (ii) monopolies;
- (iii) rent of royal lands;
- (iv) tribute from the Shan States;
- (v) irrigation-tax;
- (vi) forests;
- (vii) earth-oil.

Of these sources of revenue we have abandoned that derived from the institution of monopolies, except the monopolies of precious stones and jade and amber, which it is proposed to retain. Under the head of Shan tribute we have as yet realized nothing. The amount realized in the time of the ex-King was about £45,000 a year, in addition to which about £75,000 a year was collected by means of imposts and restrictions on the importation and sale of *letpet* (pickled tea), the most valuable product brought down from the Shan States. The revenue derived from the monopoly of *letpet* has been given up and the trade of the Shan States will be proportionately benefited. If the Political Officer, who is shortly to be sent to visit the Shan States, succeeds in establishing friendly relations with most of the ruling Sawbwas, it may be hoped that we shall this year realize some portion of the annual tribute. Some revenue will also be obtained from stamps, salt, and customs duties, and excise, sources of revenue which were not open to the Burmese Government. The accounts of the year not having yet been made up, no figures of the actual realizations under these heads are readily available. The estimate under these heads amounts to about £20,000, most of which we may reasonably expect to realize. On account of duties on jade and precious stones about £400 have already been collected in the Bhamo district; and if the arrangements for the working of the ruby mines are completed early in the coming calendar year, we may hope to realize about £20,000 under this head.

On account of forest revenue the collections have already exceeded £10,000 during the present calendar year, and a possible return of £40,000 in all may be expected. The forests are at present worked by lessees, who pay either fixed sums or royalty on timber extracted.

But the chief source of revenue during the current year must necessarily be the capitation-tax and the rent of royal lands and irrigation-tax. Revenue has been collected during the current year in almost every district in Upper Burma, though in some the realizations are insignificant. According to the latest returns from the districts, for which figures have been supplied for the most part only to

the end of August last, the following sums have been collected principally on account of capitation and land tax :—

	£
Bhamo	1,077
Katha (a)	2,800
Shwebo (b)	3,000
Mandalay	3,500
Kyauksè (c)	616
Ava (c)	3,761
Sagaing (c)	1,156
Myingyan	5,400
Pagan	1,600
Minbu	12,500
Yamèthin (a)	3,500
Ningyan	2,000

(a) To end of November.

(b) To middle of December.

(c) To middle of November.

For other districts statistics are not available, and those given above are merely approximate. It is anticipated that a considerable amount of revenue will be realized before the close of the year in the Mandalay and Kyauksè districts, where the rent-paying lands are extensive. In the matter of revenue collection District Officers have been instructed to observe as far as possible local customs, to recommend liberal remissions in the case of people who have suffered from attacks by dacoits, and to make no demand for the past year 1885-86.

22. In conclusion the legislation of the year affecting Upper Burma may be briefly noticed. On the 29th November 1886, exactly one year after the British occupation of

Recent legislation.

Mandalay, the Upper Burma Laws Act came into force. This Act applies to the whole of Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States, the Indian Penal Code, without material alteration or addition, the Evidence Act, with one unimportant variation, and with some modifications of detail a number of general Acts, such as are necessary for the administration of the country. It formally legalizes the provisional instructions under which the administration has been carried on during the past year and indemnifies public officers for all acts done with the approval of the local Government from the date of the capture of Miehla to the commencement of the Act. It contains also a few provisions necessary to enable districts to be constituted and other administrative machinery set in motion. In the town of Mandalay, where there is a large mercantile community, a more complete body of statute law, principally in respect of matters affecting contracts and civil rights and duties, has been introduced. Regulations to provide for the administration of civil and criminal justice and for the acquisition of land for public purposes have been sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council in accordance with the statute 33 Vic., Chapter 3. By the Criminal Justice Regulation the Code of Criminal Procedure has been introduced, with some modifications of detail, into Upper Burma. The chief variations from the Code, as it prevails in other parts of the Empire, consists in the limitation of the right of appeal, the investiture of District Magistrates with the powers of Sessions Courts, the simplification of the procedure for recording the evidence of witnesses, and the prohibition of the reversal of judicial decisions on technical grounds. In respect of the confirmation of capital sentences, the mode of execution, and most other matters connected with the administration of the criminal law, the rules in force in other parts of India now apply to Upper Burma. The Civil Justice Regulation provides for the constitution of regular Courts for the trial of civil suits and prescribes a procedure similar to but somewhat simpler than that contained in the Civil Procedure Code. In the town of Mandalay a Civil Court consisting of two Judges is established and the Code of Civil Procedure is prescribed for the guidance of the Court. The Land Acquisition Regulation provides a procedure for the acquisition of land by Government for public purposes and by Companies based upon and closely following the procedure laid down by the ordinary law. Besides these Regulations, which have become law, there are now under the consideration of

the Government of India drafts of Regulations to provide for the registration of documents relating to the transfer of land, for the control of the traffic in precious stones, for the management of the forests, and for the enlistment and discipline of the military police. The preparation of Regulations dealing with excise and revenue administration is in contemplation. For the present those matters are dealt with under the provisional instructions, which have acquired the force of law under the Upper Burma Laws Act.

MANDALAY :
The 15th December 1886. }

H. THIRKELL WHITE,
Secretary for Upper Burma.

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